

# ACTA PÆDIATRICA

---

## REDACTORES:

IN DANIA: C. E. BLOCH, KÖBENHAVN, S. MONRAD,  
KÖBENHAVN. IN FENNIA: ELIS LÖVEGREN, HEL-  
SINGFORS, ARVO YLPPÖ, HELSINGFORS. IN HOL-  
LANDIA: E. GORTER, LEIDEN, J. HAVERSCHMIDT,  
UTRECHT, CORNELIA DE LANGE, AMSTERDAM. IN  
NORVEGIA: TH. FRÖLICH, OSLO, CARL LOOFT,  
BERGEN. IN SUECIA: I. JUNDELL, STOCKHOLM,  
A. LICHTENSTEIN, STOCKHOLM, WILH.  
WERNSTEDT, STOCKHOLM.

EDITOR: I. JUNDELL, STOCKHOLM

VOL. IX  
MCMXXX

---

*Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri-Aktiebolag*  
UPPSALA 1929—1930

5

2A.



vo. 5  
1702

Vol. 9  
and suppl. 1-3  
W. Schultz

# ACTA PÆDIATRICA

## REDACTORES:

IN DANIA: C. E. BLOCH, KÖBENHAVN, S. MONRAD,  
KÖBENHAVN. IN FENNIA: ELIS LÖVEGREN, HEL-  
SINGFORS, ARVO YLPPÖ, HELSINGFORS. IN HOL-  
LANDIA: E. GORTER, LEIDEN, J. HAVERSCHMIDT,  
UTRECHT, CORNELIA DE LANGE, AMSTERDAM. IN  
NORVEGIA: TH. FRÖLICH, OSLO, CARL LOOFT,  
BERGEN. IN SUECIA: I. JUNDELL, STOCKHOLM,  
A. LICHTENSTEIN, STOCKHOLM, WILH.  
WERNSTEDT, STOCKHOLM.

EDITOR: I. JUNDELL, STOCKHOLM

Vol. IX. Fasc. 1-2

30: X. 1929

---

*Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri-Aktiebolag*  
UPPSALA 1929

610.5  
A202

# ACTA PÆDIATRICA

EDITOR PROFESSOR I. JUNDELL

93 ARTILLERIGATAN, STOCKHOLM

---

The 'ACTA PÆDIATRICA' contain articles relating to pediatrics. These articles are published in English, French or German, according to the wishes of the author. Each number consists of about 6 printed sheets, 4 numbers forming a volume. The numbers will be issued as soon as the articles sent in can be printed. The 'Acta' is open to articles from foreign authors in all countries, if sufficient space can be found for them. Manuscripts are to be sent direct to the Editor, to whom also enquiries about the exchanging of papers are to be directed. The subscription should be forwarded to the Editor. Each volume costs 20 Swedish crowns or 25 shillings or 5 dollars.

ACTA PÆDIATRICA enthalten Arbeiten aus dem Gebiete der Kinderheilkunde. Die Arbeiten werden, je nach eigener Wahl des Verfassers, in deutscher, französischer oder englischer Sprache veröffentlicht. Jedes Heft enthält circa 6 Druckbogen; 4 Hefte bilden einen Band. Die Hefte erscheinen, je nachdem die in dieselben aufzunehmenden Aufsätze druckfertig vorliegen. Die Acta nehmen nach Möglichkeit auch Arbeiten ausländischer Verfasser aller Nationen auf. Manuskripte nimmt der Herausgeber entgegen, desgleichen Wünsche betreffs Austausch von Zeitschriften. Abonnementanmeldung bei dem Herausgeber. Preis pro Band 20 schwedische Kronen.

Les ACTA PÆDIATRICA contiennent des ouvrages du domaine de la pédiatrie. Les études sont publiées en français, anglais ou allemand au choix de l'auteur. Chaque fascicule contient env. 6 feuilles in -8°; 4 fascicules forment un volume. Les fascicules paraissent au fur et à mesure que les articles y destinés sont imprimés. Les Acta reproduisent, dans la mesure du possible, les articles d'auteurs étrangers de tous les pays. Les manuscrits doivent être expédiés à l'éditeur, à qui les demandes relativement à l'échange de journaux devront également être adressées. Abonnement chez l'éditeur. Prix par volume Cr. Suéd. 20 ou 40 Fr. francs.

# ACTA PÆDIATRICA

Medical  
desert

COMMUNICATION DE LA CLINIQUE INFANTILE DE L'INSTITUT CARO-  
LINGIEN. ALLMÄNNA BARNHUSET. STOCKHOLM. MÉDECIN-CHEF:  
PROFESSEUR I. JÜNDELL.

## Méthode gravimétrique pour le dosage du fer dans les substances organiques.

Par

G. SVEDENIUS.

En m'occupant du dosage du fer dans les substances organiques (à l'occasion de recherches sur le métabolisme des nourissons), je fus conduit à étudier le dosage du fer par voie gravimétrique à l'aide de micropesées. Comme les recherches entreprises à cette occasion m'ont donné des résultats favorables et que la méthode qui en découle me semble avoir quelques avantages incontestables sur les méthodes précédemment employées, je crois devoir la signaler ici.

Le principe de la méthode est tout simplement de précipiter le fer avec du nitroso  $\beta$  naphтол; on lave le précipité, on l'incinère et l'on pèse l'oxyde de fer obtenu. Le point difficile, dans ce procédé, est d'obtenir la précipitation de tout le fer en présence de l'acidité très élevée qui est nécessaire pour maintenir les phosphates de calcium et de magnésium en solution. D'après FONTÈS-THIVOLLE (Bull. de la Soc. de Chimie biol., 5, 782, 1923), il faut pour cette précipitation que pH soit égal à 5 et la précipitation quantitative doit s'opérer très rapidement. Il est néanmoins possible, même avec des valeurs basses de pH, d'obtenir un bon résultat, si l'on ajoute le nitroso  $\beta$  naphтол par fractions successives à quelques heures d'intervalle et si, pour le filtrage, on attend que la précipitation soit complète.

Dans ses détails le dosage s'exécute de la manière suivante.

1) Le produit desséché, jusqu'à ce que le poids en reste constant, est incinéré par voie sèche et jusqu'à ce que les cendres soient complètement blanches.

2) Les cendres sont dissoutes à chaud dans de l'acide chlorhydrique étendu. Après filtration la solution est recueillie dans un matras [que, dans la suite, je désignerai sous le nom de matras n° 1] et le filtre est lavé à plusieurs reprises avec de l'eau distillée chaude, jusqu'à ce qu'un petit échantillon de l'eau de lavage ne donne plus la réaction du fer avec le sulfocyanure de potassium.

3) De l'ammoniaque est ajoutée goutte à goutte jusqu'à persistance d'une légère précipitation de phosphates. Au début — tant que la précipité observé au cours de l'addition se redissout — on se sert d'ammoniaque concentrée, mais ensuite on recourt à l'ammoniaque diluée.

4) On ajoute maintenant de l'acide chlorhydrique concentré jusqu'à ce que la solution redevienne limpide. Il importe de veiller à ce que les phosphates soient de nouveau dissous, faute de quoi, lors de la filtration suivante, on perdrait du fer avec les phosphates.

5) La solution est filtrée dans un matras soigneusement nettoyé (matras n° 2). Cette filtration a pour but de débarrasser la solution complètement des particules solides (particules minimes de phosphates ou impuretés de consistance solide) qui pourraient fausser les résultats.

6) Le matras n° 1 est lavé avec environ 5 cc. d'eau distillée contenant 0.2 cc. d'acide chlorhydrique concentré; le tout est ensuite versé sur le filtre. Le matras n° 1 est de nouveau rincé et le filtre lavé de la même manière avec, au total, 50 cc. environ d'acide acétique à 10 %. Ces rinçages et ces lavages ont pour but d'enlever au matras n° 1 et au filtre le fer qui peut s'y trouver éventuellement combiné aux petites particules phosphatées qui n'auraient pas été précédemment dissoutes. Pour s'assurer qu'il ne s'est pas perdu de fer, on rince maintenant le matras n° 1 au moyen d'un peu d'acide chlorhydri-

que dilué, avec lequel on lave ensuite le filtre, puis dans le filtrat on recherche la présence du fer.

7) Addition de 0.5 cc. d'une solution de nitroso  $\beta$  naphтол de la composition suivante:

nitroso  $\beta$  naphтол . . . . 4,  
acide acétique cristallisable 100.

On ajoute quatre fois cette même quantité à des intervalles de sept à huit heures. Après chaque addition on agite doucement le matras. La précipitation se produit non pas instantanément, mais seulement au bout de deux heures. Pendant tout ce temps le matras est maintenu fermé avec un verre de montre, afin qu'il n'y tombe aucune poussière.

8) Quand le liquide recouvrant le précipité semble limpide (40 heures environ après la première addition), on filtre sur un filtre humide. Pour cette filtration on se sert d'un filtre exempt de cendres. (Je me servais du filtre de MUNKTELL n° 00 et d'un diamètre de 7 c.)

9) Le précipité est lavé à plusieurs reprises avec, au total, environ 200 cc. d'eau distillée, avec laquelle on avait au préalable et par petites fractions rincé le matras n° 2. D'habitude, une petite portion du précipité demeure adhérente au fond du matras et ne se laisse point détacher par les rinçages. On peut la détacher à l'aide d'une baguette de verre dont l'extrémité est recouverte d'un doigt de caoutchouc, de couleur plutôt claire, afin qu'on puisse facilement distinguer le précipité noir.

10) Le filtre avec le précipité est maintenant desséché et réduit en cendres dans un creuset de platine préalablement porté au rouge et pesé. Pour plus de commodité ce creuset doit avoir à peu près 30 mm. de hauteur, 20 mm. de diamètre et un poids ne dépassant pas 7 à 8 grammes. En le portant au rouge, on évitera d'appliquer la flamme du gaz directement contre lui; on le portégera en interposant une lame de platine entre la flamme et la face inférieure du creuset. En effet, le contact direct avec la flamme du gaz fait perdre au platine

une partie de son poids et la rigueur du dosage en est ainsi compromise.

11) On pèse dans la microbalance le creuset et les cendres. Après le chauffage au rouge on place le creuset pendant 2 ou 3 minutes dans l'exsiccateur, pour le refroidir avant de le porter sur la balance. La lecture du poids se fait au bout de 15 minutes.

J'ai employé la même microbalance que JORPES et MAGNUSSON dans la méthode qu'ils ont instituée pour la détermination du phosphore du sang (*Acta Paed.* vol. VII, fasc. 1—2, 1928).

Les réactifs employés doivent être exempts de fer. Lors de chaque dosage, on fait un dosage à blanc, c'est-à-dire avec les seuls réactifs employés (eau distillée, acide chlorhydrique, ammoniacque, acide acétique) et dans les mêmes quantités que celles utilisées pour le dosage véritable.

#### Discussion de la méthode.

Les sources possibles d'erreur dans les déterminations exécutées suivant cette méthode sont les suivantes:

1) Perte de fer lors de la filtration indiquée aux paragraphes 5) et 6). Mais ici la perte est facile à vérifier par suite des conditions mentionnées au paragraphe 6); de plus, on l'évite facilement en opérant exactement d'après les règles données.

2) Précipitation incomplète du fer par le nitroso  $\beta$  naphthol. Une perte possible de fer à ce moment doit être vérifiée très soigneusement, vu qu'une faible coloration rose n'apparaît pas avec le sulfocyanure de potassium dans le liquide déjà teinté en jaune par le nitroso  $\beta$  naphthol. Pour constater une perte minime, il faut évaporer le filtrat jusqu'à siccité, incinérer, dissoudre les cendres dans un peu d'acide chlorhydrique dilué et faire un essai avec le sulfocyanure de potassium. Dans les essais que j'ai ainsi pratiqués il s'est trouvé que la perte de fer est extrêmement insignifiante et qu'elle varie de 0 à 0.02 mgr.

3) Inconstance des filtres employés au point de vue de

leur teneur en cendres, inconstance ayant pour résultat qu'une différence notable de teneur en cendres peut exister entre les filtres employés pour le dosage véritable et les filtres employés pour le dosage à blanc. La teneur en cendres des filtres précités de MUNKTELL est donnée pour être de 0.018 mgr. par filtre. En contrôlant la teneur en cendres de différents filtres de ce genre, j'ai trouvé des variations atteignant tout au plus 0.01 mgr.

4) Entraînement d'autres substances que le fer dans le précipité. En outre du fer, le nitroso  $\beta$  naphтол ne précipite que le cuivre et le cobalt, soit des substances dont on n'a pas besoin de se préoccuper quand on étudie les produits du métabolisme. Naturellement, on doit toujours se tenir en garde contre les impuretés provenant aussi bien de ces substances que du fer. La précipitation pourrait même entraîner des sels dissous qu'il serait difficile et même impossible d'éliminer par lavage. Mais, comme je le montrerai plus loin (tabl. III et IV), par des essais exécutés avec des solutions-type j'ai acquis la preuve que cette source d'erreur est sans action.

Ma méthode a l'avantage d'être tout à fait objective et de ne consommer que peu de temps, si l'on fait abstraction des périodes d'attente qui s'écoulent entre les additions de nitroso  $\beta$  naphтол.

Pour contrôler ma méthode, je suis parti d'une solution-type que j'avais moi-même préparée et qui contenait 1 mgr. de fer pour 5 cc. de solution (sous forme de  $\text{FeCl}_3$ ); 5 cc. de cette solution, plus de l'eau distillée, étaient additionnés d'ammoniaque et l'hydroxyde de fer se précipitait par ébullition. Après filtration, puis incinération du filtre et du précipité les cendres étaient pesées. Voici les résultats obtenus dans 8 épreuves de ce genre:

Tableau I.

|           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1.50 mgr. | 1.53 mgr. | 1.51 mgr. |
| 1.54 "    | 1.46 "    | 1.52 "    |
| 1.53 "    | 1.48 "    |           |

Moyenne: 1,51 mgr.

Dans toutes les épreuves il fut exécuté des essais à blanc (avec le même procédé) qui dans les valeurs indiquées on été extraits des valeurs brutes.

La même solution-type fut précipitée avec le nitroso  $\beta$  naphthol. Après incinération et pesée on obtint les valeurs suivantes:

*Tableau II.*

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1.50 mgr. | 3.10 mgr. (avec 10 cc. de la solution-type) |
| 1.57 »    | 1.53 »                                      |
| 1.54 »    | 1.53 »                                      |
| 1.52 »    |   |

Moyenne: 1.53 mgr.

Des solutions salines de Na, K, Ca, Mg,  $\text{Po}_4$ , Cl,  $\text{NO}_3$  en différentes concentrations furent mises à l'essai de la manière suivante. L'une des deux solutions, préparées avec des quantités égales des produits précédents, était additionnée de 5 cc. de la solution-type, après quoi on déterminait la teneur en fer de chacune d'elles. Voici les résultats:

*Tableau III.*

| Solution saline<br>seule          | Solution saline + 5 cc.<br>de la solution-type | Différence                        |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 0.14 mgr. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ | 1.75 mgr. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$              | 1.61 mgr. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ |
| 0.34 » »                          | 1.92 » »                                       | 1.58 » »                          |
| 0.325 » »                         | 1.885 » »                                      | 1.56 » »                          |
| 0.325 » »                         | 1.920 » »                                      | 1.595 » »                         |
| 0.17 » »                          | 1.68 » »                                       | 1.51 » »                          |
| 0.145 » »                         | 1.72 » »                                       | 1.575 » »                         |
| 0.175 » »                         | 1.785 » »                                      | 1.61 » »                          |
| 0.25 » »                          | 1.75 » »                                       | 1.50 » »                          |
| 0.25 » »                          | 1.735 » »                                      | 1.485 » »                         |

Différence moyenne: 1.56 mgr.

Comme on le voit par ces chiffres, j'ai obtenu en moyenne dans la première série de dosages, par la précipitation avec l'ammoniaque, des valeurs un peu plus basses que dans les



deux autres. Toutefois, il convient d'observer qu'il est difficile, après la précipitation avec l'ammoniaque, d'extraire du matras tout le précipité d'hydroxyde. Par conséquent, il faut admettre que les valeurs doivent être en fait un peu plus élevées que celles qui sont indiquées. Le précipité avec le nitroso  $\beta$  naphтол est beaucoup plus facile à transférer en totalité sur le filtre.

De deux solutions, contenant exactement des quantités égales de cendres de matières fécales, l'une reçut en addition 5 cc. de la solution-type, après quoi la quantité de fer fut dosée dans chacune d'elles. Les résultats furent les suivants:

*Tableau IV.*

| Solution de cendres<br>seule      | Solution de cendres + 5 cc.<br>de la solution-type | Différence |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| 1.15 mgr. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ | 2.65 mgr. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$                  | 1.50 mgr.  |
| 1.78 " "                          | 3.32 " "   | 1.54 "     |
| 1.495 " "                         | 2.975 " "  | 1.54 "     |
| 1.185 " "                         | 2.790 " "  | 1.60 "     |

Différence moyenne: 1.55 mgr.

Les mêmes épreuves furent exécutées avec deux échantillons formés l'un et l'autre des cendres fournies par 500 gr. de lait de vache. Voici les résultats obtenus:

| Cendres de lait<br>(exclusivement) | Cendres de lait + 5 cc.<br>de la solution-type | Différence |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|
| 0.455 mgr. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ | 2.025 mgr. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$             | 1.57 mgr.  |
| 0.495 " "                          | 2.040 " "                                      | 1.55 "     |

La même épreuve eut lieu avec 500 gr. d'urine:

| Cendres de 500<br>gr. d'urine     | Cendres de 500 gr. d'urine<br>+ 5 cc. de la solution-type | Différence |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|
| 0.80 mgr. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ | 1.85 mgr. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$                         | 1.55 mgr.  |

Des dosages doubles portant sur des faeces desséchées jusqu'à constance de poids ont donné les résultats qui suivent:

*Tableau V.*

| Quantité de matières fécales |           | Quantités de fer dans l'épreuve véritable |            | l'épreuve de contrôle | Quantité de $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ par gramme de matières fécales |
|------------------------------|-----------|---|------------|-----------------------|--|
| Echantillon 1                | 2.146 gr. | 1.37 mgr.                                 | 0.095 mgr. |                       | 0.594 mgr.   |
|                              | 1.958 "   | 1.255 "                                   | 0.095 "    |                       | 0.595 "  |
| "                            | 2 2.232 " | 1.155 "                                   | 0.115 "    |                       | 0.466 "  |
|                              | 2.053 "   | 1.320 "                                   | 0.06 "     |                       | 0.468 "  |
| "                            | 3 2.562 " | 2.440 "                                   | 0.175 "    |                       | 0.895 "  |
|                              | 1.686 "   | 1.735 "                                   | 0.110 "    |                       | 0.964 "  |

## On the Determination of free Phosphates in small Quantities of Blood-Serum.<sup>1</sup>

By

HENNING MAGNUSSON and HANS SYLVAN.

In recent years there have been a great many methods published, colorimetric, titrimetric and gravimetric, for the determination of phosphorus in small quantities of blood and the accuracy of these methods has several times been emphasized. Above all, however, the titrimetric and the gravimetric methods are very time-consuming and require great exactitude in their execution for giving useful double values. The colorimetric methods have come to be mostly employed although involving a great many uncertainties and although the colorimetric comparison is always associated with greater or smaller subjective errors.

At this clinic all determinations of free phosphates in blood have for more than two years been carried out on the principle of PREGL's gravimetric method (1). The phosphorus is precipitated as ammonium phospho molybdate which is then transferred to a micro-filter and weighed. This precipitate is about 70 times the weight of the quantity of phosphorus present.

The estimations have been made on oxalate plasma, 0.5 c.c. being used for each determination. After precipitation of the

<sup>1</sup> Investigation in connection with a work by I. JUNDELL and J. BILLING, which will be published at a later date.

plasma albumen by trichloroacetic acid [0.5 c.c. plasma + 1.5 c.c. aq. dest. + 0.5 c.c. 20 %  $\text{CCl}_3\text{COOH}$ ] centrifugalisation is carried out until a clear fluid is obtained. The greatest possible amount of this is transferred to a bigger glass-tube for precipitation, 1 c.c. of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid is added and the mixture obtained diluted with 2.5 n nitric acid to a total volume of 7.5 c.c. The tubes are heated in a boiling water-bath for 2—3 minutes, after which 7.5 c.c. of the molybdate solution is added. The precipitate is left standing for some time and then transferred to a microfilter and weighed. In determining the accuracy of the method for small quantities 71 double analyses were carried out with an average error of about 1.5 per cent.

The same mode of procedure as that previously published (2) has been employed all the time and proved to be satisfactory. Still the method is very time-consuming and must be used with great care and experience, if satisfactory double values are to be obtained in the determination of so small quantities of phosphorus as we are dealing with here. Moreover a double analysis requires 1 c.c. of plasma or about 2 c.c. of whole blood, wherefore the method is less suitable in serial determination at short intervals. It has occasionally proved difficult to obtain filters that permit a fairly quick passage of the fluid without simultaneously letting through any of the precipitate. For this reason it is advisable to test each new filter before use by determining the phosphorus in a solution of known phosphorus content. During the last year all precipitates have been left standing for twenty-four hours before being weighed instead of »at least an hour» as stated before. By such a procedure the transfer to the filter is facilitated and, moreover, it is thereby rendered more complete. The clear fluid passes the filter without difficulty and relatively quickly and first when all fluid has passed, the precipitate is rubbed away from the walls of the tube and transferred to the filter by the aid of small quantities of a 2 per cent solution of ammonium-nitrate alternately with absolute alcohol. In the case of the precipitate being left to stand for some longer

time it has proved to increase somewhat in weight. This, however, is so slight as not to exceed the limit of the error obtained.

The titrimetric method is also useful for small quantities of blood but this also takes a great deal of time, involves a number of centrifugal operations and must be performed with great attention to details if satisfactory values are to be obtained. Moreover, the titration must be done in an atmosphere free from  $\text{CO}_2$ . The free phosphates are precipitated here by ammonium-molybdate at a temperature of  $70^\circ\text{C}$ . The precipitate is washed with 2 per cent  $\text{HNO}_3$  and then with a 2 per cent  $\text{KNO}_3$  until free from acid, after which it is dissolved in a definite quantity of a  $n/70$  solution of sodic hydroxide. The excess of this is titrated with an acid. STEWART and ARCHIBALD (3) have made analyses on 1—1.5 c.c. of plasma with an average error of 3 per cent and J. H. GADDUM (4) has on similar principles analysed the free phosphates in 0.5 c.c. plasma with an average error of 3 per cent and in 2 c.c. of plasma with an error of only 0.4 per cent.

For small quantities of blood the colorimetric methods have also been found of great use although the optimum conditions would not as yet seem to have been attained. Nearly all of these methods are based on the blue colour obtained when pentavalent P in the presence of molybdic acid is acted on by a reducing substance in an acidified mixture. The colour in this reaction is proportional to the quantity of phosphorus present. The method best known is that elaborated by BELL and DOISY (5). Hydroquinone is the reagent employed and the colour intensity is dependent upon the quantity of phosphomolybdic acid reduced. The reaction could be obtained by an excess of molybdate ions and there was no need of isolating the phosphate as ammonium-phospho-molybdate. BRIGGS (6) modified this method by adding some sodium-sulphite to the reagent, was able to carry out the reaction in an acid medium and obtained a clearer and more stable blue colour. Yet, as has been mentioned above, the colorimetric method involves a great many uncertainties. The colour pro-

duced is thus influenced by the salt content in the solution. Some ions, e.g. chlorides and nitrates, render it more intense, others again weaken it. STANFORD and WHEATLEY (7) as well as MARTLAND and ROBISON (8) have given precise details as to the degree to which the colour is intensified by acids. It is particularly in the determination of the total phosphates where incineration must be done that the colorimetric methods easily fail. Stanford and Wheatley found that with Briggs' method a gradually increased concentration of sulphuric acid gave a more intense colour until a maximum was obtained. Still further concentration of the sulphuric acid resulted in reduction of the colour intensity. According to the same authors the acidity is of so great an importance that the standard solution employed for the colorimetric comparison must be prepared with approximately the same amount of trichloroacetic acid as the trichloroacetic filtrate of the blood-plasma. Many methods have been mentioned for the estimation of small quantities of phosphate in the trichloroacetic filtrate, almost all of them modifications of the one first mentioned. Martland and Robison determine the phosphates in 1 c.c. of plasma with a mean error of 0.5–1 per cent. HAVARD and REAY (9) make use of 0.5 c.c. of whole blood with a mean error of 1 per cent. BENEDICT and THEIS (10) also make use of hydroquinone and sulphite as reducing substances but obtain reduction in a shorter time by boiling the molybdic-sulphuric acid mixture with the phosphate. Several other reducing substances have been employed. FISKE and SUBBAROW (11) make use of aminonaphthol-sulphonic acid and have found the 1, 2, 4- and the 1, 4, 6- valent acids equally effective. TAYLOR and MILLER (12) recommend phenyl-hydrazine as the reagent.

Finally, stannous chloride has also been used as the reagent. As early as 1887 OSMOND (13) published a method by which the phosphorus is precipitated as ammonium-phosphomolybdate, this being then washed and reduced by stannous chloride. By dissolving the phospho-molybdate in stannous chloride and hydrochloric acid a blue colour is obtained, the intensity of which is proportional to the quantity

of molybdate dissolved. Under similar conditions the ammonium-molybdate also gives a blue colour, if present in sufficient quantities. The colour, however, rapidly takes on a yellowish-red tint on account of the molybdic acid being converted into molybdic oxide. Under similar circumstances molybdic acid is coloured dark blue but is not dissolved. Step by step it is converted into molybdic oxide, being slowly dissolved into this form, colouring the solution yellowish-red like the ammonium molybdate. The colouring capacity of molybdic oxide, however, is exceedingly slight as compared with the capacity of phosphorus-molybdic acid for producing a blue colour. Osmond has compared figures obtained by this colorimetric method with those obtained by weighing the ammonium-phospho-molybdate. There is no data at hand, however, as to the quantity used for each determination. The following figures are submitted:

|            | By the gravimetric<br>method: | By the colorimetric<br>method: |
|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. . . . . | 0.024                         | 0.019                          |
| 2. . . . . | 0.049                         | 0.042                          |
| 3. . . . . | 0.052                         | 0.052                          |
| 4. . . . . | 0.060                         | 0.050                          |
| 5. . . . . | 0.073                         | 0.064                          |
| 6. . . . . | 0.038                         | 0.036                          |

DENIGÈS (14) estimates phosphorus colorimetrically by the same method. He employs four drops of a mixture of ammonium-molybdate and sulphuric acid and two drops of a solution of stannous chloride and compares these in a colorimeter after 10 minutes.

Finally KUTTNER and COHEN (15) have estimated the free phosphates in so small quantities of plasma or pus as 0.1—0.2 c.c. Even so small a quantity as 0.05 c.c. of pus has proved sufficient for a determination. The colorimeter usually employed has been exchanged here for a Sahli-haemoglobino-meter modified for the purpose (16). When comparing the colour only a small portion of each tube is visible whereby

the reading is facilitated and the eye less easily fatigued. The tubes are separated by an intervening wall preventing the light to be reflected from one tube to another. A prism is inserted by which the contents in the tubes are brought closer together and a continuous colour-band is produced whereby the reading is considerably facilitated. The fluids are diluted until exactly the same colour is obtained in the two tubes.

In looking for a method by which estimations could be carried out with sufficient precision with smaller quantities than 0.5 c.c., as we have had to use hitherto, the latter method has been tried and the results found compared with those obtained by the gravimetric method (2). For each gravimetric determination we have used 0.5 c.c. of serum and for each colorimetric determination 0.1 c.c. of serum. Altogether 30 analyses have been made. In the majority of cases the blood has been taken from children but occasionally from adults. The average figure obtained for the gravimetric determinations was 5.18 mgm. P per 100 c.c. of serum with an average error of 1.86 per cent. The average figure obtained for the colorimetric determinations was 4.90 mgm. P per 100 c.c. of serum with an average error of about 2.5 per cent. The mean value obtained by the gravimetric method thus exceeds that obtained by the colorimetric method by 0.28 mgm. P per 100 c.c.

As is generally known the gravimetric method tends to give rather too high values because some of the phosphates present in organic combination are also included in the analysis. Heating the trichloroacetic filtrate, acidified with nitric acid before precipitation with ammonium-molybdate, results in the phosphoric acid esters being split off. This error is also attached to the titrimetric methods. In the gravimetric methods it can be eliminated by first precipitating the phosphates in the trichloroacetic filtrate with magnesia mixture, dissolving this precipitate in nitric acid, then heating in a water-bath and adding ammonium-molybdate. According to MARTLAND and ROBISON (17) the quantity of organically combined non-lipoid phosphorus in plasma or serum amounts in adults to 0.25—0.35 mgm. per 100 c.c. According to de Young



and BLOOR (18) it amounts in children of an age of up to 2 weeks to 0.4—3.6 mgm. P per 100 c.c. and in adults to 0.06—1.3 mgm. per 100 c.c.

### Method.

*Collecting the blood.* The blood is obtained by incising the lateral border of the heel. The foot is kept immersed in hot water (40—50 C°) until powerful hyperaemia is obtained. The foot is then rubbed energetically with a dry towel and the part of the heel to be incised wiped with a piece of cotton-wool moistened in ether. The smallest possible incision is made, not deeper than, at most, 0.5 cm. with a narrow knife. If desirable a little vaseline may be smeared over the site to be incised to facilitate the efflux of the blood. This is, however, by no means necessary. The blood is made to drop into a narrow glass-tube funnel-shaped at the top (inner diameter about 5 mm.). For each test a quantity of 0.2—0.3 c.c. of blood is taken. This quantity is marked by a line on the tube. Centrifugalisation and separation of the serum are carried out immediately after collection of the blood in order to prevent an increase of the free phosphates through splitting off of those organically combined in the blood-corpuscles. According to de YOUNG and BLOOR (18) this non-lipoid phosphorus organically combined in the blood-corpuscles amounts in adults to 53.6 mgm. P per 100 c.c. of blood-corpuscles in bulk. Each specimen is also examined for haemolysis by means of the spectroscope. Should haemolysis be found to be present, even to a slight extent, the specimen is useless for analysis of the phosphorus. After collecting the blood the organically combined phosphorus is always split off by the action of enzymes and this takes place much more rapidly in the case of the blood having undergone haemolysis. Such splitting takes place most rapidly immediately after haemolysis. According to MARTLAND and ROBISON (17) haemolysis of 0.1 per cent of the blood-corpuscles causes an increase of the free phosphates by 0.04 mgm. per 100 c.c. of serum. No sub-

stances are used that prevent coagulation. The blood is collected in a dry glass-tube and the estimations carried out on serum. In order to secure as identical conditions as possible for the tests the blood is every time collected after fasting for some definite time (8 hours). Some fluid, however, is allowed.

*The analysis is carried out as follows:* Immediately after centrifugalisation of the blood exactly 0.1 c.c. of serum is drawn off with a micro-pipette (2) into a tube of the same dimensions as that used for collecting the blood. Add 0.9 c.c. of trichloroacetic acid, 7 per cent. Close the tube by a rubber-stopper and shake properly. After a few minutes centrifugalise the mixture. It is convenient to interrupt this process after 4—5 minutes [about 1,500 revolutions per minute] taking out the tube and tilting it a few times so as to detach the fine particles of the precipitate stuck along the upper parts of the tube; centrifugalisation is then continued for 4—5 minutes when a clear centrifugate as a rule is obtained.

Transfer 0.25 c.c. of the clear colourless trichloroacetic filtrate to one of the micro-beakers of the colorimeter. This quantity is equivalent to 0.025 c.c. of the original sample. Rinse the pipette with the same quantity of distilled water (0.25 c.c.). Then add 0.4 c.c. of a molybdic-sulphuric acid solution and properly mix the contents of the micro-beaker by alternately sucking it up and blowing it out by means of a finely pointed glass-tube. It is only necessary to do this a couple of times to secure perfect mixing.

Finally add 0.1 c.c. of the diluted stannous chloride reagent and again mix the fluid in the manner just described.

Concurrently with this the standard solution in the other micro-beaker of the colorimeter is prepared in a similar manner. 0.25 c.c. of diluted standard solution is drawn off by a pipette into the beaker, the pipette being afterwards rinsed with the same quantity of distilled water; add 0.4 c.c. of a molybdic-sulphuric acid solution and finally 0.1 cc. of a diluted

stannous chloride solution. After each item added the fluid is properly mixed.

Coloration is produced immediately and full intensity of colour is very soon obtained. After about two minutes a colorimetric comparison can be done. As a rule five readings are taken with the prisms adjusted to different heights but in the case of a deflection greater than 2—3 per cent being obtained between two readings 10 readings are taken and the average calculated from these.

#### Reagents [see (15)].

1. Trichloroacetic acid solution: a 7 per cent solution of trichloroacetic acid.

2. Molybdic-sulphuric acid mixture: one volume of 7.5 per cent sodium molybdate (Kahlbaum's »Zur Analyse») is mixed with one volume of  $n/10$  sulphuric acid with addition of two volumes of distilled water. The mixture is kept in a brown flask with glass stopper.

3. Stannous chloride stock solution: 10 gramm. of stannous chloride (Kahlbaum: »Zur Analyse») are dissolved in 25 c.c. of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The solution is kept in a brown flask with glass stopper. Of this standard solution 0.5 c.c. are diluted with distilled water to a quantity of 100 c.c. This diluted reagent does not keep well but has to be freshly prepared for each analysis.

4. Standard phosphate stock solution: 0.4386 gramm. of desiccated mono-potassium phosphate are dissolved in one litre of distilled water. A few drops of chloroform are added to prevent mold formation. 1 c.c. of this solution contains 0.1 mgm. phosphorus.

Take 5 c.c. of this standard solution and dilute with distilled water up to 100 c.c. One c.c. of this solution then contains 0.005 mgm. phosphorus.

#### Apparatus.

1. Colorimeter: Any kind of colorimeter may be used if only the standard and the unknown specimens be diluted to

suitable volumes and a colour intensity employed suitable for the colorimeter in question. We have been using Leitz's so-called »Universal kolorimeter für Duboscq-Prinzip». Micro-beakers have been used for all the determinations, each holding quite 1 c.c., measured to the upper widening of the beaker. The heights of the fluid levels of the solution can be altered by elevating or lowering cylindrically shaped glass-rods with parallel plane end surfaces, dipping down into the fluid. The colorimeter is provided with its own lighting arrangement, enabling the readings always to be done under the same conditions independently of the day-light.

2. Measuring pipettes. Pipettes holding 0.1, 0.25 and 0.4 c.c., only graduated for these quantities. These pipettes are so made that the lumen on the level with the marking line is considerably smaller than other parts of the pipette, whereby greater accuracy is obtained when drawing off the fluid. The 0.1 c.c. pipettes must be made of so small a calibre as to permit them to be inserted without difficulty into the tubes employed for collecting the blood. The same holds good for the 0.25 c.c. pipettes. In drawing off so small fluid quantities as we are dealing with here, a special screwing arrangement is employed (2) in which the pipettes are fixed. In this way the fluid can be drawn off with considerably greater accuracy and with greater certainty than otherwise would be the case.

3. Tubes for collecting blood and precipitation of serum albumen ( $80 \times 5$  mm.). The upper ends of these have a funnel-shaped enlargement.

The calculation is done as in colorimetric determinations in general. The concentration of the standard solution and that of the unknown solution are inversely proportional to the heights of the fluid levels when the same colour has been obtained.

The phosphorus percentage of the specimen can then be easily calculated from the concentration of the standard solution and the heights of the fluid levels ( $c_1 : c_2 = h_2 : h_1$ ).

Before any serum was analysed for phosphorus a few determinations were carried out on solutions of known phosphorus content.

*Mgm. per 100 c.c. solution.*

| Estimated | Found | Error | Estimated | Found | Error |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 5.00      | 4.95  | -0.05 | 4.00      | 4.01  | +0.01 |
| —         | 5.15  | +0.15 | —         | 3.96  | -0.04 |
| —         | 4.90  | -0.10 | —         | 4.11  | +0.11 |
| —         | 5.00  | 0.00  | —         | 3.92  | -0.08 |
| —         | 4.94  | -0.06 | —         | 3.95  | -0.05 |
| —         | 5.12  | +0.12 | —         | 4.00  | 0.00  |
| —         | 5.00  | 0.00  | —         | 4.10  | +0.10 |
| —         | 5.10  | +0.10 | —         | 3.91  | -0.09 |
| —         | 4.89  | -0.11 | —         | 4.08  | +0.08 |
| —         | 5.08  | +0.08 | —         | 4.06  | +0.06 |

A so-called blood-salt solution was further analysed to find out whether the salt content here was sufficient to alter either the colour or the phosphorus value. For this purpose a solution of the following composition was employed:

|                                       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| KCL                                   | 0.45  | gram. |
| NaCL                                  | 0.74  | gram. |
| CaCO <sub>3</sub>                     | 0.26  | gram. |
| MgSO <sub>4</sub> , 7H <sub>2</sub> O | 0.25  | gram. |
| Aq. dest. ad                          | 1,000 | c.c.  |

One c.c. of this solution contained 0.003 mgm. phosphorus.

The value of phosphorus was not found to be affected nor did one obtain any alteration of the colour.

As has been mentioned above stannous chloride has already for long been tried for quantitative analyses but no great use has been found for it because of the formation of molybdic oxide, resulting in olive green colour in the final solutions. By carefully varying the concentration, of the reagents, however, this destructive influence has nearly been entirely eliminated. As mentioned above the colour produced in colorimetric methods is generally influenced by the salt

content of the solution, so also here. Kuttner and Cohen give precise data as to what extent the colour is influenced by acids and the same authors also give detailed information as to the optimum concentrations of the reagents in the final solutions.

We have tried here the influence of oxalates and found that 0.1—0.05 per cent of oxalates in the final solution gives a purplish tint and considerably delays the production of maximum colour intensity. Even so small quantities as 0.025 mgm. per cent clearly delay the coloration but do not produce any discoloration. Oxalates in a concentration of 0.0125 per cent and less have no effect. The small quantities of oxalate required for preventing coagulation of the blood are thus of no importance. Yet the oxalate has sometimes with benefit been excluded and determinations then been made on the serum directly.

The effect of trichloracetic acid has also been tested here and it has been shown that it is only when the concentration exceeds 3.5—4 per cent in the final solution that a maximum coloration is prevented. It is clear, therefore, that trichloracetic acid in the concentration used here for precipitation of the serum albumen is without importance. The diluted standard solution, however, employed for colorimetric comparisons, is prepared with trichloracetic acid in such quantities that the same concentration of this acid is obtained in the two final solutions to be compared. For it is important that in a colorimetric comparison the conditions on the two sides are as identical as possible. The difference in concentration should not exceed 1:2 because the great difference in height between the two fluid levels render the colour adjustment difficult and thereby endanger the accuracy. All reagents employed must be absolutely pure. Furthermore the two solutions ought to be of about the same temperature.

If attention be paid to these points satisfactory double values are as a rule obtained and as 0.1 c.c. of serum is sufficient for a determination and the time for each analysis is relatively short, the method would seem to be well

### References.

1. PREGL: "Die quantitative organische Mikroanalyse" Berlin 1923, p. 151.
2. E. JORPES and H. MAGNUSSON: Acta Pædiatrica VII, 1927, 1.
3. STEWART and ARCHIBALD: Bioch. Journ. XIX, 1925, 484.
4. J. H. GADDUM: " " " " XX, 1926, 1204.
5. BELL and DOISY: Journ. of biol. Chem.: XLIV, 1920, 55.
6. A. P. BRIGGS: " " " " : LIII, 1922, 13.
7. STANFORD and WHEATLEY: Bioch. Journ. 19, 1925, 697.
8. MARTLAND and ROBISON: Journ. of Physiol. XX, 1926, 847.
9. HAVARD and REAY: Bioch. Journ. XIX, 1925, 882.
10. BENEDICT and THEIS: Journ. of biol. Chem. LXI, 1924, 63.
11. FISKE and SUBBAROW: " " " " 66, 1925, 375.
12. TAYLOR and MILLER: Journ. of biol. Chem. XVIII, 1914, 215.
13. F. OSMOND: Bull. Soc. Chim. XLVII, 1887, 745.
14. G. DENIGÈS: Compt. rend. Soc. biol. LXXXIV, 1921, 875.
15. KUTTNER and COHEN: Journ. of biol. Chem. 75, 1927, 517.
16. T. KUTTNER: Journ. Am. Med. Ass. 65, 1915, 245.
17. MARTLAND and ROBISON: Journ. biol. Chem. 1924.
18. DE YOUNG and BLOOR: Journ. biol. Chem. 47, 1921, 53.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS, RIGSHOSPITAL, COPENHAGEN.  
PHYSICIAN IN CHIEF: PROF., DR. MED. C. E. BLOCH.

## **Blood Sugar in Intestinal Infantilism.**

By

**ELISABETH SVENSGAARD.**

Certain similarities in symptoms of sprue and intestinal infantilism — for inst., the fatty diarrhea and the tendency to tetany — have given rise to the following blood sugar studies on two cases of intestinal infantilism. As peculiar blood sugar curves have been demonstrated in several cases of sprue, it was thought of interest to find out whether the two diseases run parallel in this respect too. Characteristic of the blood sugar curve in sprue is the extraordinarily small increase in blood sugar concentration after ingestion of glucose, the late appearance of the blood sugar rise and the slow fall to the initial value — as particularly emphasized by HOLST and THAYSEN (1). A small rise of blood sugar is defined by THAYSEN and NORGAARD (2) as a rise of 40 mgm. % or less (starting from the fasting blood sugar value), provided that the blood specimens are drawn at intervals of 10—15 minutes, that the ingested amount of glucose — in adults — is about 60 grams, and that Hagedorn-Norman Jensen's method is used for the blood sugar determination.

The two patients whose blood sugar I have studied were admitted to the Dep. of Pediatrics, Rigshospital, in 1927 and 1928. The first of these was an 11 years old girl whose history is as follows:



E. P., born 2/5 1917, daughter of fairly well-to-do parents. In infancy she was perfectly well in every respect until she, 18 month old, got an attack of »Spanish flue«, complicated by pneumonia and diarrhea. She was in bed for 2 months. Before she had been running about freely, but after this time she was no longer able to stand on her feet. There was a persisting tendency to slimy, foul, thin stools without blood; and a gradual distension of the abdomen was noted. In Jan., 1921, she had a second attack of pneumonia. In March, 1921, she was admitted once more to the Children's Department of the Rigshospital. She was small and thin, with poor turgor and slight signs of past rickets; abdomen large, without ascites or palpable masses.

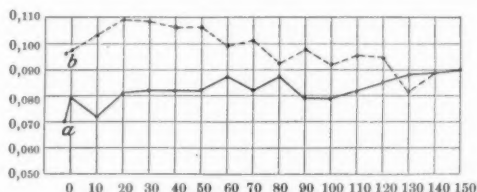


Fig. 1. E. P. Blood sugar curves after ingestion of glucose.

a. Febr. 22, 1928. 22 grams of glucose (1 gm. per kg.). Rise: 22 mgm. %.

Throughout the entire hospital period the stools were whitish grey, slimy, stinking and very soft, without blood or parasites' eggs. Ewald's test meal gave normal findings each time on two examinations. Various forms of dietary treatment gave no results. She had not improved much when discharged after 3 months. She recovered at home; by and by she ate everything except fat foods. She was apparently well the next 6 years until Oct., 1927, when she began to ail from no demonstrable cause. Her appetite was poor, she lost weight and got diarrhea with 5—6 stools a day. The stools were again very soft, fetid and whitish. She was admitted once more to this department. On adm. she measured 118 cm. in height and weighed 19 kg., that is, she was 10—12 cm. smaller than normal for her age and ca. 10 kg. short in weight. She was extremely emaciated; the skin was dry, turgor lowered, muscles miserable. Abdomen large, no tenderness, no sign of ascites. There was tetany position of the hands but no facialis phenomenon. Psychically she was normal, intelligent.

The stools were as described before. Both of two test meals

showed achylia. While in hospital she gained 3 kg. She was feeling well when discharged after 6 weeks. Soon after her return to home she had a relapse and was again admitted to this department, in February 1928. Now the stools were foaming, fermentating and watery. She was steadily going down hill, and she died at home that summer.

Analysis of feces Jan. 13, Jan. 27, and Febr. 28, 1928, showed 50—60 % fats in the dry substance (normally 10—25 %). 50—80 % of these fats were cleaved fats, while only 10—16 % of the cleaved fats were saponified, that is: the cleavage was normal while the saponification was lowered, as normal conditions show practically equal amounts of free fatty acids and soaps (3). The rest of the fats consisted of neutral fat. The calcium content, estimated as CaO, was about 5 % of the dry substance.

The other patient is a boy, now 4 years old. History:

A. L. L., born Nov. 21, 1924, son of prosperous parents. Adm. to this dep. June 11, 1928. No abnormality in family

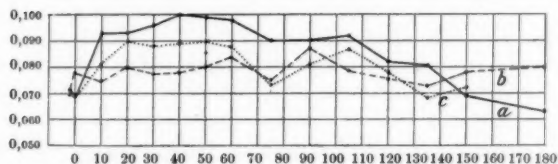
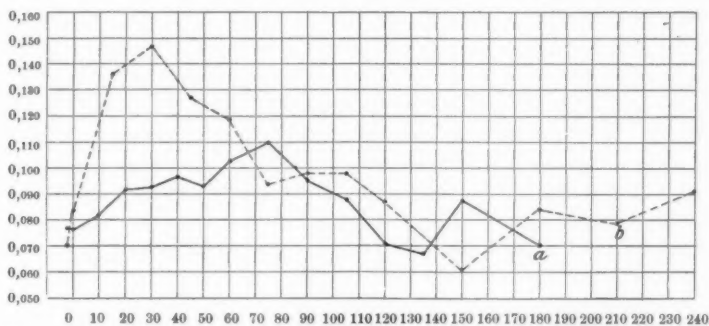


Fig. 2. A. L. L. Blood sugar curves after ingestion of glucose.

- |                    |     |                          |          |         |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------------|----------|---------|
| a. Sept. 21, 1928. | 1.5 | grams of glucose per kg. | Rise: 29 | mgm. %. |
| b. Oct. 3, 1928.   | 1.5 | " " " " " "              | 16       | " "     |
| c. Nov. 11, 1928.  | 1.5 | " " " " " "              | 20       | " "     |

history. Pt. was breast-fed for 3 months, could walk at the age of 18 months. Hooping cough at the age of 2 years. When Pt. was 2½ years old, the present illness began to develop little by little. At first it appeared as periods of diarrhea lasting 2—3 days. The stools were loose, slimy and very foul. Feces were normal between these periods. He was sinking gradually and lost weight. On adm.: Little pale and thin; muscles flabby; turgor lowered. Height 87 cm., weight 11.3 kg., that is, ca. 10 cm. and 6 kg. less than normal. Abdomen large and distended, but without any palpable abnormality. No sign of tetany. No sign of tuberculosis. The stools were very copious, stinking, of greyish-white colour. He was put on milk-free diet, and improved somewhat. As soon as a little milk was added to the diet, he had at once

a relapse; and now he could not be made to recover until he was put on the diet proposed by KERLEY and GILMORE (4). This consists of a casein-barley soup, bananas and a vegetable soup, besides a little roasted chopped meat, but no butter or other kind of fat. This diet contains about 80 calories per kg. of body-



|                   |                            |  |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Fig. 3. A. L. L.  |                            | Blood sugar curves after ingestion of glucose. |
| a. Nov. 26, 1928. | 2 grams of glucose per kg. | Rise: 33 mgm. %.                               |
| b. Dec. 6, 1928.  | 4 " " " " " " "            | 77 " "   |

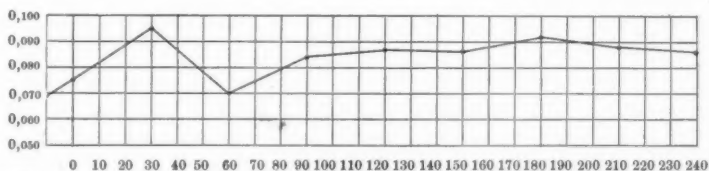


Fig. 4. A. L. L. Nov. 2, 1928. Blood sugar curve after a meal of starch and milk. 60 gm. wheat bread + 350 gm. milk. Rise: 26 mgm %.

weight. He got about 100 gm. proteins, 130 gm. carbohydrates and only 1 gm. fat. A single relapse was caused by a meal consisting of 60 gm. bread and 350 gm. milk, given with a view to blood sugar exam. For several days after his stools were again grey, soft and voluminous, accompanied by vomiting and colic. Repeated doses of glucose, on the other hand, caused him no inconvenience. He is now improving steadily, though slowly. The stools have become formed, brown, much less voluminous and less foul.

Analysis of feces before improvement showed: 60 % of the dry substance consisted of fats, whereof 20 % neutral fats, 66 % free fatty acids, and only 14 % soaps. 2 % of the dry substance

was calcium, and 4 % was nitrogen. After the dietary treatment had resulted in stools of normal appearance, only 25 % of the dry substances of feces consisted of fats, whereof 28 % neutral fats, 46 % free fatty acids, and 26 % soaps. Ewald's test meal gave normal values at different phases of the illness.

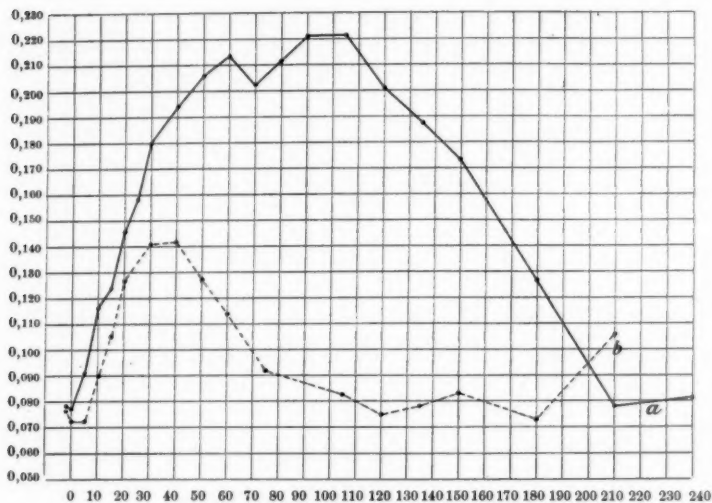


Fig. 5. A. L. L. Blood sugar curve after injection of adrenalin.

- a. Sept. 28, 1928. 1.5 gm. glucose per kg. + 0.4 cc. adrenalin (1  $\text{‰}$ ). Rise: 143 mgm. %.
- b. Oct. 19, 1928. 0.4 cc. adrenalin (1  $\text{‰}$ ). Rise: 65 mgm. %.

The blood sugar determinations are carried out after Hagedorn—Norman Jensen's method. The blood specimens are drawn every 10 or 15 minutes — in a couple of the tests, though, every 5 minutes during the first hour after glucose ingestion. The results are average values of duplicate determinations. Glucose in every case was given in 10 % sol.

In the first case, the 11 years old girl, the blood sugar curve has been investigated twice after ingestion of respectively 1 and 2 gm. of glucose per kg. Both tests showed but a slight rise from the fasting value to the highest value observed. After ingestion of 1 gm. glucose the rise amounted

to 20 mgm. %, after 2 grams it was 12 mgm. %. There was no distinct initial rise. In the curve after 1 gm. the highest value was found at the end of the experiment, after 160 minutes.

In the second case, the 4 years old boy, the blood sugar was investigated twice, while the disease was at its height, after ingestion of 1,5 gm. glucose per kg. The experiments were made at an interval of 12 days. The highest rise was respectively 29 and 16 mgm. %. The same dose of glucose together with a subcutaneous injection of 0,4 cc. of 1 % adrenalin solution gave an extraordinarily high and protracted rise that amounted to 143 mgm. %; and not til after 3 1/2 hour did the curve return to the initial value. The same dose of adrenalin injected 3 weeks later without ingestion of glucose produced a similar rise of blood sugar as is ordinarily found in normal individuals after injection of adrenalin. The rise was 63 mgm. %, and the initial value was reached after 2 hours.

2 months after the first experiment, while the patient was improving, the blood sugar was again examined after ingestion of 1,5 gm. of glucose per kg. This curve is of the same type as the two preceding ones. The rise is 20 mgm. %. It is however found practicable by giving a larger dose of glucose to break through the barrier — whatever this may be — that prevents the blood sugar rise. Ingestion of 2 gm. of glucose per kg. gives a blood sugar rise of 33 mgm. %, and 4 gm. of glucose per kg. produces a blood sugar rise of 77 mgm. %. This last curve resembles an ordinary »normal» curve: the greatest rise takes place within the first half hour, and the fasting value is reached within 2 hours.

A meal consisting of starch (60 gm. of wheat bread) and 350 gm. milk did not produce nearly as marked a blood sugar rise as is found in similar experiments on adults (5). (There is no report of blood sugar curves in children after this kind of carbohydrates, as far as I know.) Ingestion of 1,5 gm. of levulose gave the same results as in normal individuals.

The markedly low blood sugar rise in these patients after

ingestion of glucose might be due to defective absorption from the intestinal tract, but various findings go against such an interpretation. Thus the absorption of glucose seems evident from the blood sugar curve after glucose ingestion together with adrenalin injection, as well as from the curves after ingestion of larger amounts of glucose. Furthermore, in his studies on the respiratory quotient in such patients before and after ingestion of glucose, THAYSEN (6) has demonstrated that the glucose is absorbed and burned up. The alteration is rather to be found in the intermediate metabolism. The adrenalin curve and the levulose curve, which both show normal conditions, tell against the abnormality arising from the liver.

It is interesting that the blood sugar curve keeps its peculiar character also when the patient has improved, and when he is on an entirely different diet. Contrary to this, THAYSEN finds the blood sugar curve in his sprue patients to be of a much more normal appearance in their good periods than in their periods of diarrhea.

MOCKRIEF and PAYNE (7) found an increase in the fat content of the blood in a couple of cases of intestinal infantilism. They think that in these patients the great amount of fats in feces is not due to defective fat absorption from the food, but to an increased elimination of fat from the blood. So their findings, too, are more suggestive of disturbances of the intermediate metabolism than of some simple absorption anomaly.

### Summary.

The blood sugar curve after glucose ingestion is studied in two cases of intestinal infantilism — after, respectively, 1, 1.5 and 2 gm. of glucose per kg. The blood sugar rise after these amounts of glucose is found to be less pronounced in these patients than in normal individuals. The findings are constant in several experiments on the same individual.

Ingestion of starch, in the form of wheat bread, is likewise found to produce but a slight increase of the blood sugar concentration.

A »normal» curve is obtained in one patient after ingestion of 4 gm. of glucose per kg.

The blood sugar concentration after levulose ingestion and after adrenalin injection shows normal conditions.

Adrenalin injection together with glucose ingestion show a very marked and protracted rise of the blood sugar concentration.

The peculiar low blood sugar curves are assumed to depend on disturbances of the intermediate metabolism.

---

#### References.

1. HOLST: Acta med. scand. Vol. 66. 1927, p. 74.  
THAYSEN, TH. E. HESS: Acta med. scand. Vol. 64, p. 362.  
» » » » Verhandl. d. deutschen Kongress. f. inn. Med.  
XL K. Wiesbaden 1928.
  2. NORGAARD & THAYSEN: Ugeskr. f. Læger. No. 49, 1928.
  3. SCHICK & WAGNER: Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilk. Bd. 30, 1921.
  4. KERLEY & GILMORE: Amer. J. of diseas. childr. Vol. 36, 1928.
  5. JACOBSEN, AAGE TH. B.: Unders. over Blodsukkerindh. hos norm. og ved diab. mell. Disputats. Kbh. 1917.
  6. THAYSEN, TH. E. HESS: Verh. d. deut. K. f. inn. Med. XI K. Wiesbaden 1928.
  7. MONCRIEFF & PAYNE: Archiv of diseas. in childh. no. 17, vol. 3, 1928.
-

## Zur Frage der genuinen Nephrose im Kindesalter.

(Diabetes albuminuricus EPSTEIN.)

Von

Dr. CORNELIA DE LANGE.

Professor der Kinderheilkunde an der Universität Amsterdam.

Die Beobachtung eines Kindes, bei dem nicht nur klinisch, sondern auch pathologisch-anatomisch die Diagnose *genuine Nephrose* gestellt werden konnte, war für mich Anlass, die Richtigkeit der Diagnose der in der Literatur mitgeteilten Fälle zu verfolgen, mit dem einigermaßen verblüffenden Ergebnis, dass ich im ganzen noch kein Dutzend Fälle mit einer autoptischen Kontrolle, welche die klinische Diagnose bestätigte, finden konnte. Und von dieser geringen Anzahl betreffen vier Fälle junge Leute von 15 Jahren, die doch eigentlich nicht mehr zum Kindesalter gehören.

Jedoch kann ich nicht die Ansicht CZERNY's<sup>1</sup> teilen, der die Bezeichnung *grosse weisse Niere* für die Niere bei lymphatischer Leukämie reservieren will, weil die grosse weisse Niere nur nach dem Pubertätsalter vorkommen soll. »Wir können den Begriff der grossen weissen Niere in der Pädiatrie vollständig entbehren, wenn wir ihn nicht auf die leukämischen Nieren anwenden wollen«, sagt CZERNY.

Klinisch tritt das Bild folgenderweise in die Erscheinung: Durch unbekannte Ursache entstehen beim Kind Ödeme, die sehr stark sein können und neben denen oft ein Hydrops der serösen Höhlen einhergeht. Nach einiger Zeit verschwinden

<sup>1</sup> Monatsschrift für Kinderheilkunde. Bd. XV. 1919.



die Ödeme wieder, eigentlich unabhängig von der Therapie. Der Allgemeinzustand bessert sich. Die Besserung hält nicht lange an; bald tritt das Ödem wieder auf. Die Intermissionen können jedoch auch Monate dauern. Die Hautfarbe ist blau-weiss. Der Blutdruck ist nicht erhöht; es liegen keine Zeichen einer Herzhypertrophie vor. Der Harn hat meistens ein hohes spezifisches Gewicht, wird nur spärlich ausgeschieden. Der Eiweissgehalt kann sehr hoch sein. Im Sediment finden sich Zylinder, verfettete Epithelien, Leukozyten, Fettkügelchen, oft Lipoid; rote Blutkörperchen dagegen nur wenig und ausnahmsweise. Echte Urämie kommt nicht vor. Die Stickstoffausscheidung kann sogar erhöht sein. Aus Untersuchungen der letzten Zeit weiss man, dass in diesen Fällen der ganze Eiweissgehalt des Blutplasmas herabgesetzt ist und dass das Verhältnis der Albumine zu den Globulinen sich zugunsten der letzteren verschoben hat. Wie DAVIDSON und SALINGER<sup>1</sup> bemerken, sind die Veränderungen im Blutplasma und Urin fast »exact reciprocals«. Gleichzeitig ist während der Zeiten, wo das Ödem besteht, der Cholesteringehalt des Blutes erhöht. Der Eiweissgehalt der Ödemflüssigkeit ist sehr niedrig (ca. 0,1%). Das Ausscheidungsvermögen der Niere bleibt erhalten. Erbrechen und Anorexie kommen häufig vor. Gegen das Ende nimmt die Immunität des Körpers ab; es entwickeln sich Pneumonien und fast immer findet man bei der Obduktion eine Pneumokokkenperitonitis.

Wie sich zeigen wird, passt die nachstehend mitgeteilte Krankengeschichte ganz in diesen Rahmen.

Das Kind S. V., 13  $\frac{1}{2}$  Monate alt, wird am 1. November 1927 in die Kinderklinik des »Binnen-Gasthuis» aufgenommen. Laut der Anamnese ist das Kind, ohne vorangehende Krankheit, 14 Tage vor der Aufnahme ödematös geworden. Vorher war es ein gesundes Kind.

Es sieht sehr blass aus, hat starke allgemeine Ödeme, macht einen etwas stumpfen und schläfrigen Eindruck. Der Puls ist nicht gespannt; es besteht keine Herzhypertrophie. Der Blutdruck beträgt nach Riva-Rocci systolisch 95 mm Hg. Die Leber hat

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Vol. XLI. 1927.

normale Grösse; die Milz ist nicht fühlbar. Nach einigen Tagen lässt sich im Bauch Flüssigkeit nachweisen; die Dämpfung erstreckt sich bis zum Nabel. Allmählich nehmen dann die Ödeme ab; es besteht kein Aszites mehr (Fig. 1 und 2). Einige Wochen geht es etwas besser; dann treten die Ödeme wieder auf; im Bauch stellt sich sich wieder eine Dämpfung mit konkaver oberer



Fig. 1. Status am 10. Nov. 1927.

Begrenzung ein. Der Perkussionsschall unten in der linken Thoraxhälfte wird gedämpft, danach beiderseits. Dann ist der Zustand einige Wochen abwechselnd besser und schlechter; aber die Ödeme verschwinden nicht mehr und dann und wann hat das Kind hohes Fieber. Bei einer am 29. Dezember vorgenommenen morphologischen Blutuntersuchung wurden keine Abweichungen gefunden, namentlich keine toxischen Körner in den polynuklearen Leukozyten. Am 23. Februar 1928 erfolgt der

Exitus. Während der letzten Lebenstage war das Ödem nicht stark.

Da das Kind nicht reinlich war und der ernste Allgemeinzustand keine unnötigen Manipulationen gestattete, vermochten wir kein Bild von der Diurese zu erlangen. Wohl gelang es, alle Tage etwas Urin aufzufangen und wurde täglich die Eiweissbestimmung nach ESBACH vorgenommen, das Sediment mikro-



Fig. 2. Status am 17. Dec. 1927. Ödeme bedeutend abgenommen.

skopisch untersucht und dann und wann das spezifische Gewicht bestimmt. Bei Abnahme der Ödeme wurde auch der Eiweissgehalt geringer; aber meistens wurden sehr hohe Werte festgestellt mit 60 ‰ als Maximum, was einer der höchsten Werte ist, die man in der Literatur findet. Ich betone hier jedoch noch einmal nachdrücklich, dass diese Bestimmungen niemals die Mengen pro 24 Stunden betrafen. Im Sediment wurden Zylinder, Epithelien, Leukozyten und doppeltbrechende Kügelchen beobachtet, sowohl in Leukozyten wie ausserhalb derselben. (Diese

Leukozyten betrachtet man nicht als Beweis von Entzündung; sie räumen die Zellruinen auf; sie phagozytieren die anisotropen Tröpfchen.) Rote Blutkörperchen wurden niemals angetroffen, mit Ausnahme einer kurzen Periode, als das Kind eine Angina durchmachte. Eigentümlich war die Dyskongruenz, die zuweilen zwischen dem spezifischen Gewicht und dem Eiweissgehalt gefunden wurde; z. B.

|      |           |            |      |
|------|-----------|------------|------|
| 6    | ‰ Eiweiss | spez. Gew. | 1015 |
| 7    | »         | »          | 1004 |
| 11,5 | »         | »          | 1015 |

Ab und zu hatte das Kind einige Tage hohes Fieber, dessen Ursache nicht immer deutlich war.

Es wurde dem Kinde soviel wie möglich gemischte Nahrung mit einem beschränkten Quantum Milch verabreicht; der Zusatz von Kochsalz wurde vermindert, aber nicht weggelassen. Zuckerdiet hatte keinen Erfolg, was zu erwarten war, da die Indikation hierfür auf dem Gebiet der akuten Glomerulonephritis liegt. Durch Thyreoidverabreichung (wir gingen bis  $3 \times$  täglich 20 mg) glaubten wir anfangs eine mehr oder weniger günstige Wirkung zu erzielen, wagten jedoch keine höhere Dosis zu geben, da sich Diarrhöe einstellte.

Die im Laboratorium von Professor W. M. DE VRIES vorgenommene Obduktion ergab folgenden Befund:

Die unteren Lappen beider Lungen weisen Zeichen von Hypostase und Bronchitis auf. Die linke Lunge zeigt pleurale Adhäsionen. Am Herzen finden sich keine Abweichungen. Es besteht eine Pneumokokkenperitonitis; auch im kleinen Becken ist Eiter. Die Milz weist grosse Follikeln auf, kein Amyloid. Die Leber ist etwas vergrössert, fleckig, etwas trübe und ein wenig verfettet. Das Pankreas zeigt ein normales Aussehen. Es finden sich grosse Drüsen im Mesenterium, ohne Verkäsung. Die Nieren machen den Eindruck grosser weisser Nieren. Bei der Obduktion wird ein wenig Abschäbel von den Nieren unter das Polarisationsmikroskop gebracht; man sah zahlreiche doppeltbrechende Kügelchen mit einem schwarzen Kreuz (Lipoide). In den mit Sudan III und Hämatoxylin gefärbten Gefrierschnitten der Nieren wird hier und dort ein kleiner roter Fleck gesehen. Bei mikroskopischer Untersuchung an Paraffinpräparaten erweisen sich ferner das Interstitium und der Vaskularapparat als normal, sodass die Diagnose des Patholog-Anatomen, sowie diejenige des Klinikers lautet: Nephrose. Die Epithelien, namentlich diejenigen des Tu-

buli contorti, sind an vielen Stellen degeneriert, mit Kernverlust und vakuolarem Bau; zum Teil liegen sie im Lumen kleiner Kanälchen. Doch sind die Abweichungen relativ gering und muss der grösste Nachdruck auf das Intaktsein der Glomeruli und des Interstitiums gelegt werden.

Bevor ich zur Besprechung der spärlichen Literatur übergehe, sei noch ein zweiter Fall aus unserer Klinik mitgeteilt, der in sehr vielen Hinsichten dem ersten ähnelte, ausser in bezug auf das fast konstante Vorkommen roter Blutkörperchen im Sediment, wo bei der Sektion die makroskopische Diagnose auf »grosse weisse Niere« gestellt wurde und erst die mikroskopische Untersuchung lehrte, dass eine Nephritis vorlag.

Ein 7-jähriges Mädchen wird am 31. August 1927 in die Kinderklinik aufgenommen. Elf Tage vorher war sie erkrankt; sie bekam ein dickes Gesicht, dicke Arme und Beine und einen aufgeblähten Leib. Früher hatte Patientin häufig über Leibschmerzen und Halsschmerzen geklagt; aber dieser Krankheit gingen keine Halsschmerzen voran. Im Alter von 4 Jahren hatte sie Masern. Seit geraumer Zeit ist ihre Zunge rot und gefurcht. Im übrigen enthält weder ihre Anamnese noch die Familienanamnese wesentliche Data.

Bei Aufnahme in die Klinik zeigten eigentlich nur die Labia majora eine Schwellung; aber bald wurde dies anders. Die Rücken- und Bauchhaut wurde ödematös; es sammelte sich Flüssigkeit im Bauch und in den beiden Thoraxhälften an, wobei es auffallend war, dass sowohl im Bauch wie im Thorax die Flüssigkeit links höher stand als rechts. Mit der Lage des Kindes stand diese Tatsache nicht in Zusammenhang. Die Beine blieben fast ganz von Ödem verschont. Die Diurese nahm in diesen Tagen eher zu als ab. Der Puls war nicht gespannt, das Herz nicht vergrössert. Blutdruck 110/45 RR. Eine zwecks Blutuntersuchung vorgenommene Venenpunktion misslang. Dann tritt eine Periode ein, während welcher die Ödeme erheblich abnahmen. Der blassblaue typische Farbton bleibt über den ganzen Körper bestehen. Nach einiger Zeit verschlimmert sich der Zustand wieder; die Schwellungen nehmen wieder zu. Auf der Bauchhaut entwickelt sich ein psoriaformer, aus Papeln und Fleckchen bestehender Ausschlag. Die Augenlider sind nun auch ödematös. Salzarme Diät bleibt erfolglos. Thyreoidverabreichung bis zu 150 mg täglich scheint eine geringe Besserung zu bewirken; jedoch auch diese ist nur vorübergehender Art. Am 25. Dezember stellen

sich hohes Fieber, Nasenflügelatmen, Erbrechen, Diarrhöe und ein beginnendes Infiltrat im rechten Unterlappen ein. Der Puls ist klein, weich und frequent, das Kind wird unruhig, verwirrt; klagt wiederholt über Leibschmerzen, nicht über Kopfschmerzen. Patientin ist compos mentis; aber man muss laut zu ihr sprechen, um verstanden zu werden. Sie hat etwas Diarrhöe. Am 30. Dezember 1928 erfolgt der Exitus. Während der letzten Tage vor dem Tode waren die Ödeme ganz verschwunden.

In der Zeit des Krankenhausaufenthaltes hat die Diurese zwischen 125 ccm und 1125 ccm in 24 Stunden geschwankt. Die niedrigen Werte kamen nur ausnahmsweise vor. Das spezifische Gewicht variierte von 1032 bis 1008, der Eiweissgehalt nach ESBACH von 4 bis 25 ‰, betrug jedoch meistens über 10 ‰. Im Sediment kamen hyaline und granulierte Zylinder, Epithelien, Leukozyten und rote Blutkörperchen vor. Bei Kapillarmikroskopie der Fingerspitzen wurden keine Besonderheiten beobachtet.

Bei der am 31. Dezember 1927 im Pathologischen Laboratorium von Professor W. M. DE VRIES ausgeführten *Obduktion* wurde folgender Befund erhoben:

Die Hautödeme sind verschwunden.

Der rechte Unterlappen weist eine nicht sehr ausgedehnte Pneumonie auf. Im linken Unterlappen besteht Hyperämie. Links zeigt sich eine Pleuritis non adhaesiva; aber von Membranbildung, die erklären könnte, weshalb während des Lebens die Hydrothoraxgrenze immer höher war als rechts, ist nichts zu finden. Links unter der Pleura sieht man einige Blutungen. In der linken Pleurahöhle findet sich Flüssigkeit. — *Das Herz ist nicht vergrößert*; es besteht eine leichte Arteriosklerose der Aorta in der Nähe der Klappen und der Abzweigungsstelle der Gefässäste. Diese Arteriosklerose geht jedoch nicht weiter als bis zu Verfettung der Intima.

Die Leber ist etwas vergrößert, weist jedoch keine Zeichen von Stauung auf. Die Milz wiegt 100 Gramm; das erhöhte Gewicht beruht wahrscheinlich auf Stauung. Auffallend ist die kurze Porta hepatis und die kurze und verdickte Radix mesenterii. Vielleicht wäre der hohe Stand der Flüssigkeit an der linken Bauchseite hierdurch zu erklären. Im Pankreas ist fast keine Zeichnung erkennbar; einige wenige Stellen zeigen ein nekrotisches Aussehen. Im Bauch findet sich trübe Flüssigkeit mit Fibrinflocken; man erhält den Eindruck akuter Peritonitis.

Die Nieren wiegen zusammen 270 Gramm (normalerweise 125 g). Die Oberfläche ist grauweiss mit gelben Flecken. Es sind keine Blutungen unter der Kapsel sichtbar; wohl erweiterte

Gefässe. Die Kapsel lässt sich leicht ablösen. Der Querschnitt zeigt auch ein grauweisses Aussehen mit gelben Stellen; keine Blutungen, kein Amyloid. Mikroskopisch muss noch nach einer Erklärung des Umstandes gesucht werden, dass im Urin viel und häufig rote Blutkörperchen gefunden wurden.

*Pathologisch-anatomische Diagnose:* Peritonitis acuta serofibrinosa, Pleuritis acuta sinistra, Pneumonia lobularis lobi inferioris dextri. Grosse weisse Nieren.

*Mikroskopische Untersuchung der Nieren:* Die Glomeruli sind zellreich, zuweilen geschrumpft. Die BOWMAN'schen Kapseln sind verdickt, stellenweise mit Zunahme des Epitheliums. Hier und dort befindet sich innerhalb der Kapseln Blut und fbrinartiges Exsudat; wenig Fett in den Epithelzellen der gewundenen Kanälchen, zuweilen Blut in den letzteren; wenig Zylinder. Das Interstitium hat zugenommen, ist stellenweise kleinzellig infiltriert.

Grosse weisse, wenig verfettete, chronisch diffus entzündete Niere (Nephritis) mit einer in den Vordergrund tretenden *Glomerulitis chronica*.

Bei der Besprechung der *genuinen Nephrose* führen NOEGGERATH und ECKSTEIN<sup>1</sup> neun Fälle aus der Literatur an, die sich auf genuine Nephrose bei Kindern beziehen sollen. Zählt man die Fälle von VOLHARD-FAHR<sup>2</sup> und diejenigen QUENSEL's<sup>3</sup> ab, die sich bei der Sektion in der Tat als Nephrosen erwiesen, jedoch alle drei 15-jährige Knaben betrafen, so bleibt bei kritischer Betrachtung von den anderen nur sehr wenig übrig. Zwar ähneln die Fälle dem beschriebenen klinischen Bild und entsteht am Ende oft eine eiterige Peritonitis; aber dann wurde entweder überhaupt keine Obduktion ausgeführt oder die histologische Untersuchung unterblieb. Von den 5 Fällen, die HEUBNER<sup>4</sup> autoptisch untersucht haben soll, erfolgte die histo-

<sup>1</sup> C. NOEGGERATH und A. ECKSTEIN: Die Urogenitalerkrankungen der Kinder. Sonderdruck aus dem Handb. d. Kinderheilkunde von PFAUNDLER-SCHLOSSMAN. F. C. W. Vogel. Leipzig 1925.

<sup>2</sup> VOLHARD-FAHR: Die Bright'sche Nierenkrankheit. J. Springer. Berlin 1914.

<sup>3</sup> ULRIC QUENSEL: Untersuchungen über die Morphologie des Harnsediments. Nordiska Bokhandlen 1918.

<sup>4</sup> HEUBNER: Über chronische Nephritis und Albuminurie im Kindesalter. Berlin 1897; id.: Jahrb. f. Kinderheilk. Bd. 77. 1913.



logische Untersuchung nur in zwei derselben und bei beiden nahmen die Glomeruli erheblichen Anteil an dem Prozess. Wie sich aus meinem zweiten Falle zeigt, kann die Niere bei der Obduktion das Aussehen einer grossen weissen Niere zeigen und dennoch kann, während auch eine eitrige Peritonitis besteht, eine Nephritis vorliegen. Der Fall, den HEUBNER 1906 in der *Festschrift für Leuthold* beschrieb und den NOEGGERATH und ECKSTEIN zu den genuinen Nephrosen zählen wollen, betraf eine Schrumpfniere.

In der vielfach angeführten Beobachtung von AGNES BLUHM<sup>1</sup> wurde eine Hypertrophie des linken Ventrikels gefunden, die nicht in das Bild hineingehört, und ward keine histologische Untersuchung der Niere vorgenommen. Der von ZONDEK<sup>2</sup> mitgeteilte Fall gehört nicht hierher. Die Beobachtungen BRATKE's<sup>3</sup> stimmen klinisch mit dem Bilde der genuinen Nephrose überein; aber keine dieser fünf ist sichergestellt, da keine Obduktionen verrichtet sind. Die veränderte Ansicht CZERNY's erhellt aus den Veröffentlichungen seiner Schüler. In einem Aufsatz über lipoide Stoffe im Harnsediment bei Kindern beschreibt REINECKE<sup>4</sup> vier Fälle, die Nephrosen sein sollen. In den beiden ersten Fällen kommen nur wenig rote Blutkörperchen im Sediment vor, im dritten fehlten sie; aber im vierten waren sie in solcher Anzahl vorhanden, dass der Urin makroskopisch rot war. In der Dissertation OCHWAT's<sup>5</sup> kommen diese Fälle wieder zur Sprache. Das erste Kind kam ad exitum; es wurde eine chronische Nephritis mit nephrotischem Einschlag festgestellt. Den zweiten Fall möchte OCHWAT als reine Nephrose, den dritten und vierten als Mischformen betrachten. Im nächsten Jahre sagt CZERNY selber, dass wir den Namen »grosse weisse Niere« wohl für eine andere Erkrankungsform reservieren können!

<sup>1</sup> AGNES BLUHM: Inauguraldiss. Zürich 1890.

<sup>2</sup> ZONDEK: Zeitschr. f. klin. Medizin. Bd. 82. 1915.

<sup>3</sup> BRATKE: Jahrb. f. Kinderheilkunde 89. 1919.

<sup>4</sup> E. REINECKE: Deutsche med. Wochenschrift. 1914.

<sup>5</sup> M. OCHWAT: Inauguraldiss. Berlin 1917.



Hiermit ist dann die von NOEGGERATH und ECKSTEIN angeführte Literaturliste erledigt. Des weitern fand ich die von ARONADE<sup>1</sup> mitgeteilte Beobachtung. Dieselbe betrifft ein Kind, das im Alter von 3 1/2 Jahren in das Krankenhaus aufgenommen wird und dort bis zum 5. Jahre bleibt, als es starb. Es wurden im Harnsediment keine roten Blutkörperchen gefunden. Die Sektion ergab eine eitrige Peritonitis mit fibrinen Niederschlägen auf den Organen der Bauchhöhle. In den Glomeruli fanden sich nur sehr wenig Abweichungen und es bestanden keine Gefässveränderungen. Hier darf man also wahrscheinlich wohl von einer genuinen Nephrose sprechen.

Eine wertvolle Untersuchung der letzten Jahre ist diejenige DAVIDSON's und SALINGER's<sup>2</sup>. Im Laufe von 15 Jahren wurde bei einer Gesamtanzahl von 53,965 kranken Kindern bei 26 die Diagnose tubuläre Nephritis gestellt, welcher Bezeichnung die Autoren den Vorzug geben vor Nephrose. Von diesen 26 sind 6 gestorben und bei vier konnte Obduktion vorgenommen werden. Bei zwei der letzteren war die direkte Todesursache Bronchopneumonie, bei den beiden anderen Pneumokokkenperitonitis. Die Obduktionsbefunde waren in diesen vier Fällen folgende:

I. 6-jähriger Knabe, der nur 6 Wochen krank gewesen war. Ausser den Abweichungen an dem Epithelium der Tubuli wurden hier hyaline Thrombi in vielen Glomeruli und frische Adhäsionen zwischen einigen Gefässknäueln und den BOWMAN'schen Kapseln festgestellt. Ferner fanden sich Eiweissniederschläge innerhalb der Kapselräume; aber hier nur sehr wenig rote Blutzellen. Viele Harnkanälchen enthielten dagegen zahlreiche rote Blutkörperchen, hyaline Zylinder, Eiweiss und einige Leukozyten. Wie die Autoren selber sagen: »there was obviously a fairly fresh glomerular nephritis».

II. 5-jähriger Knabe, dessen Krankheit 6 Monate gedauert hatte. Hier waren in der Tat die histologisch erkennbaren Abweichungen streng auf das Epithelium beschränkt, obwohl das Vorhandensein von Blut in den Nierenkanälchen doch auf eine Läsion der Glomeruli hinwies, ebenso wie das Eiweiss in den Kapselräumen.

<sup>1</sup> ARONADE: Jahrb. f. Kinderheilk. Bd. 69.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Vol. XLI. 1927.

III. 4-jähriges Mädchen, hatte drei Exazerbationen der Krankheit, die im ganzen 12 Monate dauerte. Hier bestanden auch erhebliche Abweichungen an den Glomeruli und am Interstitium.

IV. 11-jähriger Negerknabe; die ganze Krankheit hatte 22 Monate gedauert mit vier Exazerbationen. Es wurden Abweichungen im Interstitium gefunden. Die Glomeruli liessen keine histologischen Abweichungen erkennen; aber, sagen die Autoren: »that the glomerular tufts were functioning abnormally, however, was obvious from the presence of albumin within the capsular spaces».

Der erste Patient hatte 5 Tage vor dem Tode Erysipelas und Pneumokokkenperitonitis; hierin kann die Erklärung für die Glomerulitis gefunden werden. Gerne will ich den Autoren einräumen, dass die Abweichungen am Gefässsystem und dem Interstitium hier nicht im Vordergrund standen; aber eigentlich möchte ich doch nur ihren zweiten Fall gelten lassen. Sie glauben jedoch in diesen Fällen wohl von tubulärer Nephritis sprechen zu dürfen; bei anfangs reinen epithelialen Formen sollen auf die Dauer stets Abweichungen an den Glomeruli und am Bindegewebe entstehen.

CLAUSEN<sup>1</sup> sagt, dass in den Fällen von langer Dauer das Interstitium mit Rundzellen infiltriert wird. Von den 11 Fällen, die er mitteilt, fand in zwei eine Obduktion statt. Der erste betrifft einen 7-jährigen Knaben, dessen Krankheit von Mai bis Dezember dauerte: »The kidneys showed a granular surface and in the glomeruli occasional polymorphonuclear leucocytes were seen. Tubular epithelium was granular and fatty and many nuclei had disappeared.» Das zweite Sektionsprotokoll betrifft einen 10-jährigen Knaben, bei welchem zwei Tage vor der Krankenhausaufnahme Ödem auftrat und der nach einem 11-tägigen Krankenhausaufenthalt starb. Bezüglich der Nieren wird nur gesagt: »The kidneys showed mainly extensive fat deposit in the renal tubules».

Es ist möglich, dass diese Fälle zu den Nephrosen gerechnet werden müssen, doch überzeugend sind die Befunde nicht.

<sup>1</sup> The American Journal of Diseases of Children. Vol. 29. May 1925.

Was ist die Ursache der genuinen Nephrose? RANDEATH<sup>1</sup> ist geneigt, chronischen Pneumokokkeninfektionen eine Rolle zuzuerkennen. In dem von ihm untersuchten Material konnte er im Gegensatz zu andern kein einziges Mal eine durch Pneumokokken verursachte diffuse Glomerulonephritis feststellen. Nach NOBÉCOURT<sup>2</sup> ist das durch den Pneumokokkus verursachte Nierenleiden eine Mischform, wobei Glomeruli, Interstitium und Epithelium befallen sind; aber im Vordergrund steht die Läsion der Tubuli contorti.

Versuche zur Erklärung des Diabetes albuminuricus, wobei die Niere in den Mittelpunkt gestellt wird, befriedigen uns nicht mehr. Übrigens weist auch RANDEATH hierauf hin.

Sehr wichtig sind die Untersuchungen LÖWENTHAL'S<sup>3</sup>, welche zwei Kinder betreffen, die klinisch das Bild der Lipoidnephrose aufgewiesen hatten; das ältere war beim Tode 8 1/4 Jahre alt, das jüngere 4 1/2. Er kann in den Veränderungen des Tubularepithels keine Degeneration sehen. Das Erhaltensein der Kerne spricht dagegen. Er erklärt die histologischen Bilder als Speicherung oder Sekretionsvorgänge. An den Glomeruli wurden zwar Abweichungen gefunden, doch nicht in dem Sinne von Nephritis. Es bestand kein Entzündungsprozess und auch kein Rest eines solchen. In Analogie der experimentellen Cholesterinkrankheit des Kaninchens erblickt er in der Lipoidnephrose eine der möglichen Formen der primären Störungen des menschlichen Lipoidstoffwechsels; die so auffälligen Veränderungen der Niere sind sekundärer Natur. Genaue mikroskopische Untersuchung der übrigen Organe brachte keine Aufklärung bezüglich der Frage, wo die Ursache der Störung liegen kann. Namentlich ergab die Leber keinerlei Befund als Anknüpfungspunkt. Die Möglichkeit, dass die Niere schliesslich noch erkranken kann durch die grossen Anforderungen, die an sie gestellt werden, leugnet er nicht. Die Eiweiss- und die Lipidausscheidung betrachtet er als zwei voneinander unabhängige Vorgänge; die Lipidaus-

<sup>1</sup> Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilkunde. Bd. 43. 1927.

<sup>2</sup> Le Progrès Médical. No. 40. 1927.

<sup>3</sup> Virchow's Archiv. Bd. 261. 1926.

scheidung ist kein Zeichen einer Nierenschädigung, sondern eines Sekretionsvorganges infolge Anpassung der Niere an das geänderte Blutmilieu.

Diese sehr gut verteidigte Hypothese hat viel Verlockendes. In der veränderten Zusammensetzung des Blutes, die beim Menschen festgestellt ist, wird man die Ursache der Albuminurie suchen müssen. Es muss jedoch bemerkt werden, dass Lipoidurie keine konstante Erscheinung bei der genuinen Nephrose ist, wie auch HYMANS VAN DEN BERGH<sup>1</sup> betont hat.

In seiner Studie über die Pathogenese der Lipoidnephrose will ELWYN<sup>2</sup> stets von einer vorangegangenen akuten Nephritis ausgehen, die zwar geheilt ist, aber eine mehr oder weniger dauernde Schädigung des Epithels des Glomerulus und der BOWMAN'schen Kapsel hinterlassen hat. Dadurch können die Proteine des Blutplasmas, besonders das fein disperse Albumin in den Harn übergehen. Das verschobene Albumin-Globulin-Verhältnis soll ein Versuch der Natur zur Erhaltung des Gleichgewichtes im Organismus sein. Im Anschluss hieran sagt ELWYN, dass die Globuline sich nicht nur relativ, sondern auch absolut vermehrt haben, was gewiss nicht alle Untersucher auf diesem Gebiet behaupten. Alle klinischen Erscheinungen der Nephrose und die Veränderungen im Harn und Blut will ELWYN ebenfalls als Versuche zur Wiederherstellung des Gleichgewichtes erklären.

Auch diese Hypothese wird in gut motivierter Weise verteidigt; aber die Prämisse, von der sie ausgeht, die akute diffuse Glomerulonephritis, scheint mir der schwache Punkt.

Mc. CLURE and ALDRICH<sup>3</sup> spritzten bei Patienten mit Nephrose physiologische Salzlösung in die Haut und beobachteten eine ausserordentlich schnelle Resorption in die Gewebe. Sie stellen die Hypothese auf, dass ein toxischer Stoff, der in infizierten Gebieten entsteht, die Avidität der Körperzellen für Wasser ändert, sodass sie mehr resorbieren als normalerweise, wodurch Ödem bewirkt wird.

<sup>1</sup> Nederl. Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, II. No. 40. 1928.

<sup>2</sup> Archives of internal Medicine. July 15. 1926.

<sup>3</sup> The American Journal of Diseases of Children. Vol. 32. 1926.

CLAUSEN<sup>1</sup> stellte fest, dass bei parenchymatöser Nephritis (Nephrose) durch einen noch unbekannten Stoff die Oberflächenspannung des Blutserums bedeutend herabgesetzt ist und dass das Ödem mit einem niedrigen Eiweissgehalt des Serums zusammenhängt. Es besteht eine inkomplette Wechselbeziehung zwischen niedriger Oberflächenspannung des Serums und einem niedrigen Serumeiweissgehalt. Auch diese Beobachtung verschafft uns keinen Einblick in die Ätiologie der Nephrosen, wenn CLAUSEN auch sagt, dass die verminderte Oberflächenspannung des Serums die Durchlässigkeit kolloider Membranen für Proteine erhöht.

Man erhält aus der Literatur den Eindruck, dass die *Prognose* bei jungen Kindern schlecht ist; bei älteren kann die Krankheit Jahre dauern und scheint Genesung nicht ausgeschlossen.

In bezug auf die Therapie wird im allgemeinen eine gemischte Diät empfohlen; dieselbe muss nicht reich, aber auch nicht allzu arm an Kochsalz sein. EPSTEIN empfahl Nahrung mit viel Eiweiss, doch wenig Fetten und Kohlenhydraten. Durch letztere hofft er den Körper zu zwingen, sowohl das Eiweiss wie die Lipide, die sich im Blutstrom befinden, zu verbrauchen. Die Ödeme scheinen wenig unter dem Einfluss einer Therapie zu stehen; sie erscheinen, verschwinden und treten wieder auf. Zuweilen beobachtet man Erfolg von Schilddrüsenpräparaten, die in sehr grossen Gaben ertragen werden. Den erniedrigten Basalmetabolismus, der bei der genuinen Nephrose festgestellt ist, führen einige auf Hypothyreoidie zurück. Auf Grund der Tatsache, dass bei einem Kinde mit Nephrose unmittelbar in Anschluss an eine Pneumokokkenperitonitis Genesung eintrat, schlägt FANCONI<sup>2</sup> vor, bei genuiner Nephrose eine energische Pneumokokkenvakzintherapie zu versuchen.

CLAUSEN<sup>3</sup> ist der Meinung, dass die Ätiologie in einer Affektion der Nasennebenhöhlen liegt, und will diese behandeln.

<sup>1</sup> The American Journal of Diseases of Children. Vol. 29. 1925.

<sup>2</sup> Jahrb. für Kinderheilkunde. Bd. 110. 1925.

<sup>3</sup> l. c.

Seine Krankengeschichten scheinen mir nicht beweisend. Der Staphylokokkus, den er aus dem Eiter züchten konnte, erwies sich für Kaninchen als nicht pathogen und selber sagt er auch: We have no further proof that the organism is the cause of the nephritis». (CLAUSEN spricht von parenchymatöser Nephritis.)

DAVIDSON und SALINGER<sup>1</sup> glauben nicht, dass die Sinusinfektion eine irgendwie wesentliche Rolle spielt. Sogar angenommen, dass dies wohl der Fall wäre, sagen sie, so tut man doch wahrscheinlich besser, diagnostische Punktionen und energische Behandlungen zu unterlassen, denn die Kranken mit Nephrose vermögen sehr wenig Widerstand gegen Infektionen zu bieten, die nach diesen kleinen Eingriffen auftreten können.

Dagegen ist ALDRICH<sup>2</sup> wohl ein Anhänger der Sinusitis-therapie oder derjenigen der Nase selber. In Zusammenhang mit den Beobachtungen FANCONIS ist der Befund von ALDRICH<sup>2</sup> wichtig, der in drei Fällen dauernde Genesung nach akuten fieberhaften Infektionen auftreten sah. Man ist geneigt, hier an Reaktion auf körperfremdes Eiweiss zu denken.

Schliesslich sei noch erwähnt, dass BASCH<sup>3</sup> bei Nierenleiden einen günstigen Einfluss auf die Ödeme und Albuminurie beobachtete, wenn die Kinder während eines grossen Teils des Tages auf waren, also sich bewegten. Er betrachtet diese Wirkung als den Einfluss eines endogenen Wasserstosses. BASCH will die Bewegungstherapie sowohl bei Nephritis wie bei Nephrose anwenden. Unter seinen Fällen fand sich ein Kind mit einer Lipoidnephrose, in welchem Falle die Therapie versagte. Die von mir beobachtete kleine Patientin (II) liess ich aufstehen, konnte jedoch keine Besserung der Diurese und Albuminurie feststellen. Schliesslich sei noch die diuretische Wirkung grosser Quanten Uream erwähnt.

Während sich also einerseits aus dieser Studie gezeigt hat, dass die Anzahl Fälle von genuinen Nephrosen bei Kin-

<sup>1</sup> I. c. Bd. 110. 1925.

<sup>2</sup> I. c.

<sup>3</sup> Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilkunde. Bd. 47. 1926.

dern, die autoptisch kontrolliert wurden, sehr klein ist, so muss andererseits zugegeben werden, dass sich in der Literatur ziemlich viele Beschreibungen finden, die klinisch mit dem Krankheitsbild Nephrose übereinstimmen. Es ist also sehr gut möglich, dass diese Fälle, die entweder genasen, oder bei deren Beschreibung die Patienten sich noch am Leben befanden, oder aber wo nach dem Tode keine Sektion stattfand, wirklich Nephrosen gewesen sind.

Jedenfalls hat CZERNY nicht recht, wenn er sagt, dass der Name »grosse weisse Niere« für eine andere Krankheit verfügbar ist.

---

FROM THE FLENSBURG CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, MALMÖ, SWEDEN.  
(CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER: GRETA MUHL, M.D.)

## **Re-Examination of Premature Infants.**

By

**SIGURD RANKE**, Med. Lic.

This investigation covers the premature infants tended during the years 1915—1924 at the Flensburg Children's Hospital in Malmö, the material comprising in all 190 children.

The term »Premature Infants» is used here to denote all children having at birth a weight of 2,500 grammes or below. There is thus no implication in the term as to whether the viability of the child is impaired from some cause or other, disease in the mother or suchlike, or if it has for some other reason come into the world too early; nor as to whether the pregnancy has taken the normal time of 280 days, i. e. what is commonly called full term, or if it has been interrupted before this time. So far as fetal development is concerned the terms »full-term infant» and »premature infant», in the commonly accepted meaning determined by the average period of gestation, are not completely exclusive, but often overlap. A child born prior to full term may have the normal birth weight, one born when pregnancy has lasted the usual time may have a birth weight below the normal, even under 2,500 Gm., and be premature in the sense of being born prior to maturity.

The observer who in recent times has devoted most attention to this subject is no doubt Ylppö of Helsingfors. He calls these babies »Frühgeburten» and puts a birth weight of 2,500 Gm. as the upper limit, which he considers to be more



appropriate and to yield more than a limit based on the length and weight, and possibly on other signs of maturity in the child.

Of the 190 children forming the subject-matter of this inquiry, 82 have died, 35 could not be traced, and 73 have been re-examined. All of the latter have been personally seen and examined by me, except 7 for which special forms sent out for the purpose have been filled in.

The mortality among these children is very high, especially among the low birth weights, thence declining rather rapidly with rising weight. The mortality figures published by different authors vary considerably, due doubtless both to the varying size of the material and to its character. Some come from centres where the children were born and subsequently tended at the same place, and these are usually lower. Others originate from institutions where all the admissions are either from neighbouring lying-in hospitals or from the homes, and here no doubt a number of other factors supervene and raise the mortality rate. The cases at the Flensburg Children's Hospital are chiefly obtained from the lying-in hospital, but some come from the homes of midwives in the town and from the parents' homes.

The mortality in our group of cases can be seen from Table I. Thus, 82 died in all, giving a rate of 52.9 per cent.

*Table I.*

| Birth Weight in Grammes | Number | Age at Time of Death |                      |                       |                     |                      |                      |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                         |        | under<br>5 days<br>% | under<br>1 mth.<br>% | under<br>1/2 yr.<br>% | under<br>1 yr.<br>% | under<br>2 yrs.<br>% | under<br>7 yrs.<br>% |
| —1,000                  | 8      | 2=25                 | 4=50                 | 6=75                  | 7=87.5              |                      |                      |
| 1,001—1,500             | 25     | 3=12                 | 7=28                 | 13=52                 | 16=64               | 18=72                |                      |
| 1,501—2,000             | 56     | 5=8.9                | 12=23.2              | 28=50                 | 31=55.4             |                      |                      |
| 2,001—2,500             | 64     |                      | 4=6.3                | 17=26.6               | 22=34.4             | 23=35.9              | 24=37.5              |
| Wt. unrecorded          | 2      |                      | 2                    |                       |                     |                      |                      |
| Totals                  | 155    | 10=6.5               | 30=19.4              | 66=42.6               | 78=50.3             | 81=52.3              | 82=52.9              |

Of these, 78 or 50,3 % died during the first year of life; 66 or 42,6 % during the first half-year; 30 or 19,4 % in the first month; 10 or 6,5 % during the first 5 days. The majority thus died before the expiration of their first year of life, while after this age the mortality for these underweight infants is not higher than for normal children. With regard to the mortality in the different weight groups this is highest for the low birth weights, being 87,5 % for the group up to 1,000 Gm. and 72 % for the group 1,000—1,500 Gm., a considerable fall then occurring to 55,4 % for the 1,501—2,000 Gm. group and 37,5 % for the 2,001—2,500 Gm. group.

For purposes of comparison I am setting out here the mortality figures from some other centres.

Ylppö made a re-examination of 668 underweight children from the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Haus in Charlottenburg, where the material is mixed in the sense that it comprises both children born and subsequently nursed at the institution and children born at home or in the homes of midwives and afterwards admitted to the hospital. 70 of his cases could not be traced, and of the remaining 598 a total of 320 or 53,5 % had died by a time corresponding to above 5—8 years after their birth. By the end of their first year 301 or 50,3 % had already died, 206 or 30,8 % died during their first month of life, and 120 or 18 % during the first 5 days.

Maria Comberg, likewise from the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Haus, has a total mortality of 52,2 % on 233 examined cases (a number of deaths have since been recorded, making the figure still higher, or 58,4 %). From the Ullevaal Hospital in Norway Salomonsen gets with a material comprising 64 children a death rate of 30 % after 1 year. From Düsseldorf May has a mortality of 32,1 % for infants under  $\frac{1}{2}$  year in age. Feilchenfelt has 35,5 % dead by the end of their first year (omitting those dying during the first week).

Ylppö emphasizes very strongly and has shown in his great work »Pathologische Anatomische Studien bei Frühgeburten» the great influence upon the mortality exercised by traumatic lesions and hemorrhages occurring at and immedia-

tely after parturition, and then especially in the central nervous system, a fact that had hitherto scarcely received sufficient attention. According to the investigations these lesions are the graver and more pronounced the less developed the child is, and in the case of those under 1,000 Gm. spinal and cerebral hemorrhages are reported to occur in practically all.

Ylppö has also worked out the mortality figures specifically for the twins among his cases, and these are appreciable lower. The total mortality was 41,4 %; the fatality for the first year 37,3 %, for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$ -year 29,7 %, and for the first 5 days 14,8 %. Here the premature birth is doubtless due as a rule to the twin pregnancy and more seldom to any morbid state or anomaly in the mother. The difference in the figures thus shows that in addition to these traumatic lesions, which of course play a very important part in the postnatal fate of the child, constitutional factors such as intrauterine diseases or morbid conditions in the mother must nevertheless also be of great significance.

The principal object of this re-examination was to ascertain to some extent how things stand with the subsequent mental development of these underweight children, a question that naturally possesses great interest for all who have to deal with these children. It has for long been held that the chances of development for premature children, if they survive at all, are on the whole the same as for full-term infants, this applying also to their mental development. Unfortunately the conditions cannot be regarded as so favourable, for among these children are found many who in the course of their development prove to be psychically abnormal, i.e. imbeciles or idiots. Ylppö considers that the lack of agreement on this point between the earlier and more recent investigations is associated with the fact that the earlier inquiries by Budin, Ahlfeld, Wall, and others, were carried out by obstetricians, whose primary object was to establish that premature delivery should not have any effect upon the mental development of the child. He is of the opinion that these statistics are ba-

sed on inadequate data and cannot therefore be considered as reliable.

Table II.

| Birth Weight | Number | Age at Time of Examination |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |        |        | Mental Defectives               |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|
|              |        | 3 yr.                      | 4 yr. | 5 yr. | 6 yr. | 7 yr. | 8 yr. | 9 yr. | 10 yr. | 11 yr. | 12 yr. |                                 |
| —1,000       | 1      | —                          | —     | —     | —     | 1     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      |                                 |
| 1,001—1,500  | 7      | 1                          | 4     | 1     | —     | —     | —     | —     | 1      | —      | —      | 2 <sup>1)</sup> 2 <sup>2)</sup> |
| 1,501—2,000  | 25     | 7                          | 3     | 3     | 6     | 2     | —     | 2     | 2      | —      | —      | 2 <sup>3)</sup> 4 <sup>4)</sup> |
| 2,001—2,500  | 40     | 3                          | 7     | 9     | 3     | 6     | 3     | 2     | 3      | 3      | 1      |                                 |
| Totals       | 73     | 11                         | 14    | 13    | 9     | 9     | 3     | 4     | 6      | 3      | 1      | 4=5,5 %                         |

Among our material I have 4 such cases of low mentality (see Table II), 2 with a birth weight between 1,000—1,500 Gm. and 2 in the 1,500—2,000 Gm. group, which works out at 5,5 % of all the survivors.

Ylppö records a mental deficiency figures of 7,4 %. This figure is not calculated on the number of survivors, but on the number of children left after deduction of those that could not be traced and those that died in the first half-year of life. Calculated on this basis our figure for mental deficiency comes to 3,4 %.

For the sake of completeness I have also sought out those among our cases that have been what is commonly called »backward» in development, that is behindhand compared with brothers and sisters or with children of the same age, such as have had difficulty in keeping up with their class-mates,

<sup>1</sup> Girl, 3 1/2 years, cannot walk or sit up, begun of late to speak a few words, in general dull, tended at the mental hospital.

<sup>2</sup> Boy, 10 1/2 years, began to speak isolated words at 1 year of age, but still speaks only a few words, recognises a few letters, can count up to 3, taught at special school, has not developed at all, walked at 2 years.

<sup>3</sup> Boy, 3 1/2 years, can walk, does not speak at all, though he understands a little of what is said to him, in general rather dull and indolent.

<sup>4</sup> Boy, over 3 years, can walk, speaks a few words but does not use them correctly, as a rule agitated, flings things about, micturition still uncontrolled, cleft palate.

and so on. There were 9 such, no fewer than 6 of whom belonged to the 2,000—2,500 Gm. group.

Salomonsen gives for his material from the Ullevaal Hospital not less than 21 % mental defectives. This is an extremely high figure, which is presumably to be ascribed, at any rate in part, to the fact that among his mental defectives he has included a number of children who at 2 years of age or thereabouts could not walk or speak, or were stubborn in temper and suchlike, but to decide on the symptoms and at this age if these children would continue to be abnormal or not in mentality is surely no easy question.

From the Berner Infants' Home Paul Brandt has 6 mental defectives among 72 children. v. Pfaundler's figure for the same type is 2,2 %. Looft in his own material comprising 109 children from Bergen has 9,5 % with mental disturbances alone, 18,1 % with mental disturbances and Little's disease, and 2,9 % with mental disturbances and epilepsy. In the material from the Lying-in Hospital at Bergen he finds 7,7 % mental disturbances. Among these no Little's disease.

Some of the more recent observers state that they have not found mental disturbances and mental defectives among their premature children. Mention to this effect can be found *inter alia* in an American investigation by Schwartz, and this point of view is also shared by FINKELSTEIN. MARIA COMBERG's aforementioned study of 233 children, with 97 survivors, from the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Haus revealed only 1 mental defective (the inquiry included only children born in wedlock).

Unfortunately I am unable to give any exact figures to show the frequency of mental deficiency among normal full-term children or among all children, but it certainly seems to me that if a comparison were made of the figures so far collected for these underweight infants it would undoubtedly yield a percentage for mental abnormality substantially exceeding that having reference to all children.

With respect to Little's disease, this affection is relatively common among premature children. Looft's high figure, 18,1 %

mental defectives with Little's disease, exemplifies this. In that respect our own material would seem to be rather remarkable, seeing that I have not been able to discover this disease in a single case among those examined.

As regards walking and speech these premature children are of course behindhand as a rule. Wall states that on an average they begin to walk 6 months and to speak  $7\frac{1}{2}$  months later than the normal full-term children. From ours I get 30 who walk at  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  years, 22 at  $1\frac{1}{2}-2$  years, 11 after that age, and 34 who speak at  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  years, 12 at  $1\frac{1}{2}-2$  years, and 17 later. A closer inspection of these figures shows that as regard walking and speech there is a certain concentration just in the neighbourhood of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years, a retardation, thus, of at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  year.

I have also worked out the conditions relating to the length and weight of these children, whether they have been Below Average, Average, or Above Average. See Table III.

Table III.

| Birth Weight | Length        |         |               | Weight        |         |               | Rheinitis | Neuropathy |
|--------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|
|              | Below Average | Average | Above Average | Below Average | Average | Above Average |           |            |
| —1,000       | 1             | —       | —             | 1             | —       | —             | 1         | —          |
| 1,001—1,500  | 3             | 2       | 2             | 4             | 2       | 1             | 1         | 1          |
| 1,501—2,000  | 4             | 15      | 6             | 16            | 8       | 1             | 7         | 7          |
| 2,001—2,500  | 5             | 25      | 10            | 23            | 13      | 4             | 11        | 6          |
| Totals       | 13            | 42      | 18            | 44            | 23      | 6             | 20        | 14         |

This table shows that as a rule the weights keep below average or at average, while the lengths usually keep to average or above average. Broadly speaking, these children are thus rather long with a rather small weight, the weight being markedly small in relationship to the length, a fact that accords very well with the impression one gets of them, that they are long, lean and slim.

Traces of rhachitic changes, mainly thoracic though in some cases cranial, could be seen in 20 of the children I examined, i.e. in 27,4 % of the cases.

Lastly, I would mention that when dealing with these children one gets the impression that rather a large number of them are neuropathic subjects. It is of course impossible to gain a proper view on this point from a single investigation, long and careful observations being necessary for that purpose. However, I have made a record of those that the examination or parental statements showed to have distinct neuropathic features. The result was 14, a figure that careful observation would have probably made still higher. At the same time it ought to be borne in mind that where nervous diseases are concerned it is not only the premature birth as such that is responsible. Hereditary taint, training, environment and other factors play a highly important part in this connexion.

---

#### Bibliography.

- YLPÖ A. Zur Physiologie, Klinik und zum Schicksal der Frühgeborenen. Zeitschr. f. Kinderheilkunde. 24: I, 1919.
- . Das Wachstum der Frühgeborenen vor den Geburt bis zum Schulalter. Zeitschr. f. Kinderheilkunde 24: III, 1919.
- . Pathologisch-anatomische Studien bei Frühgeburten 20: 212, 1919.
- COMBERG, MARIA. Über Schicksal und Entwicklung von Frühgeborenen bis zum Spiel- und frühen Schulalter. Zeitschr. f. Kinderheilkunde 43: 462, 1927.
- SALOMONSEN, L., Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening. Nr. 9, 1926.
- MAY, A. Die Morbidität der Frühgeburten bei der offenen und Freiluftsbehandlung der Düsseldorfer Kinderklinik. 45: 198, 1927.
- FEILCHENFELT, B. Erfahrungen mit der Aufsucht von Frühgeborenen in der Familie. Zeitschr. f. Kinderheilkunde 33: 121, 1922.
- BRANDT P. Das Schicksal der Frühgeburten, Monatschr. f. Kinderheilkunde 27: 209, 1924.
- FINKELSTEIN, H. Lehrbuch der Säuglingskrankheiten. 1924.
- LOOFT, CARL. Importance de la naissance avant terme dans l'étiologie des troubles de l'intelligence et du système nerveux chez l'enfant, Acta Paediatrica Vol. VII, Fasc. 1—2.
-

## **Contribution à la question de la tuberculose et de l'érythème noueux**

par

**N. RINGERTZ.**

Ces dernières années, plusieurs auteurs — principalement en Scandinavie — se sont beaucoup intéressés à l'étude de la nature de l'érythème noueux. Depuis que cette maladie, vers la fin du siècle dernier, a été décrétée une unité clinique, son étiologie a été sujette à beaucoup de discussions. Même si plusieurs auteurs ont voulu autrefois caractériser cette maladie comme étant une maladie 'sui generis', il faut de nos jours renoncer à ce point de vue. C'est avant tout à raison d'expériences cliniques que l'on veut mettre l'étiologie de l'érythème noueux en rapport avec d'autres maladies. Sur ce point plusieurs opinions différentes se heurtent cependant. Un grand nombre d'auteurs considèrent l'érythème noueux comme la suite d'une infection tuberculeuse, tandis que d'autres veulent en faire valoir la relation avec d'autres infections, avant tout celles que l'on nomme maladies rhumatismales. La première opinion saurait être la plus générale en Scandinavie. Il est incontestable, surtout par les séries admirables d'observations, publiées par EENBERG, WALLGREN, VETLESSEN et d'autres, que, dans un grand nombre de cas, l'apparition de l'érythème noueux est intimement liée à l'infection tuberculeuse de l'organisme. Il nous manque cependant encore l'évidence, que l'érythème noueux — montrant du point de vue clinique une symptoma-



tologie caractéristique — soit une unité étiologique. En étudiant quelques-uns des plus grands résumés cliniques sur la relation entre l'érythème noueux et la tuberculose on ne trouve qu'un médiocre pourcentage d'infectés de tuberculose parmi les malades d'érythème noueux. Dans la clientèle enfantine d'ERNBERG, contenant 31 cas, observés pendant plusieurs années, on a pu démontrer dans 13 cas (42 %) une infection tuberculeuse au moment de l'éruption de l'érythème ou peu de temps après. VETLESSEN présente non seulement une statistique clinique d'adultes, mais aussi des statistiques de maisons d'assurances. Le pourcentage du premier cas fut de 13 infectés sans aucun doute de tuberculose au moment de l'éruption ou plus tard, et encore de 13 % de cas incertains. L'autre cas démontre le chiffre 27,7 %. En jugeant ces chiffres il faut cependant considérer l'insuffisante compétence des moyens cliniques pour découvrir une infection tuberculeuse, surtout comme l'érythème noueux dans la plupart des cas se présente dans la première phase de l'infection tuberculeuse et que celle-ci dans une quantité de cas devient peu à peu latente.

La question de l'étiologie de l'érythème noueux vient cependant partiellement de passer dans une nouvelle phase, depuis que nous avons ces dernières années gagné une plus grande connaissance des réactions nommées allergiques.

La nature essentielle de ces réactions n'a pas encore été complètement élucidée. Il est à présumer, par bien des raisons, que la réaction allergique doit être considérée comme une réaction entre antigène et anticorps, donc comme une réaction entre une substance produite par les cellules de l'individu allergique (« reagin ») et une substance étrangère à l'organisme et spécifique à ce « reagin » (« allergen ») (DOERR). Le résultat visible de la réaction allergique serait donc l'effet d'une substance, suscitée par l'action entre l'allergen et le reagin. La capacité des cellules d'un organisme de former un reagin spécifique dépendra de plusieurs facteurs. Elle peut être congénitale (idiosyncrasie), elle peut être le résultat d'une introduction exogène et antérieure d'allergen spécifique, et finalement — si l'allergen se compose d'une substance formée par

une action des microbes — une infection de ces microbes peut produire une formation de reagin. La réaction à la tuberculine nous servira d'exemple pour montrer une réaction allergique de cette dernière espèce. Dans ce cas la réaction entre quelque substance dans le bacille de Koch (allergen) et un reagin, formé par l'organisme sous l'influence de l'infection tuberculeuse, produit un état d'irritation.

ERNBERG est le premier qui compare l'érythème noueux avec les réactions allergiques. Il prétend que l'érythème noueux doit être considéré comme une réaction autogène à la tuberculine c.a.d. comme une réaction à la tuberculine que l'individu exécute sur lui-même. L'opinion d'ERNBERG — opinion partagée par WALLGREN, fait valoir, que l'érythème noueux est un phénomène qui apparaît à une époque, où la sensibilité du corps à la tuberculine est progressive. Vu à la lumière de la conception de DOERR, ci-dessus relatée, l'éruption de l'érythème serait amenée de la manière suivante: par l'effet de l'infection tuberculeuse les cellules du corps commencent après peu de temps de produire un reagin spécifique. L'allergen correspondant — substance sans doute formée par les bacilles de Koch — circule constamment dans le sang. Un accroissement subit de la production de reagin amène alors un accroissement subit de la combinaison reagin-allergen, et ce serait alors comme signe visible de cette crise que les efflorescences paraîtraient. Pour appuyer son opinion ERNBERG fait entre autre valoir la ressemblance histologique entre l'efflorescence causée par la tuberculine et l'efflorescence de l'érythème noueux. Mais tout comme il se produit une réaction totale à chaque réaction à la tuberculine d'une certaine force, où la tuberculine, c.a.d. l'allergen, n'est pas consommée à l'endroit de l'inoculation mais se répand dans le sang, de même l'éruption noueuse est suivie de fièvre et quelquefois aussi d'une réaction du foyer. ERNBERG présente ainsi plusieurs cas, où l'on a constaté par voie du radio-diagnostic, immédiatement avant et après une éruption, un accroissement des foyers pulmonaires en même temps que l'apparition de l'érythème. WALLGREN considère aussi, que l'efflorescence même ne se produit pas toujours dans le

syndrome de l'érythème noueux. La transition de la précédente insensibilité à la tuberculine à la sensibilité, laquelle a dans une multitude de cas été observée au moment de l'éruption, et qui est une des meilleures preuves de la justesse de l'opinion d'ERNBERG, ne se présente pas toujours selon WALLGREN à l'époque de l'éruption noueuse mais quelquefois au contraire à l'entrée de la fièvre prodromique. Indiquant ceci, WALLGREN présente quelques cas, où, à l'époque de la transition d'une réaction négative à la tuberculine à une réaction positive, une période de quelques semaines de fièvre s'est produite, mais où aucune efflorescence ne s'est montrée. Ces cas seraient selon lui analogues aux cas d'érythème.

Il est de grand intérêt, qu'ERNBERG dans 4 cas sur 11 ait pu susciter de nouvelles efflorescences par moyen de nouvelles inoculations de tuberculine après la décroissance de l'érythème. Cela s'expliquerait ainsi: l'érythème une fois passé, et la provision d'allergen du corps étant consumée, une réaction s'ensuivrait entre le nouveau surcroît et le surplus de reagin dans le corps.

Des cas présentés par ERNBERG et par WALLGREN on pourrait donc tirer les conclusions suivantes:

1) Apparition de l'érythème noueux à l'époque primaire de l'infection tuberculeuse.

2) Accroissement des foyers tuberculeux — souvent jusqu'à latents.

3) Stimulation de la sensibilité tuberculinique à l'époque de l'apparition de l'érythème noueux.

Dans tous ces cas il est question d'observations cliniques prises dans la clientèle enfantine de l'auteur. L'observation que je vais relater ici est du point de vue général analogue à celles-ci. Il est cependant digne d'un intérêt spécial, étant un cas d'autopsie, qui par sa nature même démontre clairement la progression de l'infection tuberculeuse.

Il est question d'un malade décédé à l'hôpital de Sabbatsberg et dont l'autopsie fut exécutée par Mr. le professeur H. BERGSTRAND.

Voici la reproduction des parties principales du rapport clinique et du journal d'autopsie.

J. E. 19 ans, ouvrier.

Admis 18/9. Décédé 28/9 1926.

*Diagnostic clinique:*

Meningitis tuberculosa + Tuberculosis miliaris.

*Diagnostic de l'autopsie:*

Meningitis tuberculosa + Hydrocephalus internus + Focus caseosus lobi inferioris pulmonis sinistri + Foci caseosi lymphoglandularum regionarium (hilus pulmonis sinistri) et lymphoglandularum thraceobronchial. sin. + Tuberculosis miliaris pulmonum amborum, lienis et renum amborum. (Prof. BERGSTRAND.)

*Anamnèse:* Le malade enfant premier-né. Père toujours en bonne santé. Sœur tombée malade en érythème noueux six années plus tôt; un peu plus tard il fut constaté qu'elle souffrait de phtisie. Presque simultanément frère cadet atteint de phtisie. Tous deux admis à l'hôpital de Söderby. Rétablis après un an et demi. Le malade à la même époque examiné au dispensaire pour phtisiques et décrété en bonne santé. Deux ans plus tard (il y a quatre ans) mère tombée malade en hémoptysie après avoir toussé quelque temps. Elle n'avait jusque-là jamais montré de symptômes subjectifs. (Hygiène: jusqu'au début de la maladie des enfants, les membres de la famille ont partagé une chambre. Economie médiocre. Aucune source évidente d'infection au dehors de la famille. La seule phtisique de la famille hors de ceux ci-dessus nommés est une tante qui n'a pas été en contact avec les enfants.)

Il y a quatre ans le malade s'est attiré une fièvre rhumatismale — pas de suites. Du reste en parfaite santé et dans le cours des années plusieurs fois examiné au dispensaire et toujours déclaré sain. Sept semaines avant l'admission à l'hôpital érythème noueux avec quinze jours de température de 39°, après quoi la fièvre ne disparut pas complètement. Elle se tint en général à 38°/38°,3—38°,2/38°,5. Rigidité articulaire sans douleur. Corps endolori.

Le 6 septembre céphalalgies, nausées, vomissements continus. Après quelques jours température 39°,7, délire, perte de connaissance. Le jour suivant amélioration, toutefois fièvre rémittente. Céphalalgie continue mais moins forte que les jours précédant l'admission — d'autrepart le malade était apathique et dormait beaucoup. Point de diarrhée, point de roséoles. Toux pénible, point de douleurs pleurétiques.

*Etat à l'admission* (18/9):

*Etat général*: (voir état du système nerveux).

*Epiderme et ganglions palpables*:

Intacts. Pas d'efflorescences.

*Organes de la circulation*:

Cœur: 2 + 8 cm. Bruits clairs, sans accentuation. Pouls inaltéré.

*Organes de la respiration*:

Poumons: intacts, 22/9 idem.

*Organes de la digestion*:

Ventre détendu, pas endolori. Foie et rate non palpables. Zone mate de la rate n'atteint pas la ligne axillaire antérieure.

*Urine*: Pas d'albuminurie, ni de glycosurie. Diazo-réaction négative. Réaction d'urobilins ++.

*Etat du système nerveux*: Esprit clair et éveillé. A l'exception d'une certaine somnolence, nuls symptômes subjectifs. Le ventre assez creux. Rigidité de la nuque fortement accentuée. Signe de Kernig positif bilatéral 45°. *Nerfs craniaux*: Pupilles dilatées et égales, à réaction vive. Mouvements de globe inaltérés. Nerf facial du reste intact. Nerf cranial V. intact. Vue et ouïe sans altérations remarquables. Nulle déviation de la langue. *Nerfs périphériques*: Nulle parésie. Nulle altération de la sensibilité. Signe de Romberg négatif. Fond de l'œil intact. Réflexes: Réfl. patellaires ordinaires — accrus. Phénomène de Babinski positif bilat. *Ponction lombaire*: Pression initiale 400 mm, pression finale 100 mm. Couleur claire. Réactions d'albumine fortement positives. Phénomène de Queckenstedt: fortes fluctuations. Eléments cellulaires: 216 par mm cube. Nul bacille de Koch. Réaction de Bordet-Wasserman négative.

*Annotations*: 20/9. Pas tout à fait lucide. Nystagmus. Pousse de temps en temps de petits cris. 22/9. Somnolence, mussionation. Ventre très creux. Forte rigidité de la nuque. Se dit n'avoir pas de douleurs. Ponction lombaire: Pr. init. 55 mm. Pr. fin. 0 mm. 2 à 3 cm cube de liquide clair furent tirés. Nul bacille de Koch dans le sédiment. Phénomène de Queckenstedt: pas de fluctuations. 28/9. Depuis le 22/9 placé au pavillon d'isolement. Parésie de la vessie y survint — le malade a toujours du être cathétrisé. Depuis le 28/9 soporeux. 28/9. Décédé à 9.20.

### Journal d'autopsie:

Cadavre d'un homme fortement bâti et de taille moyenne. Assez maigre, musculeux. Teint pale. Thorax: vouté, angle

costal obtus, interstices étroits. Aucun signe d'habitus phtisique. Le ventre assez creux. Marque après ponction lombaire.

La calotte du crâne se démonte facilement, son intérieur et l'extérieur de la dure-mère non altérés. La dure-mère bien tendue et à l'intérieur partout lisse et luisante, sans membranes. Les circonvolutions du cerveau fort aplaties. Les veines piales bien remplies. Quelques tubercules grands comme la tête d'une épingle sur la convexité du cerveaux auprès des vaisseaux piaux. A la base du cerveau se trouve une assez grande quantité d'exsudat gelatineux, gris-vert, typique pour la méningite tuberculeuse. Cet exsudat s'étend du chiasma par devant et couvre partiellement la surface inférieure de la cervelle. Autour des vaisseaux piaux, particulièrement dans Fossa Sylvii on remarque une quantité de tubercules de grandeur entre une tête d'épingle et un grain de riz. Les ventricules du cerveau sont élargis par une quantité augmentée de liquide clair. La substance cérébrale paraît injectée à un degré exagéré, mais du reste intacte.

Cœur, poumons et organes de la gorge furent excisés ensemble. Les deux feuilles du péricard lisses et luisantes. Aucun contenu étranger dans le sac péricardial. Le cœur de grandeur normale, de bonne consistance. Valvules, orifices et endocarde intacts. Myocarde gris-rouge, humide. Aorte et artères coronaires aussi intacts. Point de symphyses pleurales. Pas de liquide dans les cavités de la plèvre. La surface des deux poumons est unie et lisse à légère antracose. Le parenchyme pulmonaire contient partout de l'air. A la partie postérieure du poumon gauche, dans le dessus du lobe inférieur existe un foyer, grand comme une noisette, d'une consistance plus ferme. Une incision ici nous montre, immédiatement au-dessous de la surface du poumon, un foyer caséux de la grandeur d'une fève, au centre fondant et entouré d'une quantité de tubercules récents, de dimension entre grain de millet et graine de chanvre.

La surface rouge-brun de la coupe dont on exprime en quantité moyenne un liquide brunâtre, clair et mousseux, est parsemée de nombreux tubercules miliaires gris-blanc à peine grands comme la tête d'une épingle. Ces semences miliaires se trouvent dans un nombre de coupes faites dans les deux poumons.

Directement au-dessous de la bifurcation de la trachée on rencontre deux ganglions environ de la grandeur d'une amande, partiellement caséux, partiellement percés de foyers miliaires plus récents. De ces ganglions s'enchaînent un nombre de ganglions, de dimension entre une fève et une amande, le long de la bronche principale gauche et de sa seconde ramification. Tous ces ganglions sont et caséux et percés de foyers miliaires plus

récents. Le dernier de ces ganglions se trouve à une distance de seulement deux cm. du foyer caséux sous la plèvre, ci-dessus décrit. Tous les ganglions dans le hile du poumon droit sont exempts d'altérations tuberculeuses.

Entre la trachée d'un côté et la carotide et l'arteria subclavia gauches de l'autre il existe un ou deux ganglions grandeur d'amande, et partiellement caséux. Du reste, les ganglions paratrachéaux, ainsi que les ganglions cervicaux profonds, et les ganglions submaxillaires sont intacts. Nulle part des foyers calcinés. On ne peut non plus, en disséquant les veines pulmonaires les plus grandes, constater aucune éruption des foyers tuberculeux à celles-ci. (Pour l'examen définitif des poumons voir ci-dessous.)

La cavité abdominale exempte de liquide. Le péritoine partout lisse et luisant. Les intestins météorisés. La rate de dimension ordinaire, de consistance assez ferme et la capsule bien tendue. La coupe qui est d'un rouge brunâtre ne laisse que peu de rebut sur le couteau, elle est parsemée d'un grand nombre de tubercules grisâtres à peine de la grandeur de la tête d'une épingle (tuberculose miliaire typique).

Les reins de dimension ordinaire, de consistance ferme. La capsule des deux reins se détache facilement de la surface lisse, qui démontre une assez grande quantité de tubercules miliaires. La coupe rouge-brun et un peu débordante est cependant nettement dessinée. Autour de la limite entre la moëlle et la zone corticale apparaissent un nombre de tubercules, grands comme la tête d'une épingle. Bassinet et uretère des deux côtés intacts.

Les capsules surrénales ne démontrent qu'une légère autolyse.

Le foie de grandeur et de consistance ordinaires. La coupe nettement dessinée. L'estomac et les intestins intacts. Ganglions mésentériques: grandeur entre grain de millet et pois, mous, la coupe gris-brun et unie. Ganglions du hile du foie, et du petit épiploon: grandeur entre pois et fève, mous, la coupe unie et gris-jaune ou vert-gris. Organes de la cavité pelvienne: Le rectum intact. La muqueuse de la vessie lisse et luisante, légèrement injectée. La prostate de dimension moyenne, ferme, à coupe gris-pale et unie. Vésicules séminales intactes. Testicules de grandeur et de consistance normales. Coupe molle et débordante. Les deux épидидymes sans défauts. Organes de la gorge: la glande thyroïde assez grande, de consistance ferme. La coupe gris-brun, granulée, à follicules égaux. La muqueuse de la bouche, du pharynx et de l'oesophage, du larynx et de la trachée ne démontre rien de particulier. Amygdales des deux côtes un peu grossies, molles, sans foyers purulents. Ganglions axillaires et



inguinaux de grandeur entre grain de millet et pois, mous, à coupe unie, gris-brun.

La moëlle du femur jaune.

Examen radiologique de la préparation Kayserling poumons-cœur-gorge.

Correspondant au foyer ci-décrit dans le lobe inférieur gauche on aperçoit une ombre d'opacité calcaire. Du reste rien de remarquable dans les deux champs pulmonaires.

Au fort consciencieux examen anatomique des poumons aucun foyer nouveau ne fut trouvé à l'exception des semences miliaires.

Examen microscopique:

1) *du foyer pulmonaire*: démontre caséification d'une teinte bleuâtre par le détrit des noyaux. Dans le tissu pulmonaire tout autour, tubercules plus récents;

2) *d'un ganglion du hile pulmonaire*: foyers caséux plus récents;

3) *de la rate et des reins*: tubercules miliaires;

4) *du foie*: à divers endroits petites nécroses, et à une place un tubercule aux cellules géantes;

5) *d'un ganglion lombaire*: à un endroit des tubercules récents.

Ganglions restants (axillaires, inguinaux, mésentériques etc.), glande thyroïde, prostate, testicules, épидидymes, vésicules séminales inaltérés.

*Resumé*: Ouvrier de 19 ans, qui a eu ample occasion d'être infecté de tuberculose. Atteint en pleine santé d'érythème noueux. Par suite de plusieurs cas de phtisie dans la famille soumis à l'observation au dispensaire. Examiné environ une semaine avant l'éruption de l'érythème, à quelle date l'examen physique donna un résultat négatif. A cette occasion la réaction à la tuberculine ne fut cependant pas exécutée. Le progrès de l'érythème fut normal, avec environ quinze jours de fièvre. Cette période fut suivie d'une autre à température subfébrile et à légers symptômes généraux. Environ cinq semaines après l'éruption de l'érythème eut lieu une aggravation de l'état avec fièvre haute, symptômes généraux plus sérieux et avec céphalalgies violentes. A l'admission à l'hôpital, 12 jours plus tard, le malade montrait les signes



d'une méningite tuberculeuse. Après 10 jours de séjour à l'hôpital le malade est décédé. L'autopsie démontrait tuberculose miliaire et méningite tuberculeuse. En évaluant l'âge de la tuberculose miliaire on constate que son éruption et l'aggravation aiguë, 12 jours avant l'admission à l'hôpital, furent sans doute simultanées.

On a en outre trouvé dans le poumon gauche une affection primitive, typique et assez récente dont la propagation dans les ganglions régionaux, au point de vue anatomique était fort démontrable.

Aucun autre foyer tuberculeux, propre à être considéré comme affection primitive, n'a pu être constaté malgré les recherches les plus consciencieuses ni dans les poumons, ni autre part.

Dans le cas présent, l'autopsie donne donc une idée fort claire du cours de l'infection tuberculeuse.

Complexus suivant: affection primitive — propagation dans les ganglions régionaux — tuberculose miliaire nous convainc qu'il est question d'une infection primitive. Dans le cours de cette infection le malade a souffert d'un érythème noueux.

Il est donc de grand intérêt dans le cas échéant de fixer la relation entre la date de naissance de l'infection et l'éruption de l'érythème noueux. Ceci peut se faire en évaluant l'âge de l'affection primitive. Il est évidemment fort difficile de fixer exactement cet âge par l'aspect anatomique. Dans ce cas on peut cependant supposer que l'affection primitive n'est pas très ancienne. L'éruption noueuse précédant de 10 semaines le moment de la mort, il est à présumer que la formation du complexus primitif et l'éruption de l'érythème ont été simultanées. Cela sert à prouver la justesse de la conception ERNBERG. Ce cas s'accorde aussi avec quelques autres cités par WALLGREN, où la date de l'infection peut approximativement être fixée. WALLGREN décrit ainsi (bibliographie N° 3) un cas d'éruption épidémique d'érythème noueux, frappant une famille où cinq enfants furent atteints simultanément d'érythème et où la mère, environ 6 mois plus tôt, est

tombée malade de phtisie. Ici la manifestation épidémique de l'érythème paraît démontrer une infection tuberculeuse presque simultanée, et qui fort probablement a eu lieu au plus tôt six mois avant l'éruption. Encore un autre cas a été publié par WALLGREEN (bibl. 2 cas N° 5) avec date d'infection assez bien fixée un mois et demi avant l'éruption. L'anamnèse du cas ici publié nous convainc aussi que l'éruption servit à activer la tuberculose. Le malade s'était senti en parfaite santé avant l'éruption de l'érythème, mais, une fois l'érythème passé, il tomba dans un état constant de fièvre aux symptômes diffus jusqu'à l'aggravation aiguë, qui est à considérer comme l'éruption de la tuberculose miliaire. Il est à regretter que la sensibilité à la tuberculine du malade ne fût point examinée avant l'éruption de l'érythème.

Le cas ci-dessus relaté n'est aucunement exceptionnel, mais — vu comme parallèle d'autres cas cliniques pareils — il offre par son caractère de cas d'autopsie un intérêt spécial. Par là il est aussi propre à fortifier la conception des rapports entre l'érythème noueux et la tuberculose.

Il est certain, que la question de l'érythème noueux, étudiée à la lumière des réactions allergiques a été portée plus près de sa solution définitive. L'évidence suprême nous manque cependant encore que l'érythème noueux soit une réaction allergique. On ne sait non plus, si cette érythème est une unité étiologique. Il faut cependant considérer comme constaté qu'un grand nombre de cas d'érythème noueux sont en relation intime avec la tuberculose.

---

### Supplément.

A peine le manuscrit de cette publication ayant été livré à l'éditeur que je viens d'avoir l'occasion d'observer encore un autre cas qui dans tous ses détails s'accorde avec celui que

j'ai relaté tout à l'heure. En voici brièvement le rapport clinique et pathologique.

Doris B., jeune fille de 18 ans. A l'exception d'une tante, morte de phtisie, aucune hérédité tuberculeuse. Quatre frères et sœurs en bonne santé.

Diphthérie dans son enfance, autrement santé excellente. Constitution non débile pendant les années de croissance. Au milieu d'octobre 1928 elle tomba malade de fièvre accompagnée d'une dizaine d'efflorescences rouges et endolories aux jambes au-dessous des genoux. Le médecin consulté porta le diagnostic érythème noueux. Après une semaine au lit la malade s'est remise et les efflorescences pâlirent. Aucun examen des poumons, ni de réaction à la tuberculine n'eurent lieu à cette occasion. Jusqu'au nouvel an la jeune fille se sentit en parfaite santé, mais à cette époque elle commença de se plaindre de fatigue, de transpirations nocturnes et d'une toux sèche. En février, la fièvre survenant, l'état de la malade empira.

Après avoir passé quelque temps alitée chez elle, la malade fut admise à l'hôpital de Malmoe. A cette occasion état très sérieux, forte dyspnée, cyanose et toux sèche et pénible. Temp.  $40^{\circ},2$  C. (Jour suivant plus de  $41^{\circ}$ .) Poumons: râles crépitants aux deux bases, du reste rien à remarquer. Dès le jour suivant perte de connaissance. Décédée le 20 février dans l'après midi.

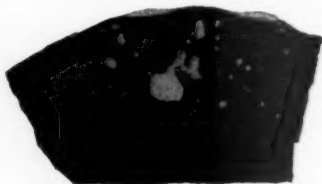
A l'autopsie exécutée le 22 février par l'auteur, les observations suivantes furent faites.

Femme jeune. Constitution et charnure ordinaires. Thorax vouté. Cœur, poumons et organes de la gorge furent excisés ensemble et placés dans une faible solution de formaldéhyde pour être examinés plus tard. Rate, foie et reins parsemés de tubercules miliaires à peu près grands comme la tête d'une épingle. Conduit intestinal exempt d'altérations tuberculeuses. L'examen scrupuleux des groupes de ganglions du corps entier (à l'exception de ceux de la préparation cœur-poumon-gorge) ne démontra nul signe d'altérations tuberculeuses ni de date ancienne ni récente. A vue d'œil cerveau et méninges exempts de tubercules miliaires. La préparation légèrement fixée cœur-poumon-gorge fut soumise tant à un examen radiologique qu'à une dissection consciencieuse.

L'examen radiologique démontra au champ apical du poumon droit une ombre d'opacité calcaire de la grandeur d'un pois, mais du reste nulle opacité dans aucun des deux poumons.

A la dissection fut enregistré ce qui suit. Du côté droit un ganglion paratrachéal de la grosseur d'une amande en coque, percé de foyers caséux de la grandeur d'une fève moyenne. A l'angle trachéo-bronchial supérieur du côté droit un ganglion entièrement caséux, grandeur d'une petite fève. Le long de la bronche vers l'apex droit dans le tissu pulmonaire deux ganglions caséux à peine de la grandeur d'un pois. Dans la partie latérale du

lobe supérieur à peu près 5 cm. de l'apex et 1 cm. au-dessous de la surface pulmonaire (représentant la place de l'ombre calcaire du radiogram) une affection primitive typique et de date récente. Celle-ci, consistant d'un foyer caséux de la grosseur d'un grand pois, entourée d'une mince capsule fibreuse et groupés autour de ce foyer d'autres foyers caséux plus petits et non capsulés. (Voir figure.) Les deux poumons sont de plus partout parsemés d'un grand nombre de tubercules miliaires grands comme la tête d'une épingle et par leur aspect faciles à discerner des foyers ci-dessus décrits. À deux ou trois cm. de l'affection primitive se trouvent dans le tissu pulmonaire quelques foyers caséux grands comme des graines de chanvre, qui sont toutefois avec certitude de date plus récente. (L'examen microscopique démontre de petites pneumonies caséuses sans trace de capsule fibreuse.) Les ganglions trachéaux et bronchiaux du côté gauche, autant que les ganglions cervicaux complètement exempts d'altérations tuberculeuses. Les deux poumons ont été plus tard consciencieusement disséqués sans qu'on y ait pu trouver d'altérations tuberculeuses de date plus ancienne.



L'affection primitive du poumon  
(Grandeur naturelle.)

Je viens donc ici de démontrer un second cas, où une jeune personne en pleine santé est atteinte d'une éruption noueuse et succombe après 18 semaines à une tuberculose miliaire d'un progrès subit.

L'autopsie offre avec la même efficacité que dans le cas précédent un complexe primitif récent. L'aspect anatomique de l'affection primitive montre dans les deux une ressemblance frappante, et comme dans ce dernier l'espace de temps depuis l'éruption noueuse jusqu'à la mort n'excède celui du précédent que de quelques semaines, les deux cas peuvent parfaitement être considérés comme équivalents.

**Bibliographie.**

- 1) ERNBERG: Jahrbuch f. Kinderheilk. T. 95. 1921.
  - 2) A. WALLGREN: En samling röntgenogram till belysande av sambandet mellan tuberkulos och knölros (Conférence au troisième congrès Scandinave de tuberculose à Oslo 1/1—2/1 1923). Nordisk Bibl. f. terapi. T. IV, fasc. 3.
  - 3) —, Considérations sur l'érythème noueux. Acta pædiatr. V, 1—2. 1925.
  - 4) VETLESSEN: Erythema nodosum og tuberkulose. Norsk magasin f. lægevid. Okt. 1921.
  - 5) —, Mere om erythema nodosum og tuberkulose. Norsk magasin f. lægevid. Nov. 1924.
  - 6) LEHNERT, E., RAJKA, E.: Allergieerscheinungen der Haut (Abh. der Dermatologie u. Syphilidiologie 1927).
-

## Ein Fall von primärer tuberkulöser Infektion der Haut im Anschluss an ein Trauma.

Von

F. Wahlgren.

In der modernen Lehre über die Infektionswege der Tuberkulose lässt man die Haut als Eingangspforte der tuberkulösen Infektion nur eine untergeordnete Rolle spielen. Wenn auch RÖMER zu dieser Frage sagt: »Die Frage der Tuberkuloseansteckung durch die Haut steht erst im Beginn der Bearbeitung«, so spricht sich CALMETTE schon deutlicher aus: »Of all the organs of the human body, the skin offers the least favorable conditions for the retention, penetration and multiplication of the (tubercel-)bacilli, as clinical observations demonstrate«.

Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Fähigkeit der Tuberkelbazillen zum Eindringen in die Haut ergaben einander ziemlich widersprechende Resultate. Einigen Forschern (BABES u. RIEGLER, COURMOUT u. LESSIEUR, CARL FRAENKEL u. a., zit. nach CALMETTE) ist es gelungen, an ihren Versuchstieren — Meerschweinchen, Kaninchen und Rindern — durch intensive Verreibung von tuberkulösem Material in die rasierte Haut Tuberkulose hervorzurufen. Andere Forscher dagegen sind mit ähnlichen Versuchsanordnungen zu negativen Resultaten gekommen. Die Frage, ob die Tuberkelbazillen durch die unbeschädigte Haut eindringen können, ist also noch nicht endgültig gelöst.

Die recht zahlreichen Fälle von Inokulationstuberkulose der Haut, die sich in der Litteratur finden, sind im allgemeinen im Anschluss an ein Trauma entstanden. Wie jedoch SCHÜRMAN, BRUSGAARD und RIBADEAU-DUMAS hervorheben, hat man die Fälle, bei denen die Infektion ein bisher tuberkulosefreies Individuum betraf, nicht genügend von den Fällen getrennt, bei denen eine Reinfektion eines schon vorher tuberkulösen Individuums durch die Haut stattgefunden hat.

Das klinische Bild und der Krankheitsverlauf ist in beiden Fällen ein ganz verschiedener. Im ersteren Fall entsteht ein tuberkulöser Primärkomplex, dessen Charakter im folgenden geschildert werden soll, im letzteren Fall dagegen das klinisch gutartigere Bild einer Tuberculosis verrucosa cutis.

Die meisten tuberkulösen Primärinfektionen der Haut scheinen, wie schon erwähnt, im Anschluss an ein Trauma entstanden zu sein, und aus Gründen, auf die ich hier nicht näher einzugehen brauche, sieht man sie meistens bei Kindern.

Aus SCHÜRMANNS Untersuchungen über den Primärkomplex kann man sich eine Vorstellung über die ungefähre Frequenz desselben bilden. Sein Material umfasst 889 Individuen verschiedener Altersgruppen mit anatomischer Tuberkulose, alle wurden auf das Vorliegen von Primärkomplexen hin untersucht. In 885 Fällen gelang der Nachweis, unter diesen handelte es sich in 4 Fällen um Kinder mit verkalkten Axillardrüsen. Zwei von diesen hatten grössere strahlige Narben auf dem Handrücken, welche als Reste des Primärherdes aufgefasst wurden.

BRUSGAARD hat in einer 1925 veröffentlichten Arbeit 7 Fälle sicherer tuberkulöser Infektion der Haut beschrieben und vereinzelte Fälle haben DENME, DENECKE, MORO, RIBADEAU-DUMAS, NOWOTNY u. a. geschildert. Am bekanntesten sind die Fälle, bei denen die tuberkulöse Infektion anlässlich der rituellen jüdischen Beschneidung zustande kam; derartige Fälle sind zahlreich beschrieben, z. B. von LEHMANN, LINDEMAN, ELSENBERG, GERBER u. a. (cit. nach SCHÜRMAN). Diese Operation wird ausgeführt, wenn die Knaben eine Woche alt sind, und zwar nach LEHMANN in der Weise, dass der vordere Teil

des Präputium durchschnitten und die Lamina interna mit dem Nagel aufgerissen wird, worauf die blutende Wunde oft mehrere Male von dem Operateur ausgesaugt wird. Leidet der letztere an einer offenen Lungentuberkulose, so ist natürlich bei dieser Manipulation eine tuberkulöse Infektion leicht möglich. Die meisten derartigen Fälle, die ja fast den Charakter eines Experimentes am Menschen haben, zeigen einen völlig übereinstimmenden Verlauf. Als Beispiel sei hier nur LEHMANN'S Darstellung von 10 derartigen Fällen erwähnt. In einer kleinen Stadt erkrankten im Verlauf von  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Monaten 10 jüdische Knaben, welche im Alter von 8 Tagen von demselben Mann beschnitten worden waren. Dieser hatte selbst das Blut in der oben erwähnten Weise aufgesaugt und starb einige Wochen nach der letzten Operation an einer kavernösen Lungentuberkulose. 8—12 Tage nach der Operation entstanden an der unvollständig geheilten Operationsstelle kleine, unregelmässige, grau verfärbte Ulzerationen, die sich allmählich über die ganze Wundfläche ausbreiteten. Nach 2—3 Wochen bildete sich eine Schwellung der Leistendrüsen, die zu Abszessbildung führte. Drei von diesen Knaben waren nach 3—4 Jahren noch am Leben, sieben waren in einem Alter von  $\frac{3}{4}$  bis  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Jahren an Marasmus infolge der chronischen Eiterung in den Leistenbeugen oder infolge einer Generalisierung der tuberkulösen Infektion gestorben.

Ganz kürzlich hatte Verf. Gelegenheit im Krankenhause Maria einen Fall von primärer tuberkulöser Infektion durch eine Wunde am linken Fuss zu beobachten, welcher fast völlige Übereinstimmung mit einigen Fällen von BRUSGAARD zeigt.

Knabe A. G. A., geboren am 29.11. 1920.

Anamnese: Pat. hat eine jüngere, gesunde Schwester. Eltern gesund. Keine Tbc in der Verwandtschaft.

Kinderkrankheiten: Masern, Windpocken.

Nach den Angaben der Mutter soll Pat. gegen Ende Juli 1928 beim Spielen im Walde auf eine zerschlagene Glasflasche getreten haben. Er zog sich dabei eine ziemlich grosse Wunde an der linken Fusssohle zu. Lag 3—4 Tage zu Bett und wurde von seinem Vater mit Wasserstoffsuperoxyd behandelt. Die



Wunde schien gut zu heilen und Pat. stand auf. Etwa am 12.8. bemerkte man eine blaurote Verfärbung der Umgebung der Wunde sowie eine Schwellung in der Leistenbeuge. Konsultierte am 19.8. die Poliklinik des Krankenhauses Maria. Befund: am linken Fuss eine infizierte Wunde mit Lymphangitis und Lymphadenitis. Temp.  $38,4^{\circ}$ . Behandlung mit feuchtwarmen Umschlägen. Allmählich trat Erweichung der Lymphadenitis ein, weshalb Pat. am 27.8. im Krankenhaus Maria aufgenommen wurde.

Status praes. den 27.8.: Allgemeinbefinden gut. Temp.  $37,5^{\circ}$ . Puls 100. In der linken planta pedis eine querverlaufende, etwa 5 cm lange Wunde. Direkt unterhalb der linken Leistenbeuge eine harte gerötete Anschwellung mit Andeutung von Fluktuation.

Inzision: geringe Erweichung in der Mitte. Tamponade.

8.9. Noch immer bedeutende Infiltration in der Leistenbeuge. Die Wunde unter dem Fuss hat sich noch nicht gereinigt. Wärmebestrahlung der Wunde in der Leistenbeuge.

11.9. Wunde besser gereinigt. Die Drüse zeigt keine Zeichen von Erweichung.

13.9. Die Wunde unter dem Fuss sondert noch immer ein wenig Eiter ab. Die Granulationen sehen schlaff aus und die Umgebung ist gerötet und infiltriert. Keine deutliche Erweichung der Drüse. Dieselbe erscheint völlig sequestriert. Die umgebenden Wundränder sind schlaff und zeigen schmierigen Belag. Einsetzen von Quarzlampenbestrahlungen.

14.9. Pirquet: Sowohl humanes wie bovines Tuberkulin ergab nach 24 Stunden eine blassrote Zone mit einem Radius von etwa 5 mm. Das Zentrum etwas pustulös.

17.9. Revision der Wunde und Enukleation der Drüse. Die Wunde an der Fusssohle wurde ausgelöffelt. Reichlich schlaffe Granulationen. Im Wundboden sah man die Aponeurose sowie eine Höhle, die sich in die Muskulatur hinein fortsetzte. Keine Glasscherben fühlbar. Die Drüse in der Leistenbeuge ist nekrotisch und fast vollständig sequestriert. Sie wird fast völlig stumpf enukleiert. Chloramintampon.

22.9. Die Wundhöhle hat sich fast völlig gereinigt. Die Wunde am Fuss zeigt noch immer schmierige Granulationen.

26.9. Probeexzision aus der Wunde am Fuss.

Das exzidierte Stück aus der Wunde an der Fussohle zeigt folgendes histologisches Bild. Die Epidermis zeigt ungefähr in der Mitte des Präparates einen breiten Defekt. Dieser ist von einem jungen Granulationsgewebe ausgefüllt, das ausserordentlich reich an Leukozyten, darunter zahlreichen eosinophilen, ist. Im übrigen zeigt die Epidermis keine bemerkenswerten Veränderungen. Das Corium und das subkutane Gewebe zeigen einen chronischen entzündlichen Prozess mit Bildung von Granulationsgewebe. Dasselbe zeigt in grossen Gebieten keinen spezifischen Charakter. Hier und da liegen in demselben ziemlich grosse, unregelmässig geformte käsige Nekrosen. In ihnen sieht man reichlich Kernsplitter, aber die Struktur des untergegangenen Gewebes lässt sich nirgends feststellen. Sie sind von einer Zone stabkranzähnlich angeordneter Zellen und von Epitheloidzellen umgeben, zwischen welchen Riesenzellen von Langhans' Typus verstreut liegen. In der Nähe dieser Nekrosen sieht man einige kleine Epitheloidzellentuberkel mit ein oder zwei Langhansschen Riesenzellen im Zentrum. Innerhalb der Nekrosen lassen sich säurefeste Stäbchen vom Aussehen der Tuberkelbazillen nachweisen. Die Lymphdrüse aus der Leistenbeuge zeigt folgendes histologisches Bild: Das normale Lymphdrüsengewebe ist nirgends erhalten. Das ganze Präparat ist von grossen, unregelmässigen, käsigen Nekrosen durchsetzt, in denen recht reichlich Kernreste liegen. Die Struktur des untergegangenen Gewebes ist nirgends erhalten. Die Nekrosen sind begrenzt von stabkranzförmig angeordneten Zellen und epitheloiden Zellen sowie relativ spärlich von Lymphozyten. Hier und dort findet man eine Riesenzelle von Langhans' Typus. Zwischen den Nekrosen liegt ein spärliches Granulationsgewebe ohne spezifischen Charakter. Typische Epitheloidzellentuberkel sind nirgends nachweisbar. In den Nekrosen liegen zahlreiche Anhäufungen von säurefesten Stäbchen von der Grösse und Form der Tuberkelbazillen.

2.10. Lungenröntgen: Sinus und Diaphragma nichts be-

merkenswertes. Leicht verminderter Luftgehalt des linken Lungenfeldes. Im linken Hilus ein doppelt spanischnussgrosser, rundlicher Schatten, wahrscheinlich Drüsen. Keine Zeichen von Parenchymveränderungen in den Lungenfeldern (Dr. Magnusson).

8.10. Pat. hat sich bedeutend erholt, guter Fettansatz. Die Wunde am Fuss hat sich ausgefüllt, die Wunde in der Leistenbeuge hat sich gereinigt, ist aber noch immer tief.

18.10. Fusswunde fast geheilt. Die Wunde in der Leistenbeuge hat sich bedeutend zusammengezogen und ausgefüllt.

25.10. Überführung in die Abteilung für chirurgische Tuberkulose bei dem Krankenhaus St. Göran (Chef: Dr. Med. H. Waldenström) zwecks Lichtbehandlung. Status praesens: Gutes Allgemeinbefinden. Normaler Körperbau. Allgemeine Hautfarbe normal. Unterhautfettgewebe und Muskulatur o. B. Mundhöhle und Rachen: Ein kariierter Molar im Unterkiefer, sonst o. B.

Lungen o. B.

Herz o. B.

Bauch weich, nicht druckempfindlich. Keine palpablen Resistenzen.

Leber und Milz perkutorisch nicht vergrössert.

Pirquet: + +.

Lokalstatus: Ungefähr in der Mitte der Fussohle, an ihrer medialen Seite, eine 2 cm lange, schrägverlaufende, mit einem Schorf bedeckte Wunde, umgeben von einer blauroten, nässenden Zone von der Grösse eines Zweimarkstückes. Keine nennenswerte Sekretion. Im übrigen zeigt der Fuss keine Veränderungen.

In der linken Leistenbeuge, 2 cm unterhalb des medialen Drittels des Lig. inguinale eine fast 4 cm lange, mit der Leistenfalte parallel verlaufende, 2 cm tiefe Wunde mit glatten, leicht geröteten Kanten. Geringfügige Sekretion.

Knochen und Gelenke o. B.

Kohlenbogenlicht.

20.11. Die Wunden haben sich bedeutend gereinigt. Ausgezeichneter Allgemeinzustand. Pat. hat guten Appetit und zeigt gute Gewichtszunahme.

3.12. Ito-Reenstiernas Intrakutanreaktion auf *Ulcus molle* negativ.

3.12. Lymphogranuloma-inguinaleextrakt 0,1 ccm intrakutan (Hellerström): nach 48 Stunden keine Reaktion.

2.1.29. Allgemeinbefinden wie vorher. In der Umgebung der Wunde an der Fussohle sieht man in der geröteten Partie kleine Knötchen angedeutet. Wunde in der Leistenbeuge wie vorher.

16.1. Die Wunde in der Leistenbeuge zeigt seit einigen Tagen beginnende Nekrose der Kanten. Übelriechend. Carrelspülungen. In der Umgebung der Wunde an der Fussohle sieht man jetzt deutliche Knötchen in der geröteten Partie. (Lupus folliculosus, Schauman.) Finsenbestrahlungen am Fuss.

28.1. Die Wunde in der Leistenbeuge hat sich bedeutend gereinigt. Nicht mehr übelriechend. Die Wunde an der Fussohle ist trockener, sonst wie vorher. Gutes Allgemeinbefinden.

Lungenröntgen: (Lindhagen): Diaphragma und Sinus o. B. Keine Veränderungen in den Lungenfeldern.

S. R. 18 mm.

Dass hier eine tuberkulöse Infektion vorliegt, dürfte sich teils aus dem histologischen Aussehen des Prozesses, teils aus dem Nachweis zahlreicher säurefester Stäbchen vom Aussehen der Tuberkelbazillen ergeben.

Welche Berechtigung haben wir nun für die Annahme, dass diese tuberkulöse Infektion wirklich die erste ist, die das betr. Individuum durchmacht, d. h., dass wir hier einen Primärkomplex vor uns haben? Zunächst sei die auffällige Übereinstimmung im Verlauf mit den von LEHMANN u. a. geschilderten Fällen von »Beschneidungstuberkulose« erwähnt. Die Wunde am Fuss scheint zuerst zu heilen. Der Heilungsprozess hört jedoch auf und die Wunde bekommt ein schlaff granulierendes Aussehen, wonach eine Lymphadenitis in der Leistenbeuge mit käsiger Nekrose der betroffenen Drüsen entsteht. Leider können wir der Krankengeschichte keine exakten Angaben über die Zeit entnehmen, die zwischen der Infektionsgelegenheit und dem Auftreten der ersten sicheren tuberkulösen Symptome verflossen ist, aber diese Zeit lässt sich doch auf etwa 10 Tage bis 3 Wochen berechnen, was mit LEHMANN'S

Angaben über die Inkubationszeit der Tuberkulose bei Kindern übereinstimmt.

Interessant ist weiter das Verhalten der Tuberkulinreaktion. Am 14. September, d. h. etwa 6—7 Wochen nach der Infektion, ergab die Impfung mit humanem und bovinem Tuberkulin eine blassrote Zone mit einem Radius von etwa 5 mm und einem pustulösen Zentrum, eine Reaktion welche man zwar nicht als rein negativ aber doch als zweifelhaft positiv zu bezeichnen hat. Am 25. Oktober — 6 Wochen später — ist der Pirquet sicher positiv (+ +).

Auch das histologische Bild stützt die Annahme einer primären tuberkulösen Infektion. In demselben dominieren die grossen käsigen Nekrosen umgeben von einer schmalen Zone rundgestellter Kerne und Epitheloidzellen, während Epitheloidzellentuberkel in der Lymphdrüse völlig fehlen und im Granulationsgewebe aus der Fusswunde nur spärlich vorkommen. Alles also in offener Übereinstimmung mit dem Bilde, das man bei frischen tuberkulösen Primärkomplexen der Lunge und Bronchialdrüsen zu finden pflegt.

Das erwähnte Verhalten scheint es mir in hohem Grade wahrscheinlich zu machen, dass in diesem Falle tatsächlich eine tuberkulöse Primärinfektion durch die Haut vorliegt. Ob die Infektion gleichzeitig mit dem Trauma eintrat, d. h. ob die verwundenden Glasscherben mit lebenskräftigen Tuberkelbazillen verunreinigt waren, oder ob sie später durch eine tuberkulöse Person in den Umgebung des Patienten erfolgte, liess sich leider nicht feststellen.

Weiter ist von Interesse, dass Anfang Januar in der Umgebung der Wunde am Fuss eine Reihe Lupusknötchen entstanden. BRUUSGAARD erwähnt bei einigen seiner Fälle ein ähnliches Verhalten und deutet diese Tatsache als Zeichen einer eingetretenen lokalen Gewebeimmunität, eine sicherlich gut begründete Auffassung. Auch hierdurch wird der Unterschied in der Reaktionsweise gegen die tuberkulöse Infektion bei einem Individuum, das vorher noch keine Tuberkulose durchgemacht hatte und einem, das sich schon eine gewisse Immunität gegen Tuberkulose erworben hat, beleuchtet.

### Nachtrag zur Korrektur.

Vom Krankenhaus St. Göran, Abteilung für chirurgische Tuberkulose, wird mitgeteilt:

12.6. Die Finsenbehandlung wird ausgesetzt. Die Wunde am Fuss ist jetzt vollständig geheilt, ebenso der Lupusausschlag um die Wunde. Nur unbedeutende Sekretion aus einer kleinen Fistel nach der Wunde in der Leiste. Der Patient hat im letzten Monat  $\frac{3}{4}$  kg zugenommen, und sein Allgemeinbefinden ist sehr befriedigend.

20.6. Auch die Wunde in der Leiste ist jetzt vollkommen geheilt. Der Patient wurde heute als gebessert entlassen.

### Litteratur.

1. BRUSGAARD E., Kliniske bidrag til hudtuberculosisens patogenese. Norsk Magazin for Lægevidenskab, B. 86, 1925, P. 967.
2. CALMETTE A., Tubercle Bacillus Infection and Tuberculosis etc.
3. DENME, cit. nach Schürmann.
4. DENECKE, cit. nach Schürmann.
5. LEHMANN, Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift 186, P. 144.
6. MORO, cit. nach Schürmann.
7. NOWOTNY, Zeitschrift f. Tuberkulose, B. 47, 1927, P. 25.
8. RIBADEAU-DUMAS, Traité de Phathologie Medicale etc., B. XVII, P. 120—121.
9. RÖMER, Die Ansteckungswege der Tuberkulose, Handbuch der Tuberkulose 1924. B. I, P. 277—278.
10. SCHÜRMAN P., Der Primärkomplex Rankes etc., Virchows Archiv B. 260, 1926, P. 664.

## Masernprophylaxe bei Scharlach- und Diphtheriepatienten.

Von

A. LICHTENSTEIN.

Die Konvaleszentenserumprophylaxe gegen Masern hat heute mit Recht eine allgemeine Anerkennung erworben. In der Tat gelingt es bei frühzeitiger Anwendung eines guten Konvaleszentenserums bei gesunden Kindern mit erstaunlich kleinen Dosen eine gute Schutzwirkung zu erzielen. Es kommen aber Versager aus verschiedenen Gründen vor. In einem Teil dieser Fälle ist das benutzte Serum arm an Antikörper, in anderen wird es zu spät verabreicht. In wieder anderen Fällen wird rechtzeitig ein gutes Serum in üblicher Dosierung gegeben und doch bleibt die Schutzwirkung ganz oder teilweise aus.

Die Ursachen zu dem Versagen der Wirkung in diesen letzteren Fällen sind noch nicht klargelegt, ja, es liegt kaum noch ein Versuch vor diese interessante und nicht unwichtige Frage näherzutreten. In der Literatur findet man nur ein oder das andere Mal eine ganz allgemeine Erwähnung schlechter Resultate bei kranken Kindern.

Bei Versuchen einer Konvaleszentenserumprophylaxe in Scharlach- und Diphtheriestationen zu erzielen habe ich schon vor einigen Jahren Beobachtungen gemacht, die mir eine Seite dieses Problems zu beleuchten scheinen. Es zeigte sich nämlich, dass in den betreffenden Stationen die Prophylaxe mit gewöhnlichen Dosen mehr oder weniger vollständig versagte,

während dasselbe Serum — ich benutze immer ein Mischserum von 3 Donatoren — an gesunden Kindern eine volle Schutzwirkung zeigte.

Von dieser Beobachtung ausgehend habe ich dann systematische Versuche gemacht mit wesentlich höheren Dosen bessere Resultate zu erzielen. In Hygiea konnte ich 1927 berichten, dass grössere Dosen Serum bei Scharlachkonvaleszenten eine bessere Schutzwirkung auszuüben scheinten. Kurz danach teilten BJÖRKSTÉN aus Helsingfors und ANDRÉN aus Göteborg ebenfalls wenig befriedigende Resultate bei prophylaktischen Versuchen an Scharlachpatienten mit.

Nachdem ich jetzt Gelegenheit gehabt meine Versuche weiter zu führen möchte ich in Kürze die Resultate mitteilen. Sämtliche Fälle gelten Kinder von 1 bis 10 Jahre. Das Serum wurde immer am 4., spätestens am 5. Inkubationstage gegeben.

Tabelle 1.

Versuche an Scharlachpatienten und -Konvaleszenten.

| Anzahl<br>Schutz-<br>dosen<br>(2,5—3 Kbem) | Anzahl Fälle |              | Anzahl Fälle von:      |              |                 |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
|  |              |              | Vollentwickelte Masern |              | Abortive Masern |              |
|  | 1—4<br>Jahr  | 4—10<br>Jahr | 1—4<br>Jahr            | 4—10<br>Jahr | 1—4<br>Jahr     | 4—10<br>Jahr |
| 1  | 10           | —            | 10                     | —            | —               | —            |
| 2  | 8            | 4            | 6                      | 3            | —               | —            |
| 3—4  | 6            | 2            | 1                      | 2            | 3               | —            |
| 5—8  | 8            | 3            | —                      | —            | —               | 2            |
| 10   | 1            | 9            | —                      | —            | —               | —            |

Aus dieser Tabelle geht hervor, dass eine Schutzdosis — 2,5—3 Kbem — kein einziges der 10 Kinder zu schützen vermochte. Zwei Dosen zeigten auch eine sehr ungenügende Wirkung, indem 9 der 12 Kinder an vollentwickelte Masern erkrankten. Die übrigen drei Kinder in dieser Gruppe wurden innerhalb drei Wochen nach der Seruminjektion entlassen und



konnten später nicht erreicht werden. Da die Inkubationszeit nach Konvaleszentenserum nicht selten bis zu drei Wochen verlängert wird, liegt die Möglichkeit vor, dass auch diese Kinder an Masern erkrankten.

Etwas bessere Resultate wurden mit 3—4 Schutzdosen erzielt. Von den 8 Kindern wurden 2 vollständig geschützt, 3 erkrankten an abortive, 3 an vollentwickelte Masern. Erst mit der 5—8fachen Dose konnte ich eine gute Schutzwirkung erlangen, in dem nur 2 der 11 Kinder an abortiven Masern erkrankten, die übrigen 9 blieben gesund. Mit der 10fachen Dose (30 Kbcm) konnten alle der gespritzten Scharlach-Kinder geschützt werden.

Aus Tabelle 2 geht hervor, dass auch bei Diphtherie ähnliche Verhältnisse zu Tage treten.

Tabelle 2.

Versuche an Diphtheriepatienten und Konvaleszenten.

| Anzahl<br>Schutz-<br>dosen<br>(2,5—3 Kbcm) | Anzahl Fälle |              | Anzahl Fälle von:         |              |                 |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
|  |              |              | Vollentwickelte<br>Masern |              | Abortive Masern |              |
|  | 1—4<br>Jahr  | 4—10<br>Jahr | 1—4<br>Jahr               | 4—10<br>Jahr | 1—4<br>Jahr     | 4—10<br>Jahr |
| 1  | 13           | 5            | 7                         | 5            | —               | —            |
| 2  | 7            | 3            | 2                         | 2            | —               | —            |
| 3—4  | 6            | 3            | —                         | —            | —               | 2            |
| 5—6  | 1            | 7            | —                         | —            | —               | 1            |

Diese Tabelle zeigt folgendes. Von 18 Kindern, die eine Schutzdose erhielten, erkrankten 12 an vollentwickelte Masern. Mit 2 Dosen wurden 6 von 10 geschützt, 4 erkrankten an Masern. Mit der 3—4fachen Schutzdose wurden die Resultate viel besser, indem nur 2 von 9 und zwar ganz leicht erkrankten. Von den 8 Kindern schliesslich, die die 5—8fache Dose erhielten, erkrankte nur eins an abortiven Masern mit unbedeutender Temperatursteigerung und flüchtiges Exantem.

Die Konvaleszentenserumphylaxe gelang also bei Diphtherie etwas leichter als bei Scharlach.

Ich unterlasse an dieser Stelle die teoretische Spekulationen, wozu die jetzt erwähnte »Konkurrenz der Antitoxine« Veranlassung geben könnte. Eine befriedigende Erklärung zu geben ist heute noch nicht möglich. Die Beobachtung an sich ist aber von grosser praktischer Bedeutung insbesondere für jeden Leiter einer Infektionsabteilung für Kinder. Es scheint mir nicht unwahrscheinlich, dass ähnliche Verhältnisse wie bei Scharlach und Diphtherie sich auch bei anderen Infektionskrankheiten geltend machen. Einzelne Beobachtungen, die ich gemacht habe, deuten darauf hin.

### **Zusammenfassung.**

1. Die Prophylaxe mit Masernkonvaleszentenserum bei Scharlach- und Diphtheriepatienten und -Konvaleszenten erfordert um zu gelingen viel grössere Serumdosen als bei gesunden Kindern.
2. Bei Scharlach wird eine sichere Wirkung erst mit der 5—10fachen Schutzdose (15—30 Kbcm) erzielt.
3. Bei Diphtherie kann man eine gute Wirkung mit der 3—6fachen Schutzdose (7,5—15 Kbcm) erwarten.

## Über den Phosphorgehalt des Nabelblutes bei Kindern von antirachitisch behandelten Müttern.<sup>1</sup>

Von

I. JUNDELL und HENNING MAGNUSSON.

Für die Frage der Rachitisprophylaxe wäre es ja von hohem Interesse zu wissen, ob rachitische Mittel, mit welchen die Mutter während der Gravidität behandelt wird, auch auf dem Kinde in utero einwirken. Diese Frage haben wir dadurch zu beantworten gesucht, dass wir Müttern während einer längeren oder kürzeren Zeit vor der Entbindung Lebertran bzw. Vigantol gegeben und dann bei der Entbindung den Phosphorgehalt des Nabelblutes untersucht haben. Insgesamt haben wir nach diesem Program 27 Fälle untersucht, welche mit Phosphorlebertran behandelt worden sind. Zu diesen 27 Lebertranfällen haben wir 28 Kontrollfälle ohne Vorbehandlung mit Lebertran. Ausserdem verfügen wir über 6 mit Vigantol vorbehandelte Fälle und dazu 8 Kontrollfälle. Die Entbindung geschah immer in der obstetrischen Klinik des Karolinischen Institutes (Allmänna Barnbördshuset), dessen Chef, Professor HJALMAR FORSSNER, uns gestattete, das Material dem Klientel seiner Poliklinik für Schwangere zu entnehmen. Damit die eventuellen Saisonvariationen im Phosphorgehalt des Blutes nicht ungleichmässig auf die vorbehandelte Fälle und die Kontrollfälle einwirken möchten, sind wir so vorgegangen, dass ein Kontrollfall wenn möglich am selben Tag gewählt wurde oder an einem Tage, wo die Ent-

<sup>1</sup> Untersuchung in Anschluss an eine Arbeit von I. JUNDELL und J. BILLING, welche später veröffentlicht werden wird.

bindung so nahe wie möglich der Entbindung eines vorbehandelten Falles eintraf.

Die Phosphorbestimmungen wurden am Nabelvenenblut ausgeführt. Nachdem beim Partus die Nabelschnur durchschnitten worden war, liessen wir das Blut von der placentaren Ende des Stranges in ein Gefäss, paraffinum liquidum enthaltend, tropfen. Unmittelbar nach Aufsammlung des Blutes wurde dasselbe zentrifugiert und das Serum abpipettiert. Die Bestimmung des Phosphorgehaltes wurde bei den lebertranbehandelten Fällen und deren Kontrollfällen mit der von ERIK JORPES und HENNING MAGNUSSON(1) modifizierten gravimetrischen Methode PREGLS für Phosphorbestimmung in kleinen Blutmengen ausgeführt. Die Phosphorbestimmungen bei den mit Vigantol behandelten Fällen und deren Kontrollfällen wurde mit einer kolorimetrischen Methode ausgeführt, die in diesem Hefte von HENNING MAGNUSSON und HANS SYLVAN (2) beschrieben ist. Für jeden einzelnen Fall wurden Doppelanalysen ausgeführt, und das Mittel der beiden Analyswerte, falls sie gut stimmten, wurde als gefundener Wert benutzt.

Für die verschiedenen Gruppen wurden folgende Mittelwerte für den Phosphorgehalt des Serums erhalten (berechnet für 100 cem Serum).

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 27 lebertranbehandelte Fälle | 5,39 mg |
| 28 Kontrollfälle             | 4,62 »  |
| 6 vigantolbehandelte Fälle   | 5,24 »  |
| 8 Kontrollfälle              | 4,75 »  |

Der Wert für jeden Fall für sich kann in der Figur 1 gefunden werden. Die Tabellen I und II zeigen, wie lange Zeit die Mütter Lebertran bzw. Vigantol (das 1 %-ige Präparat der Merckschen Fabrik) erhalten haben, sowie die Gesamtquantitäten der während der ganzen Behandlungszeit gegebenen Mengen der Mittel.

Wir sehen, dass die Behandlungszeit zwischen wenigstens 4 und höchstens 21 Wochen schwankte und dass die totalen Lebertranmengen zwischen 300 und 2850 gm schwankten. Die totalen Vigantolmengen schwankten zwischen 20 und 100

Tabelle I.

| Lebertranbehandelte Fälle |                                   |                          |                                    |                            |                             |                       | Kontrollfälle                 |                |                             |                       |                               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nr. des Falles            | Behandlungsdauer mit Tran. Wochen | Totalmenge Lebertran. Gm | Dauer der Citronbehandlung. Wochen | Totalmenge Citronen. Stück | Ordnungszahl der Gravidität | Geburtstag des Kindes | Geburtsgewicht des Kindes. Gr | Nr. des Falles | Ordnungszahl der Gravidität | Geburtstag des Kindes | Geburtsgewicht des Kindes. Gm |
| 1                         | 7                                 | 700                      | 5                                  | 36                         | I                           | 10/12                 | 3310                          | 1              | —                           | Dec.                  | —                             |
| 2                         | 15                                | 1400                     | 15                                 | 84                         | II                          | 10/12                 | 3500                          | 2              | —                           | Dec.                  | —                             |
| 3                         | 10                                | 900                      | 9                                  | 48                         | III                         | 16/1                  | 3590                          | 3              | III                         | 11/1                  | 3625                          |
| 4                         | 8                                 | 1100                     | 7                                  | 48                         | II                          | 24/1                  | 3500                          | 4              | I                           | 21/1                  | 3080                          |
| 5                         | 8                                 | 550                      | 7                                  | 29                         | I                           | 21/1                  | 3800                          | 5              | I                           | 2/2                   | 3680                          |
| 6                         | 7                                 | 1000                     | 6                                  | 41                         | II                          | 2/2                   | 3650                          | 6              | I                           | 12/2                  | 3260                          |
| 7                         | 6 1/2                             | 800                      | 5 1/2                              | 37                         | I                           | 2/2                   | 3400                          | 7              | I                           | 12/2                  | 3990                          |
| 8                         | 10                                | 1550                     | 9                                  | 55                         | I                           | 5/2                   | 2970                          | 8              | I                           | 12/2                  | 3040                          |
| 9                         | 11                                | 1350                     | 10                                 | 71                         | II                          | 2/2                   | 3300                          | 9              | I                           | 15/2                  | 3580                          |
| 10                        | 4                                 | 500                      | 3                                  | 24                         | I                           | 12/2                  | 4100                          | 10             | I                           | 20/2                  | 3060                          |
| 11                        | 14                                | 900                      | 13 1/2                             | 29                         | II                          | 17/2                  | 3850                          | 11             | I                           | 21/2                  | 4000                          |
| 12                        | 7                                 | 300                      | 7                                  | 26                         | I                           | 21/2                  | 3700                          | 12             | V                           | 25/2                  | 3800                          |
| 13                        | 10                                | 900                      | 7                                  | 52                         | I                           | 20/2                  | 2900                          | 13             | I                           | 27/2                  | 3310                          |
| 14                        | 11                                | 700                      | 9 1/2                              | 53                         | I                           | 20/2                  | 3110                          | 14             | I                           | 27/2                  | 3335                          |
| 15                        | 10 1/2                            | 800                      | 10                                 | 53                         | I                           | 28/2                  | 3700                          | 15             | II                          | 17/4                  | 3160                          |
| 16                        | 12                                | 1200                     | 11 1/2                             | 64                         | II                          | 4/2                   | 3400                          | 16             | I                           | 17/4                  | 3040                          |
| 17                        | 6                                 | 1100                     | 4 1/2                              | 38                         | I                           | 14/2                  | 3710                          | 17             | I                           | 17/4                  | 3150                          |
| 18                        | 10 1/2                            | 1650                     | 10                                 | 54                         | I                           | 21/2                  | 3510                          | 18             | IV                          | 17/4                  | 2705                          |
| 19                        | 10 1/2                            | 2000                     | 9 1/2                              | 79                         | I                           | 22/2                  | 3500                          | 19             | III                         | 18/4                  | 1800                          |
| 20                        | 8 1/2                             | 1700                     | 7 1/2                              | 60                         | I                           | 20/2                  | 2810                          | 20             | II                          | 18/4                  | 3210                          |
| 21                        | 21                                | 2850                     | 20                                 | 147                        | III                         | 20/4                  | 3350                          | 21             | I                           | 18/4                  | 3660                          |
| 22                        | 13 1/2                            | 800                      | 12 1/2                             | 58                         | I                           | 20/4                  | 4085                          | 22             | II                          | 20/4                  | 3100                          |
| 23                        | 13 1/2                            | 2350                     | 12 1/2                             | 91                         | II                          | 1/5                   | 4000                          | 23             | V                           | 20/4                  | 3645                          |
| 24                        | 12                                | 1850                     | 11                                 | 70                         | II                          | 7/5                   | 3900                          | 24             | I                           | 1/5                   | 3200                          |
| 25                        | 16                                | 2400                     | 15 1/2                             | 112                        | I                           | 10/5                  | 3000<br>2625                  | 25             | I                           | 6/5                   | 3450                          |
| 26                        | 17                                | 2600                     | 16                                 | 92                         | III                         | 10/5                  | 3310                          | 26             | III                         | 11/5                  | 2810                          |
| 27                        | 5                                 | 800                      | 5                                  | 43                         | I                           | 4/7                   | 2920                          | 27             | I                           | 16/5                  | 3315                          |
|                           |                                   |                          |                                    |                            |                             |                       |                               | 28             | I                           | 2/7                   | 3635                          |

Tabelle II.

| Vigantolbehandelte Fälle |   |                             |   |                               |                                |                                | Kontrollfälle                    |              |                                |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Laufende Nr.             | Dauer der Vigantolbe-<br>handlung. Wochen | Totalmenge Vigantol.<br>Ccm | Dauer der Citronenbe-<br>handlung. Wochen | Totalmenge Citronen.<br>Stück | Ordnungszahl der<br>Gravidität | Geburtstag des Kindes          | Geburtsgewicht des<br>Kindes. Gm | Laufende Nr. | Ordnungszahl der<br>Gravidität | Geburtstag des Kindes          | Geburtsgewicht des<br>Kindes. Gm |
| 1                        | 6   | 30                          | 5   | 42                            | I                              | 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 3780                             | 1            | I                              | 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 3280                             |
| 2                        | 8   | 30                          | 8   | 27                            | II                             | 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>  | 3800                             | 2            | I                              | 24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 3680                             |
| 3                        | 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>             | 20                          | 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>             | 59                            | III                            | 25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> | 4240                             | 3            | II                             | 25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> | 3390                             |
| 4                        | 11  | 100                         | 11  | 65                            | I                              | 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 3535                             | 4            | II                             | 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> | 3450                             |
| 5                        | 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>            | 50                          | 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>            | 72                            | I                              | 26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 3500                             | 5            | III                            | 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 3910                             |
| 6                        | 12  | 45                          | 12  | 64                            | I                              | 30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 3500                             | 6            | II                             | 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 3350                             |
|                          |   |                             |   |                               |                                |                                |                                  | 7            | II                             | —                              | 3660                             |
|                          |   |                             |   |                               |                                |                                |                                  | 8            | IV                             | —                              | 3650                             |

ccm. In den Tabellen finden wir auch Angaben über das Geburtsgewicht der Kinder. Mittelwerte von den Gewichten der Kinder der behandelten und unbehandelten Gruppen haben wir nicht berechnet, und zwar deshalb, weil über diesen Punkt ein viel grösseres Material vorliegt, über welches bei späterer Gelegenheit berichtet werden wird.

Eine Übersicht über die Ergebnisse liefern die Kurven der Figur 1.

In dieser Figur bezeichnen die ganzgezogenen Kurvenlinien die lebertranbehandelten Fälle und die zugehörigen Kontrollfälle; die gestrichelten Kurvenlinien bezeichnen die vigantolbehandelten Fälle und die zu diesen gehörenden Kontrollfälle. Die Kurvenpunkte repräsentieren monatliche Mittelwerte, welche so gewonnen sind, dass ein Durchschnittswert berechnet wurde für alle die behandelten bzw. unbehandelten Fälle, welche im selben Monat untersucht wurden. Die Kurven A repräsentieren monatliche Mittelwerte für vorbehandelte Fälle, die Kurven B monatliche Mittelwerte für unbehandelte Kontrollfälle. Die monatlichen Mittelwerte der behandelten Fälle sind mit grossen Kreisen bezeichnet,

die monatlichen Mittelwerte der unbehandelten Fälle sind mit *grossen* Kreuzen bezeichnet. Die Figur giebt auch die Zahl der in jedem Monat untersuchten Einzelfälle sowie den Phosphorgehalt des Serums eines jeden einzelnen Falles an. Die Einzelfälle sind folgendermassen angegeben.

*Kleiner Zirkel* = Phosphorgehalt des Blutserums eines behandelten Falles.

*Kleines Kreuz* = Phosphorgehalt eines Kontrollfalles.

Die Einzelfälle der resp. 4 Gruppen sind in der Figur mit Vertikallinien verbunden, und zwar mit ganzgestrichenen Vertikallinien für lebertranbehandelte Fälle und deren Kontrollfälle und mit gestrichelten Vertikallinien, wenn es sich um Vigantolfälle und deren Kontrollfälle handelt.

Wir finden also z. B. für den Monat März 5 lebertranbehandelte Fälle mit 2 Kontrollfällen und 2 vigantolbehandelte Fälle mit 2 Kontrollfällen.<sup>1</sup>

Hinzuzufügen ist indessen, dass die behandelten Mütter ausser Lebertran bezw. Vigantol auch Citronen erhalten haben. Die Zeit, während welcher die Mütter Citronen bekommen haben, und die Gesamtzahl der Citronen während der ganzen Behandlungszeit ist aus den Tabellen zu ersehen.

Die Ziffern auf Seite 82 zeigen einen deutlichen Unterschied zwischen den Durchschnittswerten des Blutphosphors bei den vorbehandelten und den unbehandelten Fällen und zwar so, dass die lebertranbehandelten Fälle einen um 0,77 mg erhöhten Totaldurchschnittswert zeigen in Vergleich mit den unbehandelten Fällen. Bei den Vigantolfällen ist die Erhöhung des entsprechenden Totalwertes 0,49 mg. Die Zahl der vigantolbehandelten Fälle ist doch zu klein um an und für sich beweisend zu sein, währenddem die Zahl der lebertranbehan-

<sup>1</sup> In der Figur ist eine Fehlzeichnung vorhanden. Die gestrichelte Linie A fängt mit einem grossen Zirkel an. Da es sich hier (im Monat Febr.) nur um einen einzigen Fall handelt, also nicht um einen Mittelwert von mindestens 2 Fällen, hätte dieser Zirkel klein sein sollen. Undeutlich ist ausserdem der Endpunkt der ganzgezogenen Linie A. Hier (im Juli) handelt es sich nur um 1 (mit Lebertran) vorbehandelten Fall und 1 Kontrollfall. Sowohl Zirkel als Kreuz hätten hier also klein sein sollen. Der Zirkel ist indessen mittelgross, was undeutlich wirkt.

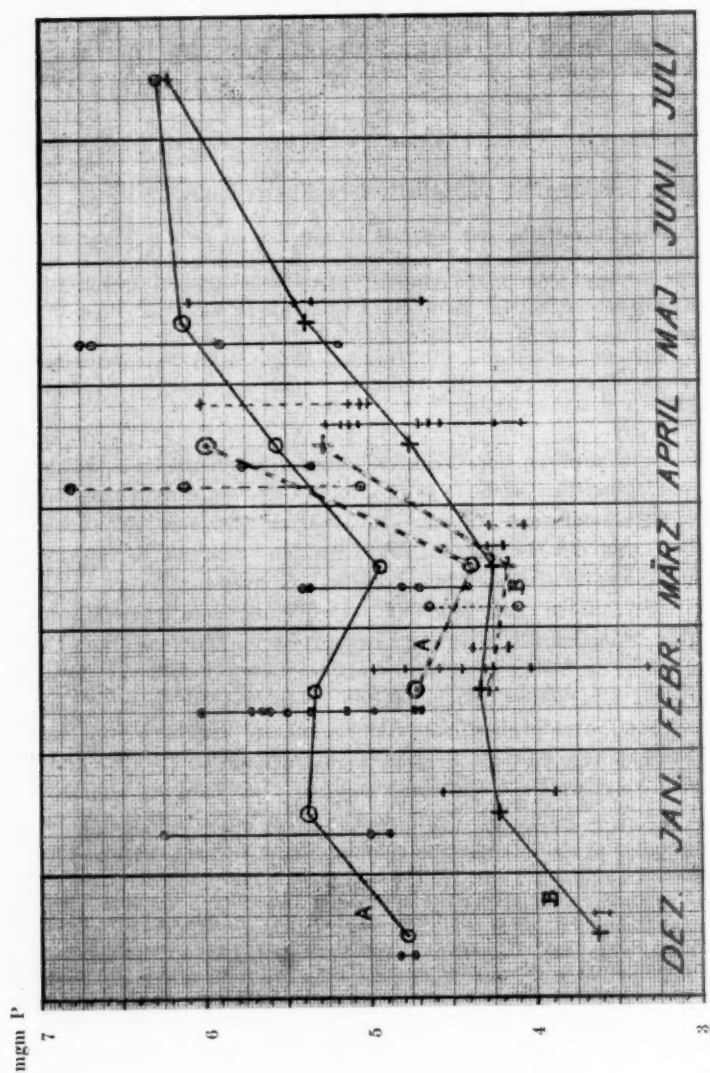


Fig. 1.



delten Fälle so gross ist, dass ein Irrtum sicher ausgeschlossen ist.

Eine geringe Unvollkommenheit ist bei den Bestimmungen unterlaufen und zwar in der Hinsicht, dass die Zeit zwischen der Entnahme der Blutprobe und der Fällung des Eiweisses nicht absolut konstant gehalten werden konnte. Da laut MARTLAND und ROBISON(3) eine Abspaltung von Phosphaten von Phosphorsäureestern auch in Serum und Plasma eintritt, so wäre es wünschenswert gewesen, diese Zeit konstant zu halten. Doch ist die Vermehrung der Phosphormenge, die durch die Zeitschwankung verursacht werden kann, sehr gering. Die genannten Verfasser nehmen eine Erhöhung von 0,1 mg P auf 100 ccm Serum während einer Stunde an. Zudem war in unserer Untersuchung die hier abgesehene Zeit so weit möglich gleich lang für einen behandelten Fall und für den dazugehörenden Kontrollfall. Ausserdem wurde vor jeder Bestimmung auf Hämolyse untersucht. Wo eine solche vorlag, wurde das Material nicht benutzt.

Unsere Figur 1 zeigt im Monat März eine Senkung des Durchschnittswertes des Phosphors und zwar für alle Gruppen, sowohl die behandelten wie die unbehandelten. Dies stimmt mit den Beobachtungen von ALFRED F. HESS und LUNDAGEN. Diese Verfasser erhielten nämlich bei den von ihnen untersuchten Säuglingen in New-York den niedrigsten Blutphosphorwert im März. Auch KARIN BRUNN, die 5 Säuglinge in Helsingfors untersuchte, fand den niedrigsten Wert für das Serumphosphor im März. Dagegen besteht ein Widerspruch zwischen unseren Ergebnissen und den Ergebnissen von HESS und LUNDAGEN bezüglich des Monats Dezember. HESS und LUNDAGEN haben hier Werte, welche zwischen den Höchstwerten in Juni und Juli und den Minimiwerten in März liegen, während bei uns die Dezemberwerte die niedrigsten sind. Doch wollen wir selbst betonen, dass unser Material für die Beurteilung der Saisonvariationen im Phosphorgehalt des Blutes zu klein ist, weil bei Verteilung auf Monaten die verschiedenen Monate zu wenig Fälle enthalten.

Nur die Hauptfrage, die wir uns zu Anfang unserer Untersuchung gestellt hatten, nämlich die Frage, ob antirachitische Behandlung der Mütter den Phosphorgehalt des Blutes im foetalen Kreislauf erhöht, kann als von uns sicher beantwortet erscheinen und zwar in bejahendem Sinne. Ob diese Erhöhung, die ja klein ist, eine praktische Bedeutung hat, ist eine andere Frage, die wir nicht jetzt diskutieren wollen.

### Literatur.

1. ERIK JORPES und HENNING MAGNUSSON, *Acta Paediatrica* 1927, VII.
2. HENNING MAGNUSSON und HANS SYLVAN, *Acta Paediatrica* 1929, IX, Heft 1.
3. MARTLAND und ROBISON, *Journ. of Physiol.* 1926, XX, 847.
4. ALFRED H. HESS und MARION A. LUNDAGEN, *Proceed Soc. Exper. Biology and Medicine* 1922, XIX.
5. KARIN BRUN, *Acta paediatrica* 1928, VII. Supplementum II.

## **Chronische aleukaemische myeloische Leukaemie bei einem 8 jährigen Knabe.**

Von

**ERLING ESP.**

Chronischen Leukaemien gehören zu den seltenen Krankheiten im Kindesalter. Bis 1928 sind nach BAAR und STRANSKY nur ein einziger Fall chronischer lymphatischer Leukaemie beim Kinde (BERGHAUS 1926) und 18 Fälle chronischer myeloischer Leukaemie publiziert worden. Von diesen sind 8 Fälle aus der früheren Literatur von BENJAMIN und SLUKA in 1907 gesammelt, 1 Fall von MEYER und HEINCKE in 1907, 1 Fall von JAPHA in 1910, 1 von WIRTH in 1913, 1 von SMITH in 1914, 3 von LANGSCH in 1921, 1 von STEINBRINCH und STUKOWSKY in 1925 und 2 Fälle sind von MALMBERG in 1925 publiziert worden. Eine Übersicht über diese Fälle wird man in der vor kurzem erschienenen Haematologie von Baar und Stransky finden, so dass eine nähere Erwähnung hier überflüssig ist. Nur soll es bemerkt werden, dass in sämtlichen 19 Fällen die Leukozytenzahl hochgradig, in der Regel um mehrere hundert Tausend pro mm<sup>3</sup> Blut vergrößert war.

Bei *Erwachsenen* sind einige Fälle chronischer myeloischer Leukaemie mit einer normalen oder beinahe normalen Zahl weisser Blutkörperchen beschrieben worden. Da nur relativ wenige Fälle bekannt sind, wird diese Krankheit in mehreren Lehrbüchern der Haematologie und der pathologischen Anatomie überhaupt nicht oder nur als eine theoretische Möglichkeit erwähnt.

Die Kenntnis von dieser Krankheit ist nicht alt. HIRSCHFELD beschrieb in 1908 zum ersten Male das klinische Krankheitsbild der aleukaemischen Myelose. *Das klinische Bild* gleicht in mehreren Beziehungen dem Bild der myeloischen Leukaemie. Unter immer zunehmender Schwäche entwickelt sich langsam eine Milzvergrößerung die dieselbe Dimension wie bei der leukaemischen Myelose erreichen kann. Die Leber ist auch vergrößert. Die Lymphdrüsen sind gar nicht oder nur unbedeutend geschwollen. Bei den übrigen Organen findet man in der Regel nichts besonderes. Eine Druckempfindlichkeit der Knochen kann vorkommen oder fehlen. Der Blutbefund zeigt eine mehr weniger hochgradige Anaemie. Die Leukozytenzahl ist normal, kann aber auch leicht vergrößert oder auch verkleinert sein. Es findet sich einige Prozente Myelozyten, zahlreiche eosinophile und basophile Zellen.

Da ein solcher Fall vielleicht noch nicht beim Kinde beschrieben ist, darf folgender Fall, der von Tag zu Tag während sieben Monate beobachtet wurde, eine nähere Erwähnung verdienen.

E. M. Bauersohn, geboren  $\frac{5}{9}$  1919. Aufgenommen  $\frac{17}{10}$  1927, ungeheilt entlassen  $\frac{14}{5}$  1928.

*Anamnese:* Keine Tuberkulose, Blutkrankheiten oder Blutungsdisposition in der Familie. Vater gesund. Mutter gesund, keine Fehlgeburt. Der Patient war rechtzeitig geboren, das Geburtsgewicht unbekannt, er war aber gross und wohlentwickelt. Brustkind 10 Monate, später gewöhnliche gemischte Ernährung. Normale körperliche und psychische Entwicklung.

Er ist immer gesund gewesen bis Nov. 1926, da er 7 Jahre alt von einem starken *Pertussis* angegriffen wurde. Als Komplikation bekam er Jan. 1927 eine *Lungenentzündung*, die ihm 5 Wochen bettlägerig machte, er bekam zu derselben Zeit 5 Tage *Varizellen*. Er hustete bis Mai 1927. Während der Krankheit war er müde und schlaff, hatte aber angeblich kein Fieber. Er magerte bedeutend ab.

Seit Mai 1927 wird er schnell müde und klagt über Schlaffheit. Dies würde in der Mitte August 1927 besonders hervortretend. Seitdem ist der Patient mehr und mehr blass geworden. Zur selben Zeit sind öfters einige spontane, etwa hirsekorngrösse Hautblutungen besonders an den Armen und Beinen, weniger

am Körper bemerkt worden. Er ist bei Austreibungen dyspnoisch gewesen, und hat besonders abends Herzklopfen gehabt. Keine Oedeme. Kein Fieber. Keine dyspeptische Symptome. Appetit und Schlaf gut. Kein Erbrechen. Functiones naturales o. B. Er ist nicht bettlägerig gewesen.

Die Blässe ist nach und nach immer mehr ausgesprochen worden. Er ist während der zwei letzten Monate unter Arztbehandlung gewesen, hat Eisenmixturen und Arseniktropfen bekommen.

*Status praesens:* 17/10 1927 (8 1/2 Jahre alt).

Der Knabe ist gross aber mager, Allgemeinzustand nicht sehr gut. Es gibt eine *excessive Blässe* der Haut und der sichtbaren Schleimhäute. Das Sensorium frei. Keine Klagen.

P. 120, regelmässig. Tp. 37,8. Rp. unbeschwert. Zunge feucht, rein. Mundschleimhaut: o. B. *Keine Schwellung der Lymphdrüsen*. Keine Oedeme. Es findet sich einige, nicht symmetrisch lokalisierte, hirsekorngrösse *Hautblutungen* an beiden Ober- und Unterextremitäten und am Thorax und Abdomen. Herz: Über dem ganzen Herzen systolisches Geräusch.

*Lungen:* Über der Columna wird bis fünfter Thoracalvertebra expiratorisches Blasen gehört, übrigens normale Verhältnisse.

*Leber:* Dämpfung von 5 Costa bis 2 Fingerbreiten unter dem Costalbogen, wo der Leberrand, glatt, eben, unempfindlich zu fühlen ist.

*Milz:* Dämpfung von 8 bis 11 Costa. Nicht palpabel.

*Abdomen:* o. B.

*Harn:* Albumen ÷, Pus ÷, Zucker ÷, Blut ÷, Urobilin + (schwach).

*W. R. in Blut* neg. Pirquet - (Auch Dec. 1927 und Jan. 1928).

#### *Decursus morbi:*

Blutuntersuchung bei der Aufnahme: Rote Blutkörperchen: 900 000. Hämoglobin: 19 % (korr. Sahli). Farbenindex: 0,95. Weisse Blutkörperchen: 3 940. Differentialzählung (May-Grünwald-Giemsa Färbung): Myeloblasten 7 %, Promyelozyten und unreife Myelozyten 14 %, basophile Myelozyten 2,5 %, neutrophile Myelozyten 3,5 %, jungkernige 2,5 %, stabkernige 2 %, polymorphkernige neutrophile Leukozyten 6 % und Lymphozyten 57,5 %. Anisozytose, leichte Poikilozytose, einzelne kernhaltige rote Blutkörperchen (Normoblasten und Erythroblasten), keine Megaloblasten. Keine basophil punktierten.

Blutsenkungsreaktion nach 1 Stunde abgelest: 140 mm. Serumfarbe 19/10: 4,5 (Meulengracht). Ein Röntgenbild des Tho-

rax zeigte etwas vergrößerte Hilusschatten an der linken Seite, übrigens klare Lungen.

Der Patient wurde  $^{10}/_{10}$  auf Leberdiät mit Eisenarsenikkur gesetzt.

Augenspiegeluntersuchung  $^{20}/_{10}$  zeigte einen blassen Augenhintergrund mit nicht ganz scharfen Grenzen der Papillen, aber normales Aussehen der Gefäße. An der rechten Seite wurde eine deutliche Blutung in Retina gefunden, an der Linke eine unsichere Blutung.

$^{21}/_{10}$  Ewalds Probefrühstück ( $^{1}/_{2}$  Stunde): 75 cm<sup>3</sup> weniger guter verdauter Mageninhalt, teilweise mit größeren Brotstücken, ranziger Geruch. Schleim ÷, Blut ÷, Kongo ÷, Freie Salzsäure: 0. Gesamtsäure: 40. Uffelmann: ++.

Eine Woche nach der Aufnahme waren die Hautblutungen verschwunden, und es waren keine Neuen aufgetreten. Der Patient hatte eine leicht verlängerte Blutungszeit. Blutplättchen: 196 300.

Die Milz wurde  $^{5}/_{11}$  ein wenig vergrößert gefunden, und war eben unter dem Costalbogen palpabel, die Lebervergrößerung war aber ungeändert. Eine Woche nachher folgte eine Vermehrung der Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen bis etwa zwölf Tausend (cfr. »Tabelle über sämtliche Blutuntersuchungen«).

Die Anaemie wurde in dem ersten Monate des Aufenthaltes etwas gebessert, die roten Blutkörperchen stiegen bis zwei Millionen und Sahli bis 31 %. Im folgenden Monat hielt sich die Zahl der roten Blutkörperchen beinahe konstant, während Sahli bis 25 % abgenommen hatte. Er fühlte sich die ganze Zeit subjektiv wohl, ass mit gutem Appetit und nahm im Gewicht zu. Die Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen schwankte zwischen 6 und 10 Tausend.

Von  $^{16}/_{12}$  1927 bekam der Patient eine sehr vorsichtige Quarzlichtbehandlung um möglicherweise das Blutbereitungsvermögen des Knochenmarks zu stimulieren. Hierunter nahmen sowohl die Zahl der roten Blutkörperchen ( $^{28}/_{1}$  1928 1 Million) wie Sahli (bis 15 %) ab. Die Lichtbehandlung wurde deswegen dann seponiert. Die weissen Blutkörperchen zeigten zur selben Zeit eine Vermehrung bis 19 500 ( $^{21}/_{1}$ ). Diese Vermehrung war von einer Vergrößerung der Milz und der Leber begleitet.  $^{23}/_{1}$  wurde die Leber und die Milz drei Fingerbreiten unter dem Costalbogen gefunden.

$^{3}/_{2}$  1928 ist notiert: Die Anaemie des Patienten hat sich in den letzten 14 Tagen immer verschlimmert. ( $^{3}/_{2}$  985 000 rote Blutkörperchen, 13,5 % Haemoglobin.) Der Appetit ein wenig verschlechtert, subjektives Befinden aber erstaunt gut. Keine neue Hautblutungen. Urobilinreaktion im Harn geschwunden.

Sein Blutserum ist immer hell geblieben. Keine weitere Leber- oder Milzvergrößerung. Keine Lymphdrüsen zu palpieren. Keine Empfindlichkeit beim Klopfen an die Knochen.

Nach gewöhnlicher Übereinstimmungsprobe (der Donor: Der Vater des Patienten, auf alle Weise gesund; die Blutkörperchen des Donors wurden nicht von dem Blutserum des Patienten und die Blutkörperchen des Patienten nicht von dem Blutserum des Donors agglutiniert), wurde  $\frac{3}{2}$  1928 auf vitaler Indikation eine *Bluttransfusion* mit 290 cm<sup>3</sup> Citratblut ausgeführt. Die Transfusion verlief ganz normal unter subjektivem Wohlgefühl des Patienten und mit gutem Puls; Dauer  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stunde ( $\frac{1}{2}$  10 Fm.). Eine Stunde später bekam der Patient ein wenig Frieren, die Temperatur stieg hierunter bis 38,3 (12 Uhr) (16 Uhr Tp. 37,8, 18 Uhr Tp. 37,6, 20 Uhr Tp. 37,3). Im Anschluss der Transfusion zeigte der Patient eine bessere Farbe der Lippen und der Schleimhäute. Den nächsten Tag waren die roten Blutkörperchen bis 1 750 000 und Sahli bis 24 % gestiegen, die weissen Blutkörperchen aber waren bis 4 700 gefallen.

In den folgenden 14 Tagen war der Zustand beinahe ungeändert. Die Serumfarbe war hell und der Harn zeigte ab und zu eine Spur von Albumen und Urobilin. Um  $\frac{21}{2}$  fingen die Leber und die Milz an sich zu vergrössern, diese Vergrößerung dauerte 14 Tage. Der Allgemeinzustand des Patienten ging dabei zurück, die Anaemie verschlimmerte sich, indem die roten Blutkörperchen bis 1 Million und Hgb. successiv bis 14 % fielen. In derselben Zeit stieg die Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen bis 26 000 mit einer ausgesprochenen Ausschwimmung in die Blut von unreifen myelogenen Elementen.

Als der Zustand des Patienten bedrohlich wurde, bekam er  $\frac{8}{3}$  1928 eine neue *Bluttransfusion* von 400 cm<sup>3</sup> Citratblut vom Vater. Die Transfusion verlief ohne Zwischenfälle und die Wirkung war ebenso gut als das erste Mal (cfr. die Tabelle der Blutuntersuchungen). Nach der Transfusion kann eine ausgesprochene *Leukopenie*, die in der folgenden Woche immer mehr hervortretend wurde (Maximal  $\frac{15}{3}$  1740 weisse Blutkörperchen, wovon nur 260 myelogene Elemente). In derselben Zeit kam eine bedeutende Verminderung der Leber- und besonders der Milz.

$\frac{17}{3}$  trat eine neue Schwellung der Milz und der Leber ein. Es kam Anorexi, Ekel und Gewichtsturz. Er bekam dann Salzsäuretropfen, der Ekel verschwand, und der Appetit wurde wieder besser.

Um die Knochenmarksreaktion des Patienten zu prüfen, wurden  $\frac{26}{3}$ ,  $\frac{14}{4}$  und  $\frac{28}{4}$  intramuskuläre Milchinjektionen gemacht.

(Das Resultat dieser Untersuchungen wird später besprochen werden.)

Der Zustand hielt sich bis Mitte April beinahe ungeändert. In den folgenden 14 Tagen kam aufs Neue eine bedeutende Vergrößerung der Leber und der Milz, so dass die letzte  $27/4$  die ganze linke Seite des Abdomens bis der Umbilicaltransversal ausfüllte, von einem sprengenden Gefühl begleitet. Die Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen stieg jetzt bis 23 000 mit derselben Ausschwimmung von überwiegend unreifen myelogenen Elementen, und die Anaemie verschlechterte sich. Dann wurde  $28/4$  die dritte Milchinjektion gemacht die von einer ausgesprochenen leukopenischen Reaktion begleitet wurde.

In der ersten Woche Mai zeigte sich einige Hautblutungen und eine leichte Empfindlichkeit beim Beklopfen des Sternum.

$7/5$  wurde der Patient ophthalmologisch untersucht (dr. L. WIRSCHING): »Beide Augenhintergründe zeigen ähnliche Änderungen. Die Papillen haben unscharfe Grenzen, graue Farbe und prominieren eine Dioptrie. Die Gefässe sind wie Würmchen geschlungen mit wenig Unterschied zwischen Venen und Arterien und sind wenig hervortretend gegen den graulichen Augenhintergrund. Keine Exudat, keine Blutungen werden gesehen. Diagnose: *Typischer leukaemischer Augenhintergrund ohne leukaemischen Infiltraten.*»

In der zweiten Woche Mai ging es dann schnell mit dem Patienten herunter. Die Anaemie nahm zu ( $12/5$  635 000 rote Blutkörperchen, Sahli unter 10). In den Ausstreichungspraeparaten wurden eine Menge degenerierter roter Blutkörperchen gefunden, während die kernhaltigen roten Blutkörperchen ganz verschwunden waren. Es bestand eine hochgradige Leukopenie, wobei die pathologische Formel der weissen Blutkörperchen aber persistierte. Die Milz- und die Lebervergrößerung nahm ab so dass der Leberrand  $14/5$  in der Mitte zwischen der Umbilicaltransversal und dem Rippenbogen stand, und die Milz sich drei Fingerbreiten oberhalb der Umbilicaltransversal befand. Keine neue Hautblutungen, keine palpablen Lymphdrüsen, keine Hautinfiltrate wurden beobachtet.

Der Appetit verschlechterte sich sehr, Erbrechen trat ein, das Gewicht sank, er wurde sehr müde und elend, hatte aber keine Schmerzen. Harnbefund: o. B.

Der Patient war während des ganzen Aufenthaltes afebril gewesen, ausgenommen kürzere Perioden, wo die Temperatur zwischen 37,5 und 38 schwankte.

Auf dem Verlangen der Eltern wurde der Patient  $14/5$  1928



nach einem Aufenthalt von sieben Monaten entlassen. 6 Tage nachher starb der Patient unter stetig zunehmender Schwäche.

Das *Verlauf* des Falles ist kurzthin.

Ein 8 jähriger, früher ganz gesunder Knabe bekam Nov. 1926 Keuchhusten, der durch den Winter 1926 bis 1927 dauerte und mit Pneumonie und Varizellen kompliziert war. Von Mai 1927 begann eine Blutkrankheit durch immer progrediente anaemische Symptomen und leichte haemorrhagische Diathese charakterisiert, sich zu entwickeln.

Als er 5 Monate später in Okt. 1927 in unsere Abteilung aufgenommen wurde, lag eine excessive Anaemie vor, 900 000 rote Blutkörperchen, 19 % Hgb. (Sahli korr.), 0,95 Farbenindex, 3 940 weisse Blutkörperchen, Lebervergrösserung, aber keine Schwellung der Milz oder der Lymphdrüsen. Die Differentialzählung zeigte 7 % Myeloblasten, 14 % Promyelozyten und unreife Myelozyten, 2,5 % jungkernige, 2 % stabkernige Leukozyten = 31,5 % unreife myelogene Elemente, 6 % polymorphkernige neutrophile Leukozyten und 57,5 % Lymphozyten. Anisozytose, leichte Poikilozytose, einige kernhaltige rote Blutkörperchen, 5 % Retikulozyten.

Zwei Bluttransfusionen bewirkten eine kurzdauernde Besserung der anaemischen Symptome, übrigens waren alle therapeutische Anstrengungen, Leberdiät, Eisenarseniktherapie und Quarzlichtbehandlung vergebens, warum der Patient nach sieben Monaten Aufenthalt von den Eltern ausgeschrieben verlangt wurde, um die letzten Tagen die er zu leben hatte, zu Hause zu sein. Er starb 6 Tage nachher, <sup>20</sup>/<sub>5</sub> 1928, etwa ein Jahr nach dem Anfang der Krankheit.

Ohne eine Differentialzählung der weissen Blutkörperchen würde die Diagnose bei der Aufnahme ohne Zweifel auf schwere Anaemie und kaum Leukaemie gelaute haben. Das Verlauf bestätigte, dass es sich hier um eine chronische myeloische Leukaemie ohne die beim Kinde gewöhnliche hochgradige Vermehrung der Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen handelte. Die qualitative Verteilung der weissen Blutkörperchen war für die Diagnose entscheidend.

Tabelle über sämtliche Blutuntersuchungen.

| Datum   | Rote<br>Blutkörperchen | Hgb. (Sahlh. korrig.) | Farbenindex | Retikulozyten<br>in Pzt. | Weisse<br>Blutkörperchen | Myelogene<br>Elemente | Lymphogene<br>Elemente | Myeloblasten | Promyelozyten<br>und unreife<br>Myelocyten |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1927    |                        |                       |             |                          |                          |                       |                        |              |  |
| Okt. 17 | 900 000                | 19                    | 0,95        |                          | 3940                     | 1675                  | 2265                   | 7            | 14   |
| » 18    |                        |                       |             | 5                        | 4900                     | 1568                  | 3332                   | 4            | 5,75                                       |
| » 19    | 1 085 000              | 16                    | 0,74        |                          | 4000                     | 1500                  | 2500                   | 3,5          | 9  |
| » 20    |                        |                       |             | 5,4                      | 5440                     | 1958                  | 3482                   | 2            | 7,25                                       |
| » 21    | 1 120 000              | 16                    | 0,71        |                          | 7260                     | 2251                  | 5009                   | 5            | 9,5  |
| » 22    |                        |                       |             | 6,4                      | 6480                     | 2074                  | 4406                   | 3            | 6  |
| » 24    | 1 670 000              | 18                    | 0,54        |                          | 5080                     | 1905                  | 3175                   | 3,5          | 9  |
| » 25    |                        |                       |             | 8                        | 7075                     | 3113                  | 3962                   | 6,5          | 12   |
| » 26    | 1 990 000              | 22,5                  | 0,75        |                          | 6120                     | 2326                  | 3794                   | 7,5          | 11   |
| » 27    |                        |                       |             | 10,2                     | 7140                     | 2428                  | 4712                   | 0,5          | 4  |
| » 28    | 1 650 000              | 25                    | 0,76        |                          | 5920                     | 2013                  | 3907                   | 3            | 6  |
| » 29    |                        |                       |             | 10,6                     | 5840                     | 2336                  | 3504                   | 5,5          | 9,5  |
| » 31    | 1 565 000              | 25                    | 0,80        | 8,2                      | 5420                     | 2168                  | 3252                   | 4,5          | 6,25                                       |
| Nov. 2  |                        |                       |             |                          | 6760                     | 2907                  | 3853                   | 4,75         | 8,5  |
| » 3     | 1 855 000              | 27,5                  | 0,74        | 5                        | 6840                     | 2565                  | 4275                   | 3,5          | 5  |
| » 5     |                        |                       |             |                          | 7160                     | 2827                  | 4333                   | 3,5          | 6,5  |
| » 7     | 1 890 000              | 25                    | 0,66        | 3,2                      | 4680                     | 1966                  | 2714                   | 2            | 3,5  |
| » 9     |                        |                       |             |                          | 7640                     | 2598                  | 5042                   | 2            | 4  |
| » 11    | 1 630 000              | 26                    | 0,80        |                          | 10560                    | 4646                  | 5914                   | 5            | 10   |
| » 14    |                        |                       |             |                          | 12480                    | 7176                  | 5304                   | 19,25        | 14,5                                       |
| » 16    | 2 090 000              | 31                    | 0,74        | 5,6                      | 8960                     | 3898                  | 5062                   | 5,5          | 8,25                                       |
| » 18    |                        |                       |             |                          | 9480                     | 4266                  | 5214                   | 9            | 8  |
| » 21    |                        |                       |             |                          | 6760                     | 2704                  | 4056                   | 9,5          | 13   |
| » 23    |                        |                       |             |                          | 6760                     | 2569                  | 4191                   | 5            | 7  |
| » 28    | 1 960 000              | 28,5                  | 0,72        |                          | 7910                     | 4034                  | 3876                   | 11,5         | 18   |
| Dec. 2  | 1 910 000              | 25                    | 0,65        |                          | 9120                     | 3190                  | 5930                   | 5            | 10   |
| » 6     |                        |                       |             |                          | 10120                    | 5160                  | 4960                   | 15           | 10,5                                       |
| » 10    | 1 930 000              | 25                    | 0,65        |                          | 8020                     | 3288                  | 4732                   | 13           | 6  |
| » 14    |                        |                       |             |                          | 8980                     | 3143                  | 5837                   | 8            | 10   |

(Am Morgen zu derselben Zeit ausgeführt.)

| Basophile<br>Myelozyten | Neutrophile<br>Myelozyten | Jungkernige<br>Leukozyten | Stabkernige<br>Leukozyten | Polymorphker-<br>nige neutrophile<br>Leukozyten | Lymphozyten | Anmerkungen   |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 2,5                     | 3,5                       | 2,5                       | 2                         | 6   | 57,5        | f Anisozytose. Poikilozytose. Kernhaltige<br>rote Blutkörper.<br>f Eosinophile Myelozyten 0,25 %. <i>Oxyda-<br/>seprobe positiv</i><br>S.R.=140 mm. · Leberdiät Fe As.<br>Eosinoph. Myelozyt. 0,25 %<br>Serumfarbe: 4,5 |
| 1                       | 5,5                       | 6                         | 3,5                       | 6   | 68          |   |
| 2,5                     | 6                         | 5                         | 3                         | 8,5   | 62,5        |   |
| 2,5                     | 6,5                       | 7                         | 3                         | 7,5   | 64          |   |
| 1,5                     | 3                         | 6,5                       | 1                         | 3,5   | 60          |   |
| 3                       | 7                         | 5                         | 2                         | 6   | 68          |   |
| 2,5                     | 4                         | 6                         | 2                         | 10,5  | 62,5        |   |
|                         | 5,5                       | 8                         | 3                         | 9   | 56          |   |
| 2,5                     | 4                         | 5                         | 3                         | 5   | 62          |   |
| 1,5                     | 7                         | 5                         | 2                         | 14  | 66          |   |
| 2                       | 5,5                       | 5                         | 1                         | 11,5  | 66          | f Zahlreiche kernhaltige rote Blutkörper-<br>chen (44 pr 400 Weissen)<br>196 300 Blutplättchen<br><br>f Wenigere kernhaltige rote Blutkörper-<br>chen   |
| 1                       | 6                         | 8                         | 2                         | 8   | 60          |   |
| 1,25                    | 5                         | 9                         | 4                         | 10  | 60          |   |
| 2,25                    | 5,5                       | 6,5                       | 4,5                       | 11  | 57          |   |
| 1,5                     | 5                         | 6,5                       | 4                         | 12  | 62,5        |   |
| 2                       | 5,5                       | 7,5                       | 4                         | 10,5  | 60,5        |   |
| 2                       | 5,5                       | 10                        | 4                         | 15  | 58          |   |
| 3                       | 6                         | 5                         | 2                         | 12  | 66          |   |
| 2                       | 6                         | 8                         | 4                         | 9   | 56          |   |
| 3                       | 7,5                       | 7,25                      |                           | 6   | 42,5        |   |
| 2                       | 3,5                       | 7,5                       | 3,5                       | 13,25   | 56,5        | <sup>9/11</sup> Serumfarbe = 4<br><br><sup>12/11</sup> S.R. = 95 mm<br><sup>14/11</sup> S.R. = 105 »<br><br>Eosinoph. Leukoeyt. 0,5 %   |
| 1                       | 7                         | 11                        | 2                         | 7   | 55          |   |
| 0,5                     | 2                         | 4                         | 2                         | 9   | 60          |   |
| 2                       | 4                         | 4                         | 6                         | 10  | 62          |   |
| 0,5                     | 4                         | 5,5                       | 2,5                       | 9   | 49          |   |
| 2                       | 3                         | 2                         | 3                         | 10  | 65          |   |
| 2                       | 5                         | 5                         | 3                         | 10  | 49          |   |
| 3                       | 3                         | 4                         | 3                         | 9   | 59          |   |
| 2                       | 3                         | 3                         | 3                         | 6   | 65          |   |

(Forts.)

| Datum   | Rote<br>Blutkörperchen | Hgb. (Sahli korr.) | Farbenindex | Retikulozyten<br>in Pzt. | Weisse<br>Blutkörperchen | Myelogene<br>Elemente | Lymphogene<br>Elemente | Myeloblasten | Promyelozyten<br>und unreife<br>Myelozyten |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|--|
| Dec. 17 | 1 700 000              | 25                 | 0,74        |                          | 9060                     | 4983                  | 4077                   | 20,5         | 14   |
| " 22    |                        |                    |             |                          | 8360                     | 3177                  | 5183                   | 12           | 8  |
| " 28    | 1 480 000              | 18                 | 0,61        | 2,2                      | 8300                     | 4150                  | 4150                   | 11,5         | 12   |
| 1928    |                        |                    |             |                          |                          |                       |                        |              |  |
| Jan. 2  | 1 690 000              | 20                 | 0,59        |                          | 10300                    | 4841                  | 5459                   | 12           | 13   |
| " 7     | 1 530 000              | 20                 | 0,65        |                          | 11860                    | 5582                  | 5278                   | 17           | 11   |
| " 12    | 1 570 000              | 17,5               | 0,56        |                          | 17260                    | 9925                  | 7335                   | 35           | 11,5                                       |
| " 14    |                        |                    |             |                          | 19020                    | 12553                 | 6467                   | 41           | 12   |
| " 16    |                        |                    |             |                          | 17380                    | 12948                 | 4432                   | 41           | 17,5                                       |
| " 18    | 1 520 000              | 19                 | 0,63        |                          | 15200                    | 11856                 | 3344                   | 42           | 18   |
| " 21    |                        |                    |             |                          | 19480                    | 15584                 | 3896                   | 46           | 11   |
| " 24    |                        |                    |             |                          | 13380                    | 9634                  | 3746                   | 32           | 21   |
| " 28    | 1 040 000              | 15                 | 0,74        |                          | 11700                    | 8424                  | 3276                   | 37           | 17   |
| " 31    |                        |                    |             |                          | 6360                     | 3180                  | 3180                   | 16,5         | 9,5  |
| Febr. 3 | 985 000                | 13,5               | 0,68        | 0,8                      | 8060                     | 4836                  | 3224                   | 29           | 10,5                                       |
| " 4     | 1 750 000              | 24                 | 0,73        | 0,2                      | 4740                     | 2749                  | 1991                   | 17           | 11   |
| " 5     | 1 600 000              | 25                 | 0,78        | 1,1                      | 3580                     | 1790                  | 1790                   | 16           | 16   |
| " 6     | 1 590 000              | 25                 | 0,79        | 0,5                      | 5540                     | 3324                  | 2216                   | 28           | 10   |
| " 7     | 1 270 000              | 24                 | 0,94        | 2,1                      | 4840                     | 2420                  | 2420                   | 20           | 12   |
| " 8     | 1 450 000              | 22,5               | 0,78        | 1,4                      | 6440                     | 3091                  | 3349                   | 20           | 14   |
| " 9     | 1 430 000              | 25                 | 0,87        | 1,7                      | 8080                     | 4606                  | 3474                   | 29,5         | 14,5                                       |
| " 11    | 1 270 000              | 22,5               | 0,89        | 3                        | 6140                     | 3009                  | 3131                   | 25           | 12   |
| " 13    | 1 430 000              | 21                 | 0,74        | 3,6                      | 8800                     | 3872                  | 4928                   | 20,5         | 8,5  |
| " 15    | 1 230 000              | 22,5               | 0,91        | 4                        | 7960                     | 3821                  | 4139                   | 14           | 15   |
| " 17    | 1 230 000              | 21                 | 0,85        | 4,8                      | 8560                     | 4109                  | 4451                   | 24,5         | 10,5                                       |
| " 20    | 1 380 000              | 20                 | 0,72        | 3,6                      | 8740                     | 4938                  | 3802                   | 21,5         | 20,5                                       |
| " 22    | 1 470 000              | 20                 | 0,68        | 2,7                      | 13620                    | 10215                 | 2405                   | 33           | 31   |
| " 24    |                        |                    |             |                          | 15700                    | 12325                 | 3375                   | 35           | 28   |
| " 28    | 1 310 000              | 20                 | 0,76        | 2,2                      | 17940                    | 13993                 | 3947                   | 30           | 35,5                                       |

Basophile  
Myeloblasten

2

2

3

3

4

1

2

4

2

5

3

2

1,5

2

3

1

3

3

1

4

2,5

1

2

1,5

2,5

2

3,5

| Basophile<br>Myelozyten | Neutrophile<br>Myelozyten | Jungkernige<br>Leukozyten | Stabkernige<br>Leukozyten | Polymorphker-<br>nige neutrophile<br>Leukozyten | Lymphozyten | Anmerkungen                               |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 2                       | 3,5                       | 7                         | 3                         | 5   | 45          | <sup>10/12</sup> Lichtbehandlung          |
| 2                       | 2                         | 3                         | 3                         | 8   | 62          |   |
| 3                       | 3                         | 8                         | 3,5                       | 8,5   | 50          | Eosinoph. Leukozyt. 0,5 %                 |
| 3                       | 3,5                       | 4                         | 3                         | 8   | 53          | " " 0,5 %                                 |
| 4                       | 4,5                       | 7                         | 3,5                       | 8,5   | 44,5        | " " %,5 %                                 |
| 1                       | 2                         | 2,5                       | 2                         | 3   | 42,5        | ( Leberdiät seponiert                     |
| 2                       | 4,5                       | 2,5                       | 1,5                       | 2,5   | 34          | R.S. = 130 mm                             |
| 4                       | 5                         | 2,5                       |                           | 4   | 25,5        | Eosinoph. Leukozyt. 0,5 %                 |
| 2                       | 4                         | 6,5                       | 0,5                       | 5   | 22          |   |
| 5                       | 5                         | 7                         | 3                         | 3   | 20          |   |
| 3                       | 6                         | 6                         | 1                         | 3   | 28          |   |
| 2                       | 5                         | 6                         | 1                         | 4   | 28          | Lichtbehandlung sep. <sup>27/1</sup>      |
| 1,5                     | 6,5                       | 7                         | 3                         | 6   | 50          | <sup>2/1</sup> Serumfarbe = 2. Urobilin ÷ |
| 2                       | 5,5                       | 6                         | 2                         | 5   | 40          | (Bluttransfusion 290 cm <sup>3</sup>      |
| 3                       | 4                         | 8                         | 2                         | 12  | 42          | (Eosinophile Leukozyt. 1 %                |
| 1                       | 5                         | 5                         | 1                         | 6   | 50          | (Serumf. 2,5. Urobilin +                  |
| 3                       | 4                         | 7                         | 2                         | 6   | 40          | ( " 2,5 " Spur                            |
| 2                       | 3                         | 5                         | 3                         | 5   | 50          | " 2,6 " "                                 |
| 3                       | 1,5                       | 4,5                       | 2                         | 3   | 52          | " 2,2 " "                                 |
| 1                       | 2,5                       | 3,5                       | 1                         | 4   | 43          | " 2 " +                                   |
| 4                       | 3                         | 1                         | 1                         | 3   | 51          | (Eosinoph. Leukozyten 1 %                 |
| 2,5                     | 2,5                       | 4,5                       | 2                         | 3,5   | 56          | (Serumf. 2. Urobilinurie +                |
| 1                       | 3                         | 6                         | 2                         | 7   | 52          | " 2,2 " Spur                              |
| 2                       | 2,5                       | 3,5                       | 2                         | 3   | 52          | " 2 " "                                   |
| 1,5                     | 3                         | 5,5                       | 1                         | 3,5   | 43,5        | " 2 " Spur                                |
| 2,5                     | 1,5                       | 2                         | 1                         | 3   | 25          | ( " 2 " ÷                                 |
| 2                       | 3                         | 4,5                       | 1                         | 4,5   | 21,5        | (Eosinoph. Leukozyt. 1 %                  |
| 3,5                     | 3                         | 3                         |                           | 3   | 22          | " " 0,5 %                                 |
|                         |                           |                           |                           |   |             | Serumfarbe 1,8                            |

(Forts.)

| Datum   | Rote<br>Blutkörperchen | Hgb. (Sahl kor.) | Farbenindex | Retikulozyten<br>in Pzt. | Weisse<br>Blutkörperchen | Myelogene<br>Elemente | Lymphogene<br>Elemente | Myeloblasten | Promyelozyten<br>und unreife<br>Myelozyten |
|---------|------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|--|
| Marz 2  | 1 160 000              | 16               | 0,69        | 1,6                      | 26120                    | 20635                 | 5485                   | 20           | 46,5                                       |
| » 5     | 1 000 000              | 15               | 0,75        | 1                        | 26340                    | 18306                 | 8034                   | 29,5         | 30   |
| » 7     | 1 050 000              | 13,75            | 0,65        | 1                        | 23540                    | 17537                 | 6003                   | 30           | 33   |
| » 9     | 1 700 000              | 26               | 0,76        | 1                        | 8280                     | 5713                  | 2567                   | 20           | 22,5                                       |
| » 10    | 1 650 000              | 25               | 0,79        | 0,6                      | 4680                     | 3323                  | 1357                   | 15           | 30,5                                       |
| » 12    | 1 310 000              | 22               | 0,84        | 0,3                      | 2760                     | 938                   | 1822                   | 4            | 13   |
| » 13    |                        |                  |             |                          | 2740                     | 685                   | 2055                   | 4            | 15   |
| » 14    | 1 330 000              | 21               | 0,79        | 0,4                      | 1960                     | 206                   | 1754                   | 2            | 2  |
| » 15    |                        |                  |             |                          | 1740                     | 261                   | 1479                   | 3,5          | 3  |
| » 16    |                        |                  |             |                          | 2400                     | 456                   | 1944                   | 2            | 3  |
| » 17    | 1 280 000              | 19               | 0,74        | 2,1                      | 2900                     | 696                   | 2204                   | 5            | 3  |
| » 19    | 1 240 000              | 17,5             | 0,71        | 2,7                      | 3760                     | 1015                  | 2745                   | 3            | 9  |
| » 20    |                        |                  |             |                          | 3840                     | 1190                  | 2650                   | 4            | 8  |
| » 22    | 1 460 000              | 18,75            | 0,64        | 5,9                      | 5480                     | 2247                  | 3233                   | 9            | 17   |
| » 24    | 1 390 000              | 18,75            | 0,67        | 4,5                      | 4280                     | 1498                  | 2782                   | 11           | 10   |
| » 26    | 1 140 000              | 18,75            | 0,82        | 2,6                      | 4180                     | 1536                  | 2644                   | 7,75         | 10   |
| » 28    | 1 200 000              | 17,5             | 0,73        | 9                        | 2940                     | 764                   | 2176                   | 4,5          | 5,5  |
| » 30    | 1 370 000              | 18               | 0,66        | 8,6                      | 2680                     | 938                   | 1742                   | 8            | 9  |
| April 4 | 1 230 000              | 20               | 0,80        |                          | 3620                     | 1520                  | 2100                   | 10           | 9  |
| » 11    | 1 230 000              | 18,75            | 0,76        | 8,6                      | 3400                     | 1156                  | 2244                   | 6            | 8  |
| » 13    | 1 510 000              | 22,5             | 0,75        | 8,6                      | 6640                     | 3088                  | 3552                   | 13           | 13,5                                       |
| » 14    | 1 610 000              | 23,75            | 0,74        | 4,5                      | 6260                     | 2880                  | 3380                   | 17,5         | 14,5                                       |
| » 16    | 1 600 000              | 23               | 0,75        | 4,6                      | 8000                     | 2720                  | 5280                   | 8,5          | 9  |
| » 18    | 1 780 000              | 23               | 0,65        | 5                        | 12680                    | 7480                  | 5200                   | 27,5         | 19   |
| » 20    | 1 330 000              | 21               | 0,79        | 2,5                      | 15220                    | 11263                 | 3957                   | 27           | 40   |
| » 23    | 1 240 000              | 20               | 0,80        | 2                        | 13780                    | 10473                 | 3307                   | 24           | 36   |
| » 26    | 1 130 000              | 17,5             | 0,77        | 1,1                      | 17880                    | 15377                 | 2503                   | 25,5         | 49   |
| » 28    | 1 250 000              | 17,5             | 0,70        | 2,1                      | 22880                    | 19790                 | 3090                   | 23,5         | 44   |
| » 30    | 1 330 000              | 17,5             | 0,66        | 1,3                      | 15740                    | 10700                 | 5040                   | 17           | 36   |

| Basophile<br>Myelozyten | Neutrophile<br>Myelozyten | Jungkernige<br>Leukozyten | Stabkernige<br>Leukozyten | Polymorphker-<br>nige neutrophile<br>Leukozyten | Lymphozyten | Anmerkungen                             |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 2                       | 3                         | 3                         | 1,5                       | 2,5   | 21          | Eosinoph. Leukozyt. 0,5 %               |
| 2                       | 2                         | 4                         | 1                         | 1   | 30,5        |   |
| 2,5                     | 4                         | 3,5                       | 0,5                       | 0,5   | 25,5        | » Myelozyt. 0,5. Serumf. 3              |
| 3                       | 9                         | 6                         | 2                         | 6   | 31          | »/s Bluttransfusion 400 cm <sup>3</sup> |
| 1,5                     | 6                         | 10                        | 3                         | 5   | 29          | Basophil. Leukozyt. 0,5                 |
| 4                       | 4                         | 5                         | 1                         | 2   | 66          | » » 1 %                                 |
| 3                       | 2                         | 1                         |                           |   | 75          |   |
| 1                       |                           | 2                         | 0,5                       | 3   | 89,5        | Serumf. 1,5                             |
| 1,5                     | 1,5                       | 2,5                       | 0,5                       | 2,5   | 85          |   |
| 2                       | 3                         | 4                         | 1,5                       | 3,5   | 81          | » 1,5                                   |
| 1                       | 1                         | 4,5                       | 1                         | 8,5   | 76          | { 16 kernhaltige rote Blutkörp. auf 400 |
| 1                       | 1                         | 7                         | 1                         | 5   | 73          | { Weissen                               |
| 4                       | 2                         | 4                         | 3                         | 6   | 69          | 1 unreifer Megaloblast                  |
| 4                       | 1                         | 5                         | 1,5                       | 3,5   | 59          | 1 Megaloblast                           |
| 2                       | 3                         | 3,5                       | 0,5                       | 5   | 65          |   |
| 2                       | 2,75                      | 7,5                       | 2                         | 4,75  | 63,25       | Erste Milchinjektion                    |
| 1                       | 1                         | 4                         | 1,5                       | 8,5   | 74          |   |
| 1                       | 3                         | 7,5                       | 2,5                       | 4   | 65          |   |
| 1                       | 3,5                       | 5                         | 2,5                       | 11  | 58          |   |
| 1                       | 2                         | 4                         | 1                         | 12  | 66          | Kernhaltige rote Blutkörper             |
| 1                       | 2                         | 9,5                       | 4,5                       | 3   | 53,5        |   |
| 1,5                     | 2,5                       | 5,5                       | 1,5                       | 3   | 54          | Zweite Milchinjektion                   |
| 2                       | 2                         | 7                         | 1                         | 4,5   | 66          |   |
| 2                       | 2,5                       | 5,5                       | 0,5                       | 2   | 41          |   |
|                         | 1                         | 5                         |                           | 1   | 26          | Wenige kernhaltige Roten                |
| 4                       | 5                         | 3                         | 1                         | 3   | 24          | Serumf. 1,5. Urobilin ÷                 |
| 2,5                     | 1,5                       | 3,5                       | 0,5                       | 3   | 14          | Eosinoph. Leukozyten 0,5 %              |
| 3,5                     | 5,5                       | 4,5                       | 1                         | 4   | 13,5        | Dritte Milchinjektion                   |
| 6                       | 2                         | 4                         |                           | 3   | 82          | Serumf. 1,1                             |

(Forts.)

| Datum | Rote Blutkörperchen | Hgb. (Sahli korr.) | Farbenindex | Retikulozyten in Pzt. | Weisse Blutkörperchen | Myelogene Elemente | Lymphogene Elemente | Myeloblasten | Promyelozyten und unreife Myelozyten |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mai 3 | 1 200 000           | 17,5               | 0,73        | 2,5                   | 8360                  | 5518               | 2842                | 20           | 36                                   |
| » 5   | 1 160 000           | 15                 | 0,65        | 0,5                   | 7200                  | 4680               | 2520                | 20           | 24,5                                 |
| » 9   | 1 000 000           | 12,5               | 0,63        | 0,5                   | 3820                  | 1643               | 2117                | 7            | 15,5                                 |
| » 12  | 635 000             | < 10               |             | 0,3                   | 2820                  | 1128               | 1692                | 6            | 12                                   |
|       | ca                  | 8 à 9              |             |                       |                       |                    |                     |              |                                      |

Gegen eine perniziöse Anaemie sprachen die hypochrome Anaemie, die helle Serumfarbe und die sparsame und nur periodisch auftretende Urobilinurie. Die gewaltige Milzvergrößerung, die sich zwar spät in der Krankheit entwickelte, sprach auch gegen eine perniziöse Anaemie. Der ganze Krankheitsverlauf sprach gegen eine symptomatische Leukaemie bei einer chronischen Sepsis. Da sich zahlreiche kernhaltige rote Blutkörperchen und Retikulozyten vorfanden, könnte auch keine Rede von einer aplastischen Anaemie sein.

Der Fall bietet verschieden von Interesse.

#### 1. Das klinische Bild.

Der Fall hat den für chronische myeloische Leukaemie typischen langsamen Anfang mit zuerst subjektiven Symptomen, Gefühl von Müdigkeit, und mit leichten anaemischen Symptomen. Auffällig in diesem Fall ist die relativ rasche Zunahme der anaemischen Symptomen. Jede chronische Leukaemie ist ja mit ein wenig Anaemie kombiniert, die in den meisten Fällen einen mittleren Grad nicht überschreitet. Bei akuter Leukaemie kann man ja ein hochgradiges anaemisches Blutbild sehen, und sowohl ein »aplastisch anaemisches« (BAAR, OEWRE), als ein »perniziös anaemisches« Bild. Dem letzten Blutbefund wurde von LEUBE und ARNETH den Namen *Leukanaemie* gegeben. Diese Autoren haben einen Fall bei einem



| Basophile<br>Myelozyten | Neutrophile<br>Myelozyten | Jungkernige<br>Leukozyten | Stabkernige<br>Leukozyten | Polymorphker-<br>nige neutrophile<br>Leukozyten | Lymphozyten | Anmerkungen   |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 5                       |                           | 2                         |                           | 1   | 34          | Eosinoph. Leukozyt. 2 %   |
| 5,5                     | 5                         | 7                         | 1                         |   | 35          | { " " 1,5 %<br>" Myelozyt. 0,5 %  |
| 5                       | 4                         | 7                         | 1                         | 3   | 57          | Basophile Leukozyt. 0,5 %   |
| 2                       | 6                         | 7                         | 1                         | 5   | 60          | { In der letzten Woche eine Menge de-<br>generierter roten Blutkörperchen und<br>keine Kernhaltigen |

zehnjährigen Knabe beschrieben. Der Blutbefund zeigte 256 000 rote Blutkörperchen wovon mehrere Megalozyten und Megaloblasten, 10 % Hgb, 1,95 Farbenindex samt 10 600 weissen Blutkörperchen (wovon 13 % neutrophile und 0,6 % eosinophile Myelozyten, 44,1 % polymorphkernige Neutrophilen, 2,1 % Monozyten und 40,2 % Lymphozyten).

NAEGELI hat gezeigt, dass der Leukanaemiesymptomenkomplex, hyperchrome megaloblastische Anaemie und Myelozytose, eine grosse Zahl von ganz heterogenen Krankheitsbildern umfasst, die nichts anderes als eine gewisse Gleichheit in dem Blutbefund gemein haben. Ein seltenes Mal kann der Symptomenkomplex auch bei Anaemia pseudoleukaemia infantum, bei der Biermerschen perniziösen Anaemie unter Blutkrisen oder bei septischen Komplikationen, bei verschiedenen Knochenmarksleiden, bösartigen Geschwülsten in dem Knochensystem, Knochenmarksleus und Knochenmarkstuberkulose vorkommen. Es ist auch bei Vergiftungen, besonders bei Nitrobenzolvergiftungen gesehen (BAAR). — Unser Fall unterscheidet sich dadurch von den Leukanaemien dass hier ein hypochromer und nicht wie gewöhnlich ein hyperchromer anaemischer Zustand vorliegt. Nur ein seltenes Mal wurden Megaloblasten gefunden, übrigens war die Zahl der Normoblasten sehr wechselnd.

Bei *Erwachsenen* ist der Leukanaemiesymptomenkomplex

aber bei aleukaemischer Myelose am öftesten beschrieben worden, so dass der anaemische Zustand bei unserem Knabe an und für sich nicht besonders auffallend ist. Das Wesen der Leukanaemien ist wohl am besten durch der Aussprache HIRSCHFELD's charakterisiert: »Als eine besondere Abart der Leukaemie darf man aber nach meiner Ansicht diese Gruppe nicht auffassen. Eine gewisse Schädigung des Erythroblastischen Apparats weissen alle Leukaemien auf, bei den Leukanaemien ist dieselbe nur eine besondere hochgradige.»

Bemerkenswert ist in unserem Falle dass die Milzvergrößerung langsam und relativ spät in der Krankheit sich entwickelte. Bei der Aufnahme des Patienten wurde Milzvergrößerung gefunden. Gewöhnlich tritt aber bei chronischer aleukaemischer Myelose bei Erwachsenen die Milzvergrößerung früh in der Krankheit auf, und zeigt dieselbe hochgradige Grösse als bei chronischer myeloischer Leukaemie. — Die Anazidität des Patienten stimmt mit dem gewöhnlichen Befund bei aleukaemischer Myelose überein.

## 2. *Das Verhältnis der weissen Blutkörperchen.*

Um bei der Zählung der weissen Blutkörperchen gegenseitig vergleichbare Werte mit wenigst möglichen Fehlern zu bekommen, wurden alle Untersuchungen am Morgen zu derselben Zeit unter sonst gleichartigen Verhältnissen ausgeführt. — Als Methode ist die von Ellermann angegebene mit zwei Paar Pipetten und mit Mischungsgläsern und die Zählkammer Fuchs-Rosenthals von neuesten Modell Zeiss' benutzt worden.

Um die Fehlerquelle der Methode zu finden, wurde eine Bestimmung des Mittelfehlers nach der Methode der kleinsten Quadrate ausgeführt. Bei Zählung der weissen Blutkörperchen in einem grossen Quadrat (zusammen 40 Zehnzählungen) wurde ein Durchschnittsfehlerprozent von 4,85 (von 3,60 bis 6,51 %) gefunden. Bei Zählung von Zellen in fünf grossen Quadraten (was immer bei Zählung von den weissen Blutkörperchen des Patienten getan ist), wurde ein Durchschnittsfehlerprozent von 1,92 bei 8 Zehnzählungen gefunden. Das wird dann »der Fehler der Zählung«.

»Der gesamte Fehler der Methode« ist mit Hilfe der 10 Zählungen von 4 Doppelzählungen = 40 Doppelzählungen bestimmt. Sämtliche Zählungen betreffen die Zahl der Zellen in 5 grossen Quadraten.

Die Mitteldifferenz nach der Methode der kleinsten Quadrate wurde zu 2,77 % bestimmt. Die grösste Differenz war 8,2 %. Sie ist weniger als 3 Male der Mitteldifferenz (= 8,91 %). *Eine grössere Differenz als 4 Male der Mitteldifferenz = 11,08 % würde also bei der Untersuchungen über die weissen Blutkörperchen des Patienten eine wirkliche Variation bedeuten.*

Während des Aufenthaltes in unserer Abteilung zeigte die Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen überwiegend ganz normale Werte, doch von 4 Perioden unterbrochen, wo die Zahl ganz leicht vermehrt war. Eine Woche in November 1927 ( $^{10/11}$ — $^{15/11}$ ) war die Zahl bis 10 bis 12,5 Tausend vermehrt, drei Wochen in Januar 1928 ( $^{7/1}$ — $^{28/1}$ ) bis 19 500 ( $^{19/1}$ ) und in Februar 14 Tage ( $^{22/2}$ — $^{8/3}$ ) bis 26 340 ( $^{5/3}$ ) und in April 14 Tage ( $^{14/4}$ — $^{30/4}$ ) bis 22 880 ( $^{28/4}$ ) vermehrt.

Es lagen keine Infektionen während des Aufenthaltes vor. Die Vermehrung der weissen Blutkörperchen war immer von einer deutlichen Leber- und Milzvergrösserung vorangegangen oder begleitet, die wieder etwas zurück ging wenn die Zahl zur Norm zurückkehrte.

Bei der Aufnahme war die Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen zwischen 4 und 5000, also ein wenig unterwertig. Nach der zweiten Bluttransfusion ( $^{8/3}$ ) kann eine hochgradige Leukopenie (Minimum 1740  $^{15/3}$ ) von 14 Tagen Dauer. Nach der ersten Milchinjektion  $^{26/3}$  dauerte die Leukopenie bis  $^{11/4}$ . Endlich trat in der letzten Woche des Aufenthaltes kurz vor dem Tode wieder eine Leukopenie ein, die am Ausschreibungstag 2820 weisse Blutkörperchen erreichte.

Die Steigerungen der Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen waren auch von einer Verschlimmerung der anaemischen Symptomen begleitet, indem sowohl die Zahl der roten Blutkörperchen als das Haemoglobinprozent bedeutend verkleinert waren im Gegensatz zum gewöhnlichen Befund bei perniziöser Anae-

mie, wo eine Vehrmerung der Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen der Besserung des anaemischen Zustandes begleitet.

Terminal entwickelte sich zusammen mit der Leukopenie eine schwere Progression des anaemischen Zustandes; während die kernhaltigen roten Blutkörperchen verschwanden, traten eine Menge degenerierte Blutkörperchen auf und die Zahl der Roten wurde bis 635 000 und das Haemoglobinprozent unter 10 reduziert.

Bei den Untersuchungen über das qualitative Blutbild wurden Ausstreichungspräparate benutzt, die nach der Methode May-Grünwald-Giemsa gefärbt wurden. Es wurde immer am wenigsten 400 Zellen gezählt.

Die als *Myeloblasten* bezeichneten Zellen hatten einen runden, bläulich gefärbten Kern mit ganz charakteristischer leptochromatischer Struktur und der Kern hatte sehr oft Vakuole. Das Protoplasma bildete einen schmalen, stark basophilen, ungranulierten Ring um der Kern herum.

Beinahe sämtliche Zellen waren gross, nur einige wenige waren Mikromyeloblasten. Um diese Zellen von eventuellen unreifen Lymphozyten zu scheiden, wurde die Oxydaseprobe sowohl nach der Methode Schultzes als nach der Modifikation von Schilling mehrere Male in den ersten Tage des Aufenthaltes ausgeführt. Sämtliche Proben gaben positive Reaktionen.

Als *Promyelozyten* und *unreife Myelozyten* wurden sämtliche Zwischenstadien zwischen den genannten Myeloblasten und den neutrophilen Myelozyten bezeichnet. Die Kernstruktur war ein wenig kompakter, der Protoplasmaring etwas breiter aber noch basophil gefärbt, und das Protoplasma war schwach basophil granuliert; diese Granulierung war sehr feinkörnig. Der Übergang zu den *basophilen Myelozyten* war darum nicht scharf, und nur die sehr stark basophil Granulierten wurden zu diesen Zellen gerechnet. So dass die als basophile Myelozyten aufgeführten Zahlen darum Minimumswerte entsprechen.

Wie es aus der Tabelle über die Blutuntersuchungen hervorgeht, beruhten die Steigerung und die Verminderung der Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen wesentlich auf die myeloge-

nen Elemente, und hier besonders auf die unreifen myelogenen Elemente, während sich die lymphogenen Elemente, die Lymphozyten, relativ konstant hielten.

Übrigens hatte das Blutbild die ganze Zeit ein einförmiges Gepräge, indem sich dieselben Elemente jedesmal zeigten. Die *neutrophilen Leukozyten*, die sparsam repräsentiert waren, zeigten eine bedeutende Linksverschiebung.

Bemerkenswert war der konstante, gewöhnlich nicht besonders hochgradige Befund von *basophilen Myelozyten* zusammen mit dem seltenen Befund von *eosinophilen Myelozyten*. Bei leukaemischen Myelosen gibt es oft eine grosse Zahl basophilen Zellen, aber auch bei den aleukaemischen Myelosen bei Erwachsenen sind diese Elemente verhältnismässig ganz zahlreich und nach NÄGELI für die Diagnose dieses Zustandes unterstützend. Bei schwerer Knochenmarksinsuffizienz kann man zuletzt eosinophile Zellen ganz vermissen, selbst bei kränklichen Zuständen die an sich eine starke Eosinophilie hervorrufen sollten. Bei leukaemischen Myelosen sieht man in der Regel eine enorme Anzahl eosinophiler Zellen, besonders unreifer Formen.

Die *Lymphozyten* sahen morphologisch ganz normal aus. Auffallend war aber die totale Mangel an retikuloendothelialen Elemente, den *Monozyten*. Die Möglichkeit besteht zwar dass atypische Monozyten als unreife Myelozyten einige Male aufgefasst worden sind. Die für die Monozyten charakteristische feine, azurophile Granulation in dem schwach basophil gefärbten Protoplasma wurde jedenfalls in keinen der unreifen Myelozyten gefunden.

### 3. Über die Bluttransfusionen.

Da die roten Blutkörperchen des Patienten  $\frac{3}{2}$  1928 bis 985 000 und das Haemoglobinprozent bis 13,5 gesunken waren, wurde auf vitaler Indikation eine Bluttransfusion mit 290 cm<sup>3</sup> Citratblut ausgeführt. Die Transfusion verlief ganz normal. Als die gute Wirkung der Transfusion nur einen Monat dauerte, wurde eine neue Bluttransfusion  $\frac{8}{3}$  mit 400 cm<sup>3</sup> Citratblut vorgenommen

Über das Schicksal und die Bedeutung der Erythrozyten des Blutgebers im Organismus des Empfängers gibts zwei verschiedene Auffassungen. Einige behaupten dass die eingeführten Erythrozyten als artsfremde Proteinkörper wirken, indem sie eine Irritation des Knochenmarks hervorrufen, und dass sie schnell zugrunde gehen. Andere dagegen meinen dass die Blutkörperchen des Blutgebers in dem fremden Organismus weiter leben und erst langsam und allmählich verschwinden, nachdem der Knochenmark des Kranken »beruhigt« worden ist und dann vollständig und dauernd sein herabgesetztes Funktionsvermögen aufgenommen hat. Die Anhänger dieser Meinung behaupten, dass das injizierte Blut substituierend wirkt. SCHEEL und BANG behaupten, dass wenn die eingeführten Erythrozyten gleich zugrunde gingen, würde man eine vorübergehende Verminderung der Zahl der Erythrozyten und des Haemoglobinprozentos und eine parallele Vermehrung der Serumfarbe und der Urobilinausscheidung nachweisen können. Bei Zählung der Erythrozyten im Blute des Empfängers und bei Bestimmung der Serumfarbe und der Urobilinmenge im Harn nach der Transfusion bei einem Falle perniziöser Anaemie, fanden Scheel und Bang dass das Urobilin abnahm und die Erythrozyten und das Haemoglobinprozent zunahmen. Die Untersuchungen über unseren Kasus stimmen mit dem Fund Scheels und Bangs überein.

ASHBY fand durch Isoagglutinationsproben dass die eingeführten Erythrozyten 30 bis 100 Tage lebten. MÜLLER und JERVELL fanden bei Bluttransfusion in einem Fall perniziöser Anaemie dass die Blutkörperchen des Donors im Blute des Empfängers 5 Wochen lebten. Da das Serum des Donors die Blutkörperchen des Patienten agglutinierte, gelang es Jernell durch Agglutinationsproben dem Schicksal der transfundierten Blutkörperchen zu folgen. Da in unserem Fall ein Blutgeber, der Vater des Patienten, der derselben Gruppe als der Patient zugehörte, benutzt wurde (die Blutkörperchen des Donors wurden nicht von dem Serum des Recipienten agglutiniert und die Blutkörperchen des Recipienten wurden nicht von dem Serum des Donors agglutiniert), war es nicht möglich mit

Hilfe der Agglutinationsproben dem Schicksal der transfundierten Blutkörperchen zu verfolgen. Da aber die Blutkörperchen des Vaters in den Ausstreichungspräparaten viel kräftiger als die des Patienten gefärbt wurden, gelang es auf diese Weise festzulegen, dass die Blutkörperchen des Vaters 4 Wochen nach der ersten Transfusion lebten.

Der Nachweis von kernhaltigen roten Blutkörperchen gibt keine sichere Grundlage zur Beurteilung des Grades der Erythropoese. Leitende Haematologen wie LAZARUS und PAPPENHEIM haben hervorgehoben, dass weder die Stärke noch die Ursache der Anaemie für den Auftritt im Blute von kernhaltigen roten Blutkörperchen entscheidend ist; die Zahl kann von Tag zu Tag ohne nachweisbaren Ursachen wechseln. Viel besser als Indikator für die Intensität der Erythropoese ist die Zahl der roten Blutkörperchen mit Substantia granulofilamentosa, die sogenannten Retikulozyten oder retikuläre Zellen.

Ein hoher Gehalt von Retikulozyten bei Anaemie ist ein relativ günstiges prognostisches Zeichen und zeigt dass der Knochenmark funktionsfähig ist und dass man darum auf eine Restitutio ad Integrum bei günstigen Verhältnissen hoffen kann. Wenn aber bei hochgradigen Anaemien die Zahl der Retikulozyten nur unwesentlich oder gar nicht vermehrt ist, darf man nicht auf eine Verbesserung hoffen.

Die beiden Bluttransfusionen gaben mit Hilfe der Zählung der Retikulozyten vor und nach den Transfusionen Anlass zu einem Studium von der erythropoetischen Regenerationswirksamkeit des Knochenmarkes des Patienten. MOLDAWSKY hat nachgewiesen dass man durch Zählung der Retikulozyten vor und nach der Bluttransfusion einen Ausdruck für die Wirkung derselben bekommt. Er hat gefunden dass eine Minderung der Zahl der Retikulozyten unmittelbar nach der Transfusion eintritt, einige Zeit nachher kommt dann eine stärkere oder schwächere Vermehrung der Retikulozyten. Moldawsky sieht hierdurch noch ein Beweis für die temporär substituierende Wirkung der Bluttransfusion auf den Knochenmark.

Die Retikulozyten wurden in unserem Fall nach der Vi-



talfarbmethode Widal's untersucht. Nach der ersten Bluttransfusion dauerte es 4 Tage bevor sich die Retikulozyten vermehrten, und nach der zweiten, grösseren Transfusion 9 Tage; die Steigerung ging nach der ersten Transfusion bis 4,8 % und nach der Zweiten bis 5,9 % empor. — Dass OEWRE in seinem Fall lymphatischer Leukaemie unmittelbar nach dem Aufhören des Transfusionsfiebers eine schnelle Vehrmerung der Zahl der Retikulozyten sah, beruhte wahrscheinlich darauf dass zur Transfusion ein Blut benutzt wurde, wo die Blutkörperchen vom Serum des Patienten agglutiniert wurden. Aus diesem Grunde brachten in diesem Fall die eingeführten Erythrozyten eine unmittelbare Irritation des Knochenmarkes hervor.

Beide Bluttransfusionen gaben eine *leukopenische Reaktion*, die Erste von leichtem Grade und die Zweite von hohem Grade, die vorzugsweise auf eine Verminderung der myelogenen Elemente beruhte. OLAV HANSEN hat in seiner Arbeit »Transfusion und Anaemie« gefunden dass die Bluttransfusionen keine typische Wirkung auf die Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen bei Anaemien ausüben. CRILE und andere haben bei Leukaemien gefunden, dass das weisse Blutbild ganz ungeändert bleibt. Unsere Observation von einer leukopenischen Reaktion gab darum einen Anlass dass Milchinjektion zu unternehmen um die Reaktion des Knochenmarks mit parenteralen eingeführten Eiweisskörpern weiter zu studieren.

#### 4. Die leukopenischen Reaktionen bei Milchinjektionen.

Bei Gesunden erhält man, was u. a. OEWRE gezeigt hat, mit intramuskulären Milchinjektionen eine starke leukozytäre Reaktion; die weissen Blutkörperchen steigen in der Regel bis zum Zwei- oder Dreifachen. Die Steigerung kommt wesentlich auf das Konto der Leukozyten, indem sich sowohl die polymorphkernigen als besonders die stabkernigen neutrophilen Leukozyten an Zahl vermehren, während die Zahl der Lymphozyten ungefähr ungeändert bleibt.

Wie aus den 3 Tabellen (Seite 112—114) über die Milchinjektionen bei unserem Patienten hervorgeht, wurde die erste



Injektion zu einer Zeit ausgeführt wo die Zahl der weissen Blutkörperchen ganz niedrig war (4180), die zweite Injektion wo die Zahl normal war (6260), und die Dritte zu einer Zeit wo die Zellen vermehrt waren (22880).

In allen Fällen trat eine ausgesprochene leukopenische Reaktion ein, die myelogenen Elemente nahmen mit etwa 50 Prozent ab, während die Zahl der Lymphozyten ungefähr ungeändert blieb. Es kam keine qualitative Verschiebung der myelogenen Elemente vor, die dritte Injektion ausgenommen, wo sich eine Vermehrung der basophilen Myelozyten zeigte. Die generelle Reaktion war sehr gering, kleiner als gewöhnlich bei Gesunden. Keine Wirkung auf die roten Blutkörperchen, die Retikulozyten und das Haemoglobinprozent wurde observiert. Bei den zwei ersten Injektionen kam keine Albuminurie vor und das dritte Mal vermehrte sich nicht die Spur des Albumens die sich im Harn vor der Injektion vorfand. Die Urobilinurie zeigte kein konstantes Verhältnis.

P. F. HOLST fand bei 15 Fällen perniziöser Anaemie in allen Fällen eine im Verhältnis zu Gesunden absolute oder relative leukopenische Reaktion bei intramuskulären Milchinjektionen; diese Reaktion aber konnte ganz oder teilweise in den Remissionsperioden der Krankheit verschwinden. Besonders die neutrophilen Leukozyten wurden an Zahl reduziert, bis  $\frac{1}{3}$  oder  $\frac{1}{4}$  von dem Normalen, zu derselben Zeit fand man eine relative Lymphozytose. Dieselbe leukopenische Reaktion hat man auch bei chronischen Arthritiden mit Anaemie und bei verschiedenen Leberleiden gefunden. Bei posthaemorrhagischen und anderen sekundären Anaemien hat P. F. Holst eine ausgesprochene leukozytäre Reaktion gefunden. Mir bekannt ist diese Untersuchung früher bei chronischer aleukaemischer myeloischer Leukaemie nie ausgeführt.

Die leukopenische Reaktion in den schlechten Perioden der perniziösen Anaemie beruht wahrscheinlich auf einem Knochenmarksturpor, der möglicherweise von einer Stoffwechselanomalie, wo die Leber eine noch unbekannte Rolle spielt, herorgebracht wird.

*Erste Milchinjektion*  $26\frac{1}{2}$  1928. 2,5 cm<sup>3</sup> Kuhmilch intramuskulär um 8 Uhr morgens.

| Uhr            | Temp. | Puls | RR  | Weisse Blutkörper. | Myelogene Elemente | Lymphogene Elemente | Myeloblasten    | Promyelozyten und unreife Myelozyten | Basophile Myelozyten | Neutroph. Myelozyten | Jungkernige     | Stäbchenkernige | Polymorphkernige | Eosinophile Leukozyten | Lymphozyten      | Kernhaltige rote Blutkörper. pr. 400 Weisse | Retikulozyten in % | Troblinurie | Albuminurie | Anmerkungen                                    |
|----------------|-------|------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| 6              | 37    | 92   | 100 |                    |                    |                     |                 |                                      |                      |                      |                 |                 |                  |                        |                  |   |                    |             |             |  |
| 8 <sup>1</sup> | 37,3  | 92   | 103 | 4180               | 1536               | 2644                | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 10                                   | 2                    | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$      | 7,5             | 2               | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  |                        | 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5   | 2,5                | Spur        | ÷           | (1140000 rote Blutk. (18 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Sahli |
| 10             | 37,4  | 100  | 100 | 3180               | 763                | 2417                | 3,5             | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$                      | 2                    | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$      | 5               | 1               | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  | $\frac{1}{4}$          | 76               | 6   | 3                  | Spur        | ÷           |  |
| 12             | 37,6  | 100  | 100 | 2700               | 749                | 1951                | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$                      | 2                    | 3                    | 5               | 1               | 4,5              | $\frac{1}{4}$          | 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3   | 2,3                | ÷           | ÷           |  |
| 14             | 37,9  | 104  | 96  | 2760               | 759                | 2001                | 5               | 8                                    | 1                    | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$      | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1               | 3,5              |                        | 72,5             | 7   | 3,8                | ÷           | ÷           |  |
| 16             | 38,5  | 104  | 100 | 3260               | 1320               | 1940                | 5,5             | 11                                   | 0,5                  | 5                    | 8               | 2               | 8,5              |                        | 59,5             | 6   | 3,3                | ÷           | ÷           | (1120000 rote Blutk. (18 % Sahli               |
| 18             | 38,2  | 100  | 105 | 3740               | 1346               | 2394                | 6,5             | 11                                   | 2                    | 4                    | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1,5             | 4                | $\frac{1}{4}$          | 64               | 4   | 3,9                | ÷           | ÷           |  |
| 20             | 38,4  |      |     |                    |                    |                     |                 |                                      |                      |                      |                 |                 |                  |                        |                  |   |                    | ÷           | ÷           |  |
| 22             | 38,1  |      |     |                    |                    |                     |                 |                                      |                      |                      |                 |                 |                  |                        |                  |   |                    | ÷           | ÷           |  |

*Reaktion:* Ein wenig Empfindlichkeit an der Injektionsstelle um 10 Uhr Vormittag, am Nachmittag abnehmend. Den ganzen Tag hindurch Wohlfühl, kein Frieren, kein Ekel, Kopfweh oder Schweiß. Von Morgen ab fastend; trank den Tag hindurch nur Wasser und dünne Gerstenschleimsuppe. Ass um 18 Uhr abends mit ganz gutem Appetit.

<sup>1</sup> Die Probe um 8 Uhr ist unmittelbar vor der Milchinjektion genommen.

Zweite Milchinjektion 14/4 1928. 2,5 cm<sup>3</sup> Kuhmilch intramuskulär um 8 Uhr morgens.

| Uhr | Temp. | Puls | RR  | Weisse Blutkörper. | Myelogene Elemente | Lymphogene Elemente | Myeloblasten | Reife Myelozyten und unreife Myelozyten | Basophile Myelozyten | Neutroph. Myelozyten | Jungkernige | Stäbenkernige | Polymorphkernige | Eosinophile Leukozyten | Lymphozyten | Kernhaltige rote Blutkörper. pr. 400 Weisse | Retikulozyten in % | Urobilinurie | Albuminurie | Anmerkungen  |
|-----|-------|------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--|
| 6   | 36,7  |      |     |                    |                    |                     |              |   |                      |                      |             |               |                  |                        |             |   |                    |              |             |  |
| 8   | 37,4  | 84   | 107 | 6260               | 2880               | 3380                | 17,5         | 14,5                                    | 1,5                  | 2,5                  | 5,5         | 1,5           | 3                |                        | 54          | 6   | 5,4                | +            | ÷           | { Sahli 23 3/4 %<br>Rote Blutk. 1 610 000<br>Serumfarbe: 1,5 |
| 10  | 37,6  | 92   | 105 | 4140               | 1356               | 2784                | 5            | 13 1/4                                  | 1 1/4                | 2                    | 4,5         | 1 1/4         | 4                | 0,5                    | 67 1/4      | 3   | 4,5                | +            | ÷           |  |
| 12  | 37,8  | 92   | 100 | 3720               | 1107               | 2613                | 6,5          | 11 1/4                                  | 1                    | 2,5                  | 4,5         | 9/4           | 3 1/4            |                        | 70 1/4      | 8   | 5,4                | +            | ÷           |  |
| 14  | 38,1  | 98   | 102 | 4140               | 1760               | 2380                | 11           | 16                                      | 1,5                  | 3                    | 6           | 1,5           | 3,5              |                        | 57,5        | 6   | 5                  | +            | ÷           |  |
| 16  | 38,8  | 100  | 100 | 5920               | 3286               | 2634                | 12           | 16,5                                    | 1 1/4                | 3                    | 7           | 1,5           | 2,5              |                        | 55,5        | 5   | 4,7                | +            | ÷           | { Sahli 24 %<br>Rote Blutk. 1 560 000<br>Serumfarbe: 2       |
| 18  | 38,7  | 104  | 85  | 3580               | 1396               | 2184                | 7,5          | 12 1/4                                  | 1 3/4                | 3,5                  | 7 3/4       | 1,5           | 4 3/4            |                        | 61          | 5   | 4,8                | +            | ÷           |  |
| 20  | 38,6  |      |     |                    |                    |                     |              |   |                      |                      |             |               |                  |                        |             |   |                    |              |             |  |
| 22  | 38,5  |      |     |                    |                    |                     |              |   |                      |                      |             |               |                  |                        |             |   |                    |              |             |  |

Reaktion: Ein wenig Empfindlichkeit an der Injektionsstelle bei Berührung und bei Bewegung. Subjektives Wohlgefühl, kein Frieren, Ekel oder Kopfschmerz.

*Dritte Milchinjektion* 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 1928. 2,5 cm<sup>3</sup> Kuhmilch intramuskulär am 8 Uhr morgens.

| Uhr | TP.  | Puls | RR  | Weisse Blutkorp. | Myelogene Elemente | Lymphogene Elemente | Myeloblasten | Promyelozyten und unreife Myelozyten | Basophile Myelozyten | Neutroph. Myelozyten | Jungkernige | Stäbenkernige | Polymorphkernige | Eosinophile Leukozyten | Lymphozyten | Kernhaltige rote Blutkorp. pr. 400 Weisse | Retikulozyten | Urobilinurie | Albuminurie | Anmerkungen  |
|-----|------|------|-----|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|--|
| 6   | 37,3 |      |     |                  |                    |                     |              |                                      |                      |                      |             |               |                  |                        |             |   |               |              |             |  |
| 8   | 37,8 | 116  | 102 | 22880            | 19790              | 3080                | 23,5         | 44                                   | 3,5                  | 4,5                  | 4,5         | 1             | 4                | 0,5                    | 13,5        | 2   | 2,1           | +            | Spur        | {Sahl 17,5 %<br>Rote Blutk. 1 250 000<br>Serumfarbe: 1,1   |
| 10  | 38,2 | 112  | 100 | 15040            | 11580              | 3460                | 23,5         | 38,5                                 | 4                    | 2,5                  | 3,5         | 1,5           | 3                | 0,5                    | 23          | 3   | 1,6           | +            |             |  |
| 12  | 38,4 | 120  | 100 | 14520            | 11543              | 2977                | 14,5         | 46,5                                 | 8                    | 2,5                  | 3,5         | 0,5           | 4                |                        | 20,5        | 1   | 1,6           | Spur         |             |  |
| 14  | 38,7 | 128  | 85  | 14020            | 10024              | 3996                | 18           | 41,5                                 | 4,5                  | 1,5                  | 3           |               | 3                |                        | 28,5        | 2   | 1,7           |              |             |  |
| 16  | 38,8 | 128  | 102 | 24060            | 21293              | 2767                | 24           | 46                                   | 10                   | 3                    | 3           | 0,5           | 2                |                        | 11,5        | 0   | 1,8           |              |             | {Sahl 16 1/4 %<br>Rote Blutk. 1 210 060<br>Serumfarbe: 1,3 |
| 18  | 39,2 | 128  | 100 | 19720            | 16762              | 2958                | 17           | 36                                   | 14                   | 5,5                  | 7,5         |               | 5                |                        | 15          | 0   | 1,2           |              |             |  |
| 20  | 39   |      |     |                  |                    |                     |              |                                      |                      |                      |             |               |                  |                        |             |   |               |              |             |  |
| 22  | 38,2 |      |     |                  |                    |                     |              |                                      |                      |                      |             |               |                  |                        |             |   |               |              |             |  |

Reaktion: Wie früher.

In unserem Fall liegt es auch nahe die leukopenische Reaktion durch eine Knochenmarksinsuffizienz zu erklären. Es ist auch nicht ausgeschlossen dass die Leber etwas mit der leukopenischen Reaktion zu tun hat, entsprechend die von WIDAL nachgewiesene haemoklasische Reaktion, die bei Leberkrankheiten konstatiert werden kann. Welche Rolle die Milz spielt ist unbekannt.

Die Frage warum in unserem Fall eine aleukaemische und nicht wie früher bei Kindern beschrieben, eine leukaemische chronische myeloische Leukaemie vorliegt, lässt sich nicht bestimmt beantworten. Man kann sich aber denken dass es sich um eine funktionelle Minderwertigkeit des Blutzellenproduzierenden Parenchyms, oder eine Hypofunktion wegen einer anatomischen Zerstörung handelt. Man kann auch an negative Chemotaxis denken, hervorgebracht dadurch dass toxische Stoffe auf die Aussendung der weissen Blutkörperchen erlähmend oder aussetzend wirken. Eine Stütze für die Vermutung einer Knochenmarkinsuffizienz findet man ausser bei der leukopenischen Reaktion nach den Milchinjektionen auch in dem beinahe kompletten Mangel an eosinophilen Zellen. Die Kombination von excessiver Linksverschiebung mit Leukopenie zeigt dass das cytoplasmatische und funktionelle Vermögen des haemopoetischen Gewebes ganz niederliegt oder ganz ausgeschöpft ist.

Es ist sehr zu bedauern dass der Fall nicht zu Sektion kam, wodurch wahrscheinlich die klinischen Observationen hätten näher beleuchtet werden können.

**Literatur.**

1. ASHBY, W.: Journal of Exp. Medicine 1919, S. 267, cit. nach Müller und Jervell.
2. BAAR, H.: Über akute leukozytaemische Leukaemie im Kindesalter. Jahrb. f. Kinderh., Bd 54. 1924. S. 1.
3. BAAR, H. und STRANSKY, E.: Die klinische Haematologie des Kindesalters. 1928.
4. BENJAMIN, E. und SLUKA: Die Leukaemien im Kindesalter. Arbeiten aus d. K. K. Universitätsklinik in Wien. 1907. S. 253.
5. BERGHAUS: Chronische lymphatische Leukaemie. Zentralbl. f. inn. Med. Bd. 47, S. 809. 1926.
6. CRILE, G. W.: Hemorrhage and Transfusion. New York and London. 1909.
7. V. DOMARUS: Die Leukaemien. In Kraus und Brugsch: Spezielle Pathologie und Therapie. Bd VIII. 1920.
8. HANSSEN, OLAV: Transfusion und Anaemie. Kristiania. 1913.
9. HIRSCHFELD: Leukaemie und verwandte Zustände. In Schnittenhelms: Krankheiten des Blutes und der Blutbildenden Organe. Berlin 1925.
10. —: Die generalisierte aleukaemische Myelose und ihre Stellung im System der Leukaemischen Erkrankungen. Zeitschr. f. klin. Med. Bd LXXX. 1908.
11. HOLST, PETER F.: Om Leukopenien og leukozyternes forhold ved kryptogenetisk pernicios anæmi. Norsk Mag. for lægev. 1926. S. 471.
12. JAPHA: Die Blutkrankheiten. In Pfandl-Schlossmann: Handb. d. Kinderh. Bd. 2. 1910. II Aufl.
13. LANGSCH: Drei Fälle chronisch myeloischer Leukaemie im Kindesalter. Monatsch. f. Kinderh. Bd 21. S. 152. 1921.
14. LEUBE und ARNETH: Über einen Fall von rapid verlaufener schwerer Anaemie mit gleichzeitiger leukaemischer Beschaffenheit des Blutes. Münch. M. W. 1900.
15. MALMBERG: Beitrag zur Kenntnis der myeloiden Leukaemie. Acta paediatrica. Vol. IV. S. 410. 1925.
16. MEULENGRACHT und GRAM: Haematologisk teknik. 1922.
17. MEYER und HEINCKE: Über Blutbildung bei schweren Anaemien und Leukaemien. Deutsch. Arch. f. klin. Med. Bd 88. S. 435. 1907.
18. MOLDAWSKY, J. W.: Die praktische Bedeutung der supravitalen Färbung der roten Blutkörperchen. Jahrb. f. Kind. Bd 68. S. 61. 1927.
19. —: Über das Schicksal und die Bedeutung der Erythrozyten des Transfusionsblutes im Organismus des Blutempfängers. Jahrb. f. Kind. Bd 68. S. 215. 1927.
20. MÜLLER C. und JERNELL, F.: Transfusion av citratblod ved et tilfælde av pernicios anæmie. Norsk Mag. f. lægev. 1921. S. 442.

22. PAPPENHEIM: Die Blutveränderungen im Allgemeinen. In Kraus u. Brugsch: Spezielle Pathologie u. Therapie. Bd VIII. 1920.
  23. SCHEEL O. und BANG, O.: Perniciös anæmi behandlet med blodtransfusion paa 900 cm<sup>3</sup> citratblod. Norsk Mag. f. lægev. 1920. S. 250.
  24. STEINBRINCK und STUKOWSKY: Über einen Fall von chronischer myeloischer Leukaemie mit Hauterscheinungen bei einer Jugendlichen. Zeitschr. f. klin. Med. Bd 101. S. 375. 1925.
  25. WIRTH: cit. efter Langsch.
  26. WIDAL, ABRAMI und JANCONESCU: L'épreuve de l'hémoclasie digestive dans l'étude de l'insuffisance hépatique. Presse Med. 1920. S. 893.
  27. OEWRE, A.: Aplastic Anæmia — leukæmia. Acta pædiat. Vol. IV. S. 401. 1925.
  28. —: Parenterale melkeinjectioner hos friske mænd. Norsk Mag. f. lægev. 1926. S. 484.
-

FROM THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MALMÖ,  
SWEDEN. HEAD OF DEPT.: DR. OTTO LÖFBERG.

## **Case of Hypernephroma malignum with Virilismus in a Girl of 3 1/2 Years**

By

**GÖSTA LUNDH, M.D.**

Hereditarily there is nothing of interest. Both parents are healthy. A sister 1 1/2 years old perfectly healthy and normally developed. At birth the patient weighed 3 kg. She began to walk when she was 11 months. Speech came early and the patient is said to have been a normally developed child in every respect. No children's diseases.

In September, 1926, the parents began to notice that the girl was growing more rapidly than before; she had a ravenous appetite, became quite fat, especially the abdomen increasing vigorously in size. Presently hair began to grow over the pubes and on the lower limbs. The labia majora swelled up and were at times strongly reddened. The girl had a copious, yellowish-white discharge from the vagina, but never any bleeding. During the whole of this time she was well and hearty, and it was not until 3 to 4 weeks before admission to the Children's Hospital in Lund that she began to complain of fatigue, being then unable to run about and play as before. She became fretful and troublesome in temper, her appetite diminished, and she slept uneasily. Her bowels became very sluggish, finally opening only after a laxative or enema. She entered the Children's Hospital in Lund on February 14th, 1927, was tended there until February 23rd, being then transferred to the Surgical Department for operation. At the request of her parents, who were registered as residents of Malmö city, she was transferred from there to the General Hospital in Malmö, where she was admitted on February 28th, 1927.



From Status Praesens: Girl of tolerably normal development with a rather liberal supply of flesh and ordinary musculature. Height: standing 93.1 cm., sitting 55 cm.; circumference of head

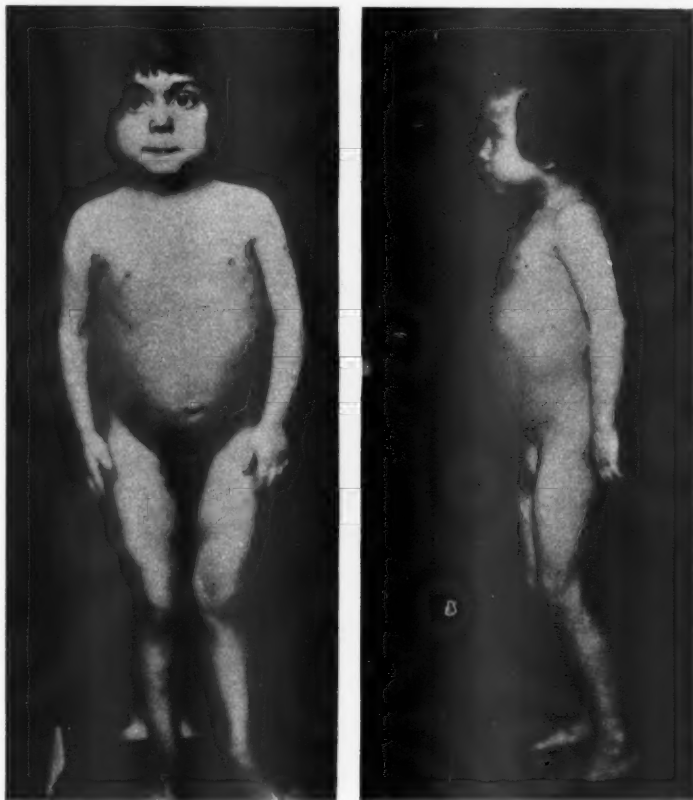


Fig. 1. The Girl N. K., age  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years. Photograph taken on admission to the General Hospital, Malmö, Sweden.

50 cm., of chest 52 cm., of abdomen, at epigastrium 60 cm., at umbilicus 52 cm. Normal complexion, a little pale and gray-ashy. Stony and rather fixed gaze. Conspicuously large eyes. Head of thick black hair. Heart and lungs without changes. Urine clear, 0 alb., 0 sugar. Enormously distended abdomen.

No ascites. In the left abdominal half, a hard tumour fully as large as a man's head is palpable. It extends quite up to the median line, downwards almost to the iliac crest; upwards, it disappears under the left costal arch. No free margin of the tumour can be felt, which appears to be divided up into small nodose portions as if lobated. It appears to be firmly fixed



Fig. 2. The External Genitalia.

posteriorly as well as to other surrounding parts, and does not seem to be at all tender. See Fig. 1.

External genitalia strongly developed, covered with well developed pubic hair of not fully feminine type; they have no clear rectilineal upper limit. All over the lower half of the body, the pelvis, buttocks, thighs, and legs, there is a pronounced hypertrichosis. No mammae. Small nipples. No hair in axillae.

Labia majora large. Between them protrudes a penis-like clitoris fully 3 cm. in length, as thick as a little finger and furnished with a prepuce-like, hypospadiac formation on the under surface. Urethral and vaginal orifices without fault. Hymen

normal. Palpation per rectum revealed a small uterus, ante-flexed, and freely mobile. Nothing abnormal from adnexa. See Fig. 2.

The voice is distinctly coarser than is normal for a girl of 3 years, sounds like a boy's at puberty. Pharynx without changes. Thyroid cartilage powerfully developed and very prominent (see photographs).



Fig. 3. The Tumour at the side of the normal right kidney. The left kidney is imbedded in the tumour though everywhere clearly demarcated from it.

Blood examination: Hgb. 75 % Sahli, red corp. 4,720,000, white 6800. Diff. count: neutrophiles 70 %, eosinophiles 2 %, lymphocytes 19 %, monocytes 9 %.

On admission and during the whole of the patient's stay at the Children's Hospital at Lund, her temperature was afebrile. The X-rays showed a normal right kidney. On the left side, however, there was a shadow fully double the size of a clenched fist with irregular lateral contours, within which appeared many dense calcareous shadows from the size of millet-seed to that of hemp-seed.

After cystoscopy with urethral catheterization and injection of 3 c.c. lithium iodide, a pyelography was made on each side. The left renal pelvis, which exhibited normal size and shape, was seen to be displaced downwards and laterally to the level of the iliac crest, a kinking of the ureter at the level of the fifth lumbar vertebra thereby arising. Above this appeared the shadow of a tumour whose upper margin stood out against the air cap of the stomach. The etiology cannot be decided from the skiagram, but the normal configuration of the renal pelvis argues against its originating from the kidney itself.

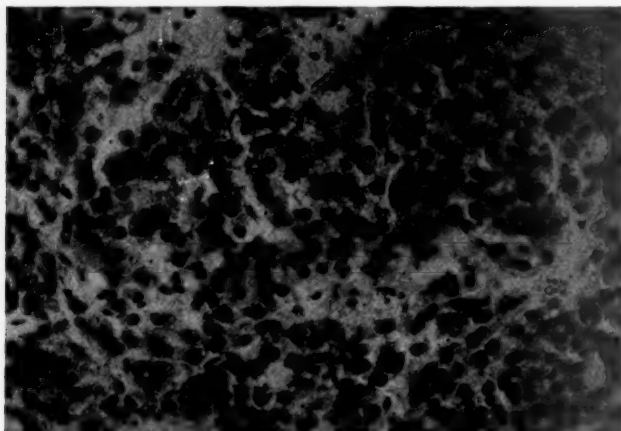


Fig. 4. Micrograph of the Tumour.

The radiogram of the lungs showed no changes, the same applying to the skiagram of the skull including the sella turcica.

Diagnosis was made of an inoperable malignant tumour springing from the left adrenal gland with »syndroma suprarenale». Ut aliquid radio treatment was recommended and the patient received two such treatments. However, the patient's condition rapidly deteriorated, the abdomen increased in size and, a fortnight later, measured wellnigh 72 cm. at the epigastrium as against 60 on date of admission. A steady decline set in and the patient died on April 3rd under the picture of a violent onset of clonic spasm, rather reminiscent of eclampsia, with comatous breathing and complete loss of consciousness. The spasms were seemingly not localized to any particular limb, began some-

times on the left, sometimes on the right side, and at the height of the attacks embraced the whole body equally on both sides.

The autopsy was performed by Dr. LINDAU, Lecturer at the University of Lund, and from his report I am giving the following abstract:

The brain is of ordinary configuration, membranes somewhat rich in blood, otherwise macroscopically unchanged. Examination of the third and fourth ventricles shows nothing abnormal. The organ was then fixed without further dissection. Cranial base and hypophysis of usual appearance. Thyroidea of normal size, thymus strikingly small. Heart without changes. In each lung two grayish-white, medullary tumour-metastases, the size of a nut-kernel.

In the abdomen retroperitoneally to the left and upwards there is a tumour, almost the size of a man's head, over the anterior surface of which the pancreas extends. The tumour occupies the place of the left adrenal gland and has dislocated the left kidney downwards and backwards. The kidney and the other organs are well marked off from the tumour. The latter is solid, medullary, with softened portions that are sometimes yellow, sometimes hemorrhagic. The two kidneys and the right suprarenal capsule are without changes. Liver pale, without any metastases. Pancreas and spleen of usual appearance. Uterus small; ovaries small and thin, with a white lustre, lack all indication of structure.

The brain and all the endocrine glands, thymus, thyroidea, right suprarenal, hypophysis, epiphysis, were later carefully examined under the microscope without any certain pathological changes being observed in these organs.

The microscopic examination of the tumour itself shows an exquisite malignant growth with diffuse necroses and hemorrhages and here and there calcic incrustations. It is for the most part built up of large, richly protoplasmic, polyhedral cells with large nuclei, often in the form of multinuclear giant cells.

Dr. LINDAU has pointed out that these cells, both in their structure and their relationship to one another, present a considerable resemblance to the interstitial cells in the testes, though they might very well be derived from the suprarenal cortex. Unfortunately no reliable indication as to the genesis of these cells could be obtained from the microscopical preparations, largely owing to the fact that the tumour everywhere showed signs of degenerative changes with necrosis, much hemorrhage and calcification.

Cases of suddenly appearing virilism in women have been known ever since the days of HIPPOCRATES. VESALIUS refers to women who in their elderly days were endowed with a heavy beard, a deep masculine voice, powerful muscles, and other male characters. Not until the middle of the 18th century, however, is any tolerably exact description known to have appeared respecting such a case — a 7 year-old girl. Even at that early time the change was assumed to stand in connexion with a hypernephroma that was found at the autopsy. Since then these cases have now and then been reported in the literature with more or less detailed explanations and theories respecting an intimate connexion between the tumour of the suprarenal gland and the change in the secondary sexual characters.

In the »American Journal of Diseases of Children» for June, 1923, accounts are given of 22 such cases, 19 females and 3 males. All the cases are of a fairly uniform character. The females showed the same strange, sudden change of the external genitals, a *pubertas praecox heterosexualis*, as it has been called, whereas the males only displayed an accentuated development of the secondary male characters. A few cases exhibited a pronounced brown pigmentation of the skin. A ravenous appetite was in certain cases observed in connexion with the genital change, frequently followed by a general increase in flesh and musculature, though in no case was there any appreciable addition to the skeletal length. In spite of the fact that metastasis to the brain was discovered in only one case — though metastases to the liver and lungs were common —, 4 of the cases died under the picture of severe convulsions. As no changes in the other endocrine glands could be discovered in any of the patients, the view that the changes must be directly associated with some form of increase from the suprarenal tumour has been fairly unanimous. This interpretation, however, has encountered considerable difficulties, largely because the microscopic picture of these tumours has varied not only in different cases but also in different parts of the same tumour. This variation has given

rise to an extremely motley pathoanatomical nomenclature — malignant hypernephroma, adenoma of the suprarenal gland, adenocarcinoma springing from the suprarenal cortex, to mention but a few.

The cause of sudden changes of this kind in the sexual development has also to be looked for in changes affecting the genital glands and pineal body. In males such alterations may be caused by pathologic processes in all the three glands, the changes being here always of a homosexual character. In females a true homosexual *pubertas praecox* may of course also result from tumours in the epiphysis, or still oftener in the ovaries. The heterosexual form in females, on the other hand, appears almost always to be caused by a change in the suprarenal cortex, a hyperplasia or a tumour.

In a paper published in *Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv*, 1908, »Über im weiblichen Genitale primär entstandene hypernephroide Geschwülste» BOVIN gave a collection of the cases of hypernephroid ovarian tumours recorded as certain up to that time. He himself had operated on one of these that exhibited distinct heterosexual symptoms which entirely vanished after the operation. The microscopic examination of the tumour definitely showed that it was a hypernephroma (»hypernephroide Geschwülst oder Nebennierenadenom«).

STIEVE and SELLHEIM published in 1925 a case of ovarian tumour with similar heterosexual changes that entirely disappeared after extirpation of the growth. In this case, too, no reliable evidence respecting the origin of the tumour could be obtained at the microscopic examination.

Among the various theories advanced in explanation of this strange symptomatic picture, *syndroma genito-suprarenale* or suprarenal virilism, under which names it is found described in the literature, I will here only make a few comments on the hypothesis put forward by the Danish neurologist KRABBE. According to this these tumours of the adrenal gland have arisen from seminal gland rudiments that have happened to accompany those of the suprarenal cortex and become incorporated in the latter. In accordance with COHNHEIM's theory

these undifferentiated seminal gland cells have here given rise to a specific tumour with an internal secretion differing from that of normal suprarenal cortex. There are several circumstances that speak in favour of this hypothesis. In certain lower animals it has been possible to demonstrate that at an early stage the gonad is arranged bisexually, in the cortex an ovary and in the medulla a part resembling the testis with rudiments of a sex-cord and interstitial cells similar to those in the testicle. This male rudiment in the medulla is then considered to be derived from a point on the genital ridge close to the suprarenal cortex rudiment. Normally there is a retrogression of this rudiment, which remains only as a vestigium in the ovary. According to KRABBE, cells from this rudiment in certain isolated cases accompany those of the suprarenal cortex rudiment and there give rise to more or less malignant neoplasms, adenoma or adenocarcinoma, from which there is later an abnormal internal secretion that brings about changes in the sexual development. In KRABBE's opinion, however, this view does not permit of our drawing the conclusion from these cases that, also normally, the suprarenal cortex has any influence on the sexual system, which from other sources has been asserted to be the case.

From a purely therapeutic point of view it should be of value to bear in mind that such heterosexual changes of the female genitalia are very often due to a malignant tumour in one of the suprarenal bodies. The possibility of early diagnosis and operative removal of the tumour ought not to be disregarded, especially as such tumours metastasize late, are always unilateral, and as the other suprarenal in practically all cases proves to be quite normal. A few successful cases have indeed been put on record in the literature. As fully certain by careful afterexamination only three known cases are mentioned by CROSBIE and SMITH (*The Journal of Urology*, March, 1928). One by COLLET of Oslo, Norway, a girl of 1½ years, one by MAUCLAIRE, and one by GORDON HOLMES, all of which were re-examined two or more years after the operation and showed



a return to perfectly normal conditions in respect of the secondary sexual characters.

From a purely scientific standpoint, too, it would be of great interest if such cases could undergo operation at such an early stage as would give the microscopic examination of the tumours a better chance of eliciting some reliable evidence respecting the origin of these growths. In addition, valuable aid might be obtained for solving the problem of the action of the interstitial cells in the testes on the development of the secondary sexual characters of the individual.

### Summary.

Casuistic report of a case of Hypernephroma malignum with virilism in a girl of 3½ years. The patient, who was so debilitated on entering the hospital that operative treatment was contraindicated, died shortly after under the picture of violent clonic spasm. Autopsy revealed a tumour almost as large as a man's head in the place of the left suprarenal, the growth being sharply defined from the left kidney and other organs. Metastases in both lungs. The microscopic examination showed a pronouncedly malignant tumour, for the most part built up of large, richly protoplasmic, polyhedral cells with large nuclei, often in the form of giant cells.

### Bibliography.

- BOVIN, EMIL: Über im weiblichen Genitale primär entstandene Hypernephroide Geschwülste. Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv, 1908.
- LYNNE, A. HOAG: Malignant Hypernephroma in Children. American Journal of Diseases of Children. Vol. 25. 1923. P. 441. (A complete list of the literature is appended to this article.)
- COLLET, ARTHUR: Det genito-suprarenale syndrom (s. suprarenal virilisme) hos en 1½ aars pike. Norsk Mag. f. Lægevidenskab. July, 1923. P. 609.
- BERNER, O.: Et tilfælde av suprarenal »virilisme». Norsk Mag. f. Lægevidensk. 1923. P. 849.

- KEMPE, TAGE: On the medullary Cords of the Ovary especially concerning their bearing on Virilism in Women with tumours of the adrenal cortex. *Acta pathol. et microbiol. Scand.* Vol. I, Fasc. 2, 1924. P. 132.
- SELLHEIM, HUGO: Vermännlichung und Wiederverweiblichung bei einem ausgewachsenen Individuum. *Zeitschrift f. Mikr. Anat. Forschung.* Band III. 1925. P. 382.
- HOLMES, GORDON: A Case of Virilism associated with a suprarenal tumour: Recovery after its removal. *Quarterly Journal of Medicine.* Jan. 1925. P. 143.
- GLYNN, E. E. and FORDYCE, A. D.: A case of suprarenal virilisme in a boy of two years old.
- GLEAVE, H. H. and WILSON, A. G.: Suprarenal hypernephroma with virilism in a female. Both from the *Journal of Path. and Bact.*, Vol. XXX, July, 1927. P. 563. (Not referred to.)
- CROSBIE, ARTHUR H. and SMITH, LAWRENCE W.: Primary tumours of the suprarenal capsule with especial reference to adrenal virilisme. *The Journal of Urology.* March, 1928. P. 241.
-

## Ein Fall von Blutung in den gl. parathyreoideae bei einem 3 Monate alten Kinde.

Von

AXEL FRIEDLÄNDER.

Unter den pathologischen Zuständen, welche dem Kliniker unter den kleinen Kindern im Zeitraume von den ersten Lebenstagen an bis zum Schluss des ersten Lebensviertels begegnet, nehmen die Krämpfe eine besondere Stellung ein. — Sie geben oft zu diagnostischen Erwägungen Anlass, und auf Grund des häufig unklaren Krankheitsbildes wird man der Gefahr ausgesetzt, diagnostische Versehen zu begehen. Wenn man auch gerade im erwähnten Zeitraume in erster Reihe als Ursache der Krankheit ein organisches Leiden im Zentralnervensystem suchen wird und in der Regel von den sogenannten funktionellen Krämpfen absehen kann, so wird man oft, trotz aller klinischen Untersuchungsmethoden, die uns zu Verfügung stehen, jedoch der Ätiologie gegenüber unsicher stehen. — Unter solchen Umständen wird man, wie es dem Verfasser dieses Berichtes ergangen ist, von einem Autopsifund überrascht werden können, der andere Ursachen als die üblichen ans Licht bringt, und künftig neue Gebiete unter unsere diagnostischen Erwägungen einzieht und dabei vielleicht auch Möglichkeit für therapeutische Fortschritte bildet.

Die *Krankengeschichte* lautet wie folgt:

Am 17/4 1929 wurde ein 3 Monate altes Mädchen im städtischen Kinderkrankenhaus »Fuglebakken« aufgenommen, von der

Geburtsabteilung des staatlichen Krankenhauses, unter der Diagnose »Convulsionen» hinübergeführt.

Es war das einzige Kind der Familie, natürlich und etwa 8 bis 10 Wochen zu früh geboren. Das Gewicht des Neugeborenen var 1500 Gr., die Länge 41 cm. Die ersten 8 Tage wurde es mit Muttermilch, und späterhin mit Milchverdünnungen ernährt. Seit der Geburt ist das Kind gut gediehen. Das Gewicht war bei der Aufnahme 2750 Gr., die Länge 49 cm., Umfang des Kopfes 34 cm., und Umfang der Brust 27,5 cm.

Seit dem  $11\frac{1}{4}$ , d. h. als das Kind volle 2 Monate alt war, fing es an universelle Krämpfe zu bekommen. Die Krämpfe werden als anhaltende kleine Muskelzuckungen besonders in der linken Hälfte des Körpers beschrieben.

»Ziehen», spontane Tetaniestellung oder laryngospastische Anfälle sind nicht beobachtet worden. Bei der Aufnahme ist die Temperatur  $36,4^{\circ}$ . Es ist ein kleines aber wohlproportioniertes Kind, welches das Gepräge der Frühgeburt trägt.

Die vordere Fontanelle ist 4,5 mal 4 cm. gross und nicht auffallend gespannt. Nackensteifigkeit oder auffallende Muskelstarrheit ist nicht vorhanden. Stethoskopia cordis et pulm. ohne Befund. Facialis + Trousseau + Femoralis + Peronæus +, Nabel ohne Veränderung. Am Tage nach der Aufnahme wird ins Journal eingeführt, dass das Kind während der Nacht Krämpfe gehabt hat. Die Krämpfe sind als anhaltende klonische Zuckungen sowohl in den Extremitäten als auch in der Gesichtsmuskulatur beschrieben. Die folgenden Tage kommen weiterhin kleine Krämpfe vor, die zuzeiten den Charakter ausgesprochener Krampanfälle tragen mit starken Zuckungen in den Extremitäten. Die Krämpfe sind nicht von »Ziehen» oder Tetaniestellung der Hände und Füße begleitet.

Die Mikroskopie des Katheterurins zeigte eine Colipyuri mit zahlreichen Leukozyten und Bakterien.

Die Wassermannsche Reaktion war negativ. PIRQUET's und MORO's Proben waren ebenfalls negativ. Die Lumbalpunktion gab eine vollständig klare Spinalflüssigkeit, die sich langsam und tropfenweise entleerte. PANDY's Reaktion negativ, keine Albumen- oder Globulinvermehrung, keine Pleocytose.

Die Temperatur zeigte in den ersten Tagen eine mässige Steigerung bis  $38^{\circ}$ , war aber die letzten 11 Tage völlig normal. Trotz Barbinal centrigr. 1,5 zweimal des Tages zeigten sich fortwährend kleine Krampanfälle.

Am 9. Mai fand man das Kind tot im Bette, nachdem es eine Viertelstunde vorher aus der Saugeflasche etwa 20 gr. getrunken hatte. — Stimulantia und künstliche Respiration blieben erfolglos.

Das Eintreten des Todes ist geschehen ohne dass die Krankenpflegerinnen irgend etwas auffallendes bemerkt hatten. Besonders waren Krämpfe oder Zuckungen nicht unmittelbar vorher beobachtet worden.

Es liegt also dies vor, dass ein Kind, 3 Monate alt und 2 Monate zu früh geboren, plötzlich und unerwartet gestorben ist, nachdem es etwa einen Monat lang Krämpfe gezeigt hatte. Die Krämpfe haben ihren Anfang genommen erst als das Kind 2 Monate alt war.

Eine Colipyuri wurde diagnostiziert, aber übrigens hat man bei den vorgenommenen Untersuchungen keinerlei Ursache für die Krämpfe finden können. Die Wahrscheinlichkeitsdiagnose war deswegen eine Gehirnaffektion, vielleicht eine Blutung im Zentralnervensystem, wie man es so oft bei zu früh geborenen Kindern sieht.

Bei der *Sektion*, die von Dr. HEERUP an dem pathologischen Institut des städtischen Krankenhauses vorgenommen wurde, wurde folgendes festgestellt:

Zunge, Mandeln, Rachen, Larynx, Trachea, die grossen Bronchien sind unverändert.

Gland. thyroidea normal und von normaler Grösse. Die Grösse des Thymus entspricht ganz dem Alter des Kindes ohne pathologisch-anatomische Änderungen.

Pericardium, Cor, Aorta, Ven. cava, Nebennieren unverändert. Oesophagus, Ventrikel, Dünndarm, Dickdarm, Appendix, Rectum, Mesenterium, Leber, Gallenwege und Gallenblasen sind ohne Veränderung.

*Die Nieren:* Die Schleimhaut des Nierenbeckens mit Eiteransammlungen, verdickt. Das Nierengewebe selber ist normal. Die Milz ist etwas vergrössert und hyperämisch. Die Kapsel ist glatt und ein wenig gespannt. Auf dem Schnitte Follicelhyperplasi in der hyperämischen Pulpa.

*Das Gehirn:* Die weichen Häute zeigen keine Veränderungen. Die Gehirnrinde und die Hirnsubstanz auch nicht. In der Fossa cranii post. zeigt sich eine schwach ausgesprochene bräunliche Pigmentierung unter der Dura — wahrscheinlich ein Blutpigment von einer früheren Blutung herrührend. *Gl. Parathyreoideae* sind vergrössert bis auf zweimal die Grösse eines Hirsenkorns. Die zwei rechtseitigen und die unterste linkseitige sind der Sitz ausgedehnter Blutungen, während die oberste linkseitige nur leichte Hyperämi

zeigt. *Mikroskopie* der gl. parathyreoidea inf. dxt. (Dr. FOGED) zeigt folgendes:

Das Gewebe ist ausserordentlich reich an Kapillären und kleinen Arterien; diese sind dilatiert und strotzend voll Blut. Ausserdem sind im Gewebe an zahlreichen Stellen grössere und kleinere Blutungen sowohl zwischen den einzelnen Epithelzellen zerstreut als auch grössere Hohlräume ausfüllend, die mit niedrigem kubischem Epithel bekleidet sind. Übrigens bietet das Gewebe in seinem histologischen Bau keine Abweichung von dem normalen. Keine Nekrosen. Kein Zeichen zu Entzündungen oder Tumoren.

*Histologische Diagnose:*

Hämorrhagia gl. parathyreoideae.

Hyperämia gl. thyreoideae.

Mikroskopische Untersuchung von gl. thyreoideae zeigte normale Verhältnisse.

Bei der Sektion wurde also ausser den ausgedehnten Blutungen in drei der gl. parathyreoideae, die Pyelitis und die Milzhyperplasie eine schwach ausgesprochene Pigmentierung unter der Dura in fossa cranii post. gefunden, die als Überbleibsel einer kleinen subduralen Blutung zu betrachten ist. In der Hirnsubstanz selber war nichts zu bemerken, keine Impressionen u. d., und ich bin deshalb der Ansicht, dass man von dieser Ursache zu den Krämpfen absehen kann. Die Wassermannsche Reaktion war negativ, und die Temperatur die letzten 10 bis 11 Tage normal, so dass keine Wahrscheinlichkeit febriler toxischer Krämpfe vorhanden ist. Die Frage bleibt dann:

1) Sind die unzweifelhaften Änderungen, die bei der Sektion in der gl. parathyreoideae nachgewiesen wurden, Schuld an den Krämpfen?

2) und ist der plötzliche Tod des Kindes auch auf dieses Verhältnis zurückzuführen?

SANDSTRÖM war der erste, der im Jahre 1880 die Existenz der gl. parathyreoideae nachgewiesen hat, und die Italiener VASSALE und GENERALI zeigten im Jahre 1896, dass die Entfernung dieser Drüsen bei Hunden den Tod mit sich führt unter dem Bilde einer Tetanie, die schneller und gewalt-

samer verläuft, je jünger das Tier ist — eine Tatsache die späterhin von anderen Forschern bestätigt worden ist — besonders ESCHERICH, CHVOSTEK und RIEDL. ERDHEIM hat als erster in den Jahren 1901 und 1904 gemeint, Blutungen in der gl. parathyreoideae bei Tetanipatienten nachgewiesen zu haben. YANASE — ESCHERICH's Schüler — ist auf Grundlage zahlreicher pathologisch-anatomischer Untersuchungen zu demselben Resultat gelangt. Andere Forscher, u. a. THIEMICH, AUERBACH und hier in Dänemark GUSTAV JÖRGENSEN (1910) haben die Untersuchungen nicht bestätigen können. Schwedische Forscher wie WERNSTEDT und BÖTTIGER haben wertvolle Beiträge zur Frage betreffend die Bedeutung der gl. parathyreoideae für die spasmophile Dilatation geliefert. Im Falle WERNSTEDT's und BÖTTIGER's handelte es sich um ein 4 Monate altes Brustkind, dass in einem Anfall von Glottiskrämpfen starb. Die Diagnose Spasmophilie verursachte mehrere Schwierigkeiten, und war erst unzweifelhaft, als das Kind, 24 Stunden nach Eingabe von 100 Gr. Kuhmilch, einen typischen Anfall von Glottiskrämpfen und ausserdem positives Erbs Phänomen und Tetanstellung der Hände bekam. Bei der Sektion ist es überhaupt makroskopisch nicht gelungen weder Thymus noch gl. parathyreoideae nachzuweisen. Erst bei einer sorgfältigen histologischen Untersuchung wurde der Thymusrest sowohl als auch eine einzelne stark hypoplastische gl. parathyreoidea nachgewiesen. — Blutung wurde nicht nachgewiesen, und die Verfasser weisen im Ganzen genommen den Gedanken ab, dass Parathyreoideablutungen irgend eine Bedeutung für die Pathogenese der Tetanie haben.

Wie ich bei der Erwähnung der Krankengeschichte unseres Patienten hervorhob, hatten die Krämpfe nicht den Charakter von tetanischen Krämpfen, und sowohl die Phänomene CHVOSTEK's als TROUSSEAU's waren negativ. Leider wurde die Erbsche Probe nicht auf dem Kinde vorgenommen, eine Untersuchung, welche in diesem Falle von sehr grossem Interesse gewesen wäre. Wenn dies nicht vorgenommen wurde, geschah es, weil wir in Anbetracht des Alters des Kindes und des ganzen klinischen Bildes meinten von einer Tetanie absehen

zu können. Auf der anderen Seite konnte man denken, dass Krämpfe, die wegen Blutungen in gl. parathyreoideae entstanden sind, nicht klinisch als eine Tetanie zu verlaufen brauchen. Diese Vermutung beansprucht folglich in hohem Grade die Bestätigung durch ein grösseres Material, ich kann aber diese Annahme durch Anführung einiger von GROSSER und BETKE erwähnten Fälle bekräftigen, die zugleich die Vermutung bestärken, dass der plötzliche Tod des Kindes seine Erklärung in den Parathyreoideae-Änderungen finden kann.

GROSSER und BETKE berichten in ihren Arbeiten mit dem Titel: »Mors subita infantum und Epithelkörperchen« von 3 Säuglingen (beziehungsweise  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , 3 und 3 Monate alt), die alle plötzlich und unerwartet starben, und wobei der einzige Sektionsfund, der den plötzlichen Tod erklären konnte, mehr oder weniger ausgedehnte Blutungen in einem oder in sämtlichen Epithelkörperchen war, die zugleich vergrössert waren. Bei dem ersten Kinde, das  $4\frac{3}{4}$  Monate alt und ein Zwilling war, sind Krämpfe nicht vorhanden gewesen, die Zwillingschwester war aber 7 Wochen alt an Krämpfen gestorben. CHVOSTEK's Phänomen, (das einzige nach dem Bericht zu urteilen gesuchte Zeichen) war negativ. Bei dem anderen Kinde, dass auch plötzlich starb, waren auch nicht Krämpfe vorhanden, und CHVOSTEK's und TROUSSEAU's Phänomene waren negativ. Bei dem dritten Kinde, das im ganzen genommen dem Anschein nach besser observiert wurde, ist im Journal eingeführt, dass es seit dem Alter von drei Wochen »Krämpfe des ganzen Körpers, die nicht wie Krämpfe bei Tetanie aussehen«, gehabt hatte — also sehr an unseren Fall erinnernd. Ausserdem wurden niemals »Ziehen«, spontane Tetanie-Stellung und CHVOSTEK's Phänomen observiert. Der Sektionsbericht gab ferner die interessante Auskunft, dass während man mit Bezug auf die zwei ersterwähnten Fälle nur Blutung in den zwei Epithelkörperchen nachweisen konnte, so waren im letztgenannten Falle in allen Epithelkörperchen Blutungen vorhanden. Leider fehlt bei allen Fällen eine galvanische Untersuchung.

Der Grund dazu, dass die beiden erstgenannten Kinder keine Krämpfe gehabt haben, lässt sich jedenfalls in dem



Umstand suchen, dass bei den beiden Kindern genügendes, gut funktionierendes Parathyreoidgewebe vorhanden war um die Krämpfe entfernt zu halten.

Was die Ursache dieser Blutungen anbetrifft, so kennt man sie ja nicht, aber sowohl ERDHEIM, YANASE als auch ESCHERICH sind der Meinung, dass Traumen während der Geburt eine Rolle für ihre Entstehung spielen. Besonders ist ESCHERICH der Meinung, dass die normale Hinterhauptlage mit der starken Flexion des Kopfes besondere Bedingungen für die Entstehung der Blutungen abgeben sollte, indem der Druck des Kinns gegen die Vorderfläche des Halses im Augenblicke der Geburt gerade die Epithelkörperchen zwischen diesem und Columna presse.

Ich bin der Ansicht, dass diese aussergewöhnliche Krankengeschichte eines plötzlichen Todes im frühesten Kindesalter, suppliert mit den von GROSSER und BETKE mitgeteilten Fällen, Stoff zum Nachdenken giebt und dazu die Aufmerksamkeit auf dies Verhältnis bei Krämpfzuständen oder plötzlichem Tode bei Säuglingen richtet, die sich nicht in gewöhnlicher Weise erklären lassen, und ich schliesse deshalb damit GROSSER und BETKE zu zitieren, indem ich ihre Worte zu den meinigen mache, dass »in jeder Sektion eines plötzlichen gestorbenen Kindes, bei der keine Erklärung für den Tod gefunden wird, die Epithelkörperchen präpariert und untersucht werden müssen».

Schliesslich einen Dank an Prosektor Dr. med. LAURITZ MELCHIOR für die Erlaubnis, Auszug aus dem Sektionsprotokolle zu machen, sowie an Dr. FOGED für die Ausführung der mikroskopischen Untersuchung.

(In verkürzter Form als Vortrag in der dänischen pädiatrischen Gesellschaft gehalten.)

**Litteratur.**

- THOMAS, E.: Drüsen mit innerer Sekretion in Handbuch der allgemeinen Pathologie und der path. Anatomie des Kindesalters 1913, Seite 393.
- JØRGENSEN, G.: Monatschrift für Kinderheilkunde 1911. 10.
- GROSSER und BETKE: Münchener med. Wochenschrift 1910, Nr. 40.
- BÖTTIGER, E. und WERNSTEDT, VILH.: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der spasmodischen Diathese. IV. Mitteilung Acta pädiatr. Bd. 6, 1927. Seite 373—382. — In Handbuch der allgemeinen Pathol. und der path. Anat. des Kindesalters wird man eine gute Litteratur-Hinweisung auf die ältere Litteratur hinsichtlich der betreffenden Frage finden.
-

## Fall von Staphylokokkensepsis mit Entwicklung zu lymphatischer Leukämie.

Von

ISAK LUNDHOLM.

Hinsichtlich Heredität nichts bemerkenswertes. Patientin war vorher ganz gesund gewesen und hatte keine Krankheiten durchgemacht. Im Zusammenhang mit einer akuten Familieninfektion erkrankte Pat. nach einige Tage anhaltendem Frösteln und Abgeschlagenheit am 17.9. mit Schwellung des rechten Knies und Fieber,  $38,5^{\circ}$ . Nacheinander wurden beide Knies, die Handgelenke, die linke Schulter und danach wieder die Knie- und Fussgelenke befallen. Stand die ganze Zeit unter Behandlung eines Arztes, der eine unzweifelhafte Schwellung, Rötung und Empfindlichkeit der erwähnten Gelenke konstatierte. In der Regel remittierendes Fieber bis zu max.  $39,4^{\circ}$ . Starkes Schweissen, schlechter Appetit, Abmagerung.

Aufnahme im Sachsschen Kinderkrankenhaus am 3.11. 27.

Status bei der Aufnahme: Mädchen,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Jahre alt, mit für ihr Alter normalem Gewicht, 14,150 kg, Länge 140 cm, Kopfumfang 48,5 cm., Brustumfang 53 cm. Sehr grazil gebaut. Unterhautfettgewebe äusserst spärlich und schlaff. Hautfarbe stark blass mit einem Stich ins Gelbe.

*Lymphdrüsen:* Hinter dem Sternokleido und an den Kieferwinkeln einige erbsen- bis bohnergrosse Drüsen. In den Axillen und Leistenbeugen lassen sich nur für dieses Alter normalgrosse Drüsen palpieren.

Rechtes Fussgelenk deutlich geschwollen, druckempfindlich. Die übrigen Gelenke scheinbar o. B. Normale Beweglichkeit. Keine Rhachitis.

*Cor:* Iktus palpabel im IV in der Mammillarlinie, ohne

Resistenz. Linke Grenze unmittelbar ausserhalb der Mammillarlinie, rechte Grenze in der Sternalkante. Kräftige, reine Herztöne.

*Pulm.*: o. B.

*Bauch*: eingesunken, weich, nicht druckempfindlich. Leber und Milz nicht palpabel.

*Reflexe* o. B. Fazialisphänomen negativ.

*Rachen*: mässige Schwellung. Starke Blässe der Mundschleimhaut.

*Urin*: 0 Alb. 0 reduzierende Substanz. Kein pathologischer Befund im Sediment. Untersuchung etwa wöchentlich während des ganzen Aufenthaltes im Krankenhause, ohne dass jemals Eiweiss, Blutkörperchen oder Zylinder nachweisbar waren. Pirquet neg. Tuberkulin 0,1 mg subkut. neg. Hb bei der Aufnahme 76. Über die weiteren Blutuntersuchungen vergl. die folgende Tabelle.

Aufzeichnungen im Krankenblatt:

8.11. Am Morgen Druckempfindlichkeit über dem linken Knie, später am Tage nicht.

11.11. Keine Gelenkschmerzen. Widerstand bei passiven Bewegungen im rechten Fussgelenk. Keine palpable Gelenkschwellung. Keine Deformierungen. Herz: linke Grenze in der Mammillarlinie, rechte Grenze in der Sternalkante. Reine Töne.

Lymphdrüsen: zahlreiche erbsen- bis haselnussgrosse Drüsen an den Kieferwinkeln und hinter dem Sternokleido. Pharynx: Schwellung und unbedeutende Rötung. Erhielt an demselben Tage 0,1 mg Tuberkulin subkut. zu diagnostischen Zwecken. Reaktion neg. Während der Nacht zum 12.11. unruhig. Gegen 1 Uhr stark verschlechterter Zustand mit heftigem Erbrechen und 3 sehr voluminösen Stühlen. Status um 2 Uhr Nachts: Bleichgrau, pulslos, Herzaktion 170—180 per Min. Sehr schwache, dumpfe Herztöne. Temp. 41,4°. Reagiert nicht. Pupillen maximal erweitert, reaktionslos. Kräftige Stimulation. Am Morgen ziemlich guter Allgemeinzustand, Puls und Herzaktion normal. Mehrfach Erbrechen braungestreiften Mageninhaltes.

Urin am 12.11. 0 Alb., 0 Sediment. Legal neg.

14.11. Innerhalb eines Tages vorübergehende Schmerzen, Schwellung und Druckempfindlichkeit des linken Handgelenkes.

18.11. Schmerzen bei Bewegungen des rechten Ellenbogens.

Cor: o. B. S.R. heute 91, 128. WaR. neg.

25.11. Guter Allgemeinzustand. Keine Gelenksymptome. Lymphdrüsen wie bei der Aufnahme. Herz: keine Vergrösserung, keine Geräusche. Leber und Milz nicht palpabel.

1.12. Leichte Schwellung in der Umgebung des unteren Teiles der linken Patella.

3.12. Schmerzen im rechten Knie, vielleicht geringe Ausfüllung der Konturen des Knies, leichte Rötung über der Patella. Seit gestern Schwellung und Rötung des 1. Interphalangealgelenkes des 4. linken Fingers. Das entsprechende Gelenk an der rechten Hand zeigt heute leichte Rötung.

6.12. Unter den oberen Partien des Sternokleido, bes. rechts, geschwellene Lymphdrüsen.

Bedeutende Schwellung des rechten Handgelenkes und besonders der Weichteile der distalen Partien des Unterarmes.

9.12. Noch immer Schwellung oberhalb des rechten Handgelenkes. Schwellung und schwache Rötung des 4. linken Fingers.

16.12. Ziemlich guter Allgemeinzustand. Blass.

Bedeutende Auftreibung der Oberseite der distalen Partie des rechten Unterarmes, aussehend wie eine Subluxation. Starke Einschränkung der Beweglichkeit. Rötung und Schwellung des linken 2. und 5. Fingers. Cor o. B.

*Röntgenphotographie am 19.12.:* Rechte Handgelenksgegend: Innerhalb der Metaphysen des Radius und der Ulna besteht eine hauptsächlich querverlaufende Fraktur, mit bedeutender, volarwärts und weniger radialwärts offener Winkelstellung. In der Umgebung der erwähnten Frakturen, am deutlichsten am Radius, besteht auf einem begrenzten Gebiet eine *ausgesprochene fleckige Entkalkung*. Dieselbe betrifft ein etwa zwei Finger breites Gebiet des proximalen Radiusfragmentes. An der Ulna, wo die Entkalkung diffuser und weniger hochgradig ist, erstreckt sie sich etwa einen Querfinger weiter nach oben. Sowohl am Radius wie an der Ulna *dünne, periostale Knochenauflagerungen*, die sich etwa 2 Querfinger weit auf den Knochen hinauf erstrecken. In dem hier vorliegenden Stadium ist es sehr schwer, sich ausschliesslich auf Grund des Röntgenbildes darüber auszusprechen, ob hier eine primäre Fraktur mit sekundärer Entkalkung und Knochenauflagerung vorliegt, oder ob die Knochenzerstörung primär (osteomyelitisch) ist und die Frakturen sekundär. Für die erstere Annahme spricht, dass sowohl der Radius wie die Ulna frakturiert sind, für die letztere die relativ hochgradige lokale Entkalkung, bes. am Radius und die sich hoch auf die Unterarmknochen erstreckenden Knochenauflagerungen. (Ä. ÅKERLUND.)

23.12. Röntgenaufnahme: Rechtes Handgelenk: Nach Reposition ist die Frakturlage normal.

Das linke Handgelenk wurde zur Kontrolle röntgenphotographiert. Es zeigt sich, dass innerhalb der Metaphysen des Radius und der Ulna eine allgemeine Entkalkung vorliegt, ausserdem findet sich in der Radiusmetaphyse ein schmales Gebiet mit

dichterstehenden und sklerosierten Knochenbälkchen (Kallusbildung am Orte einer Infraktion dortselbst). Im Hand- und Fuss-skelett besteht eine allgemeine Entkalkung. Nach dem Nachweis der bestehenden Veränderungen im linken Radius und Ulna scheint es am Wahrscheinlichsten, dass die Veränderungen in beiden Unterarmen durch eine *chronische septische Osteomyelitis* verursacht sind, und dass sekundär in der rechten Radius- und Ulnametaphyse eine Fraktur hinzugekommen ist, welche nun zu normaler Lage korrigiert ist. Im linken Radius scheint früher eine Infraktion vorgelegen zu haben. (ANDRÉN.)

29.12. Nach 12 cg Sulfarsenol intramusk. Reaktion mit Temperatursteigerung, Erbrechen und allgemeinem Unwohlsein.

2.1. Schmerzen im linken Unterarm und in den Unterschenkeln ohne objektive Symptome.

3.1. Im Zusammenhang mit einem neuen Temperaturanstieg, der allmählich  $40,5^{\circ}$  erreicht, bedeutende Schwellung und Rötung über dem linken Ellenbogengelenk, nach dem Handgelenk zu abnehmend.

4.1 Blutkultur auf Bouillon: Staphylokokken.

19.1. Blutkultur auf Agarplatten: kein Wachstum.

Röntgen: Rechtes Unterarmende: Gut korrigierte Lage. Seit der letzten Untersuchung ist eine bedeutende Kallusbildung hinzugekommen, so dass die Fraktur nun praktisch konsolidiert zu sein scheint. Einige kleine Verdünnungen bestehen noch immer, am deutlichsten in der distalen Radiusmetaphyse. Linkes Ellenbogengelenk: Im proximalen Ulnaende sieht man in einem insgesamt etwa mandelgrossen Gebiet deutliche lokale Entkalkungen, ebenso dünne periostale Knochenauflagerungen im proximalen Ulnaende. Ausserdem eine leichte diffuse Entkalkung. (ÅKER-LUND.)

2.1. Schwellung und Druckempfindlichkeit in der Gegend der unteren Kante der Mandibula, nach 2 Tagen vorübergehend.

24.1. Rötung, Schwellung und Druckempfindlichkeit über dem linken Fussrücken, etwa 3—4 Tage anhaltend.

27.1. Rötung und Schwellung über dem 2. und 3. Mittelhandknochen dorsal auf der linken Hand. Milz nicht palpabel. Nirgends auffällige Drüsenvergrösserungen. Cor o. B.

Pharynx: noch immer mehrere gelbe Pröpfe in den Tonsillen. Während der Zeit vom 8.1. bis 25.1. im grossen und ganzen afebril mit einigen Abendtemperaturen von  $38^{\circ}$ . Erhielt während dieser Zeit Injektionen von 0,5 ccm Collobias d'Or. Allmähliche Temperatursteigerung auf  $38,5^{\circ}$  als maximale Abendtemperatur.

31.1. Schwellung der Basalphalanx des rechten Zeigefingers,

sowie über der Mitte der rechten Ulna. Auch das distale Ende des rechten Radius ist stärker geschwollen und druckempfindlicher als vorher. Diese Erscheinungen verschwanden innerhalb 4 Tagen.

3.2. Erbsengrosse Drüsen an den Kieferwinkeln. Mehrere reiskorn- bis erbsengrosse Drüsen in den Axillen und Leistenbeugen.

2.2. Röntgenphotographie: Im proximalen Ulna- und Radiusende des rechten Unterarms sieht man nun eine deutliche diffuse Entkalkung, eine ähnliche besteht auch im distalen Tibiaende. Sonst sind hier keine neuen Skelettveränderungen nachweisbar. Im distalen Radiusende markiert sich wieder ein neuer diffuser Entkalkungsherd, der bei der letzten Untersuchung desselben Körperteils am 19.1. nicht nachweisbar war. (ÅKERLUND.)

9.2. Blutkultur: vergl. Mitteilung des staatl. bakteriolog. Laboratoriums.

10.2. Bluttransfusion (200 ccm) von einem der Gruppe IV angehörendem Geber. Keine Reaktion.

Vom 13.2. ab neuer höherer Temperaturanstieg, der allmählich in ein remittierendes Fieber zwischen 37° Morgens und 39—40° Abends überging.

13.2. In beiden Axillen deutliche Pakete von erbsen- bis bohnergrossen Drüsen, kleinere an den seitlichen Partien des Halses und in den Leistenbeugen. Mehrere erbsen- bis bohnergrosse Drüsen in der Reg. submaxillaris und unter dem Kinn. Milz nicht mit Sicherheit palpabel. Erneute flüchtige Schwellung in der Gegend der linken Unterkieferhälfte und des rechten Kinns.

20.2. Blutkultur: vergl. Mitteilung vom staatl. bakt. Lab.

24.2. Die Drüsen am Halse haben auf Haselnussgrösse zugenommen, sie zeichnen sich auch äusserlich ab. Milz 1 Querfinger unterhalb des Brustkorbrandes palpabel, Konsistenz fest.

Am 29.2. verliess Pat. das Krankenhaus und starb Ende März.

Nach den Angaben des behandelnden Arztes nahmen die Drüsenvergrösserungen weiter zu, so dass sie an beiden Seiten des Halses stark vorbuchteten. Das Fieber hielt an. Keine Haut- oder Schleimhautblutungen, abgesehen von einer profusen, zwei Tage anhaltenden Nasenblutung in der letzten Woche. Im Mund bestanden keine Nekrosen; die Knochenveränderungen behielten die ganze Zeit denselben Charakter.

Mitteilung des staatl. bakteriolog. Laboratoriums über die Blutkulturen vom 9.2. und 20.2.

Aus der Probe Nr. I., von 9.2., wuchsen auf den einge-

sandten Blutplatten an der Oberfläche einzelne Staphylokokkenkolonien, keine in der Tiefe. Nach dreitägigem Wachstum war in der eingesandten Bouillon deutliche Trübung nachweisbar. Direktpräparat und Plattenkultur von derselben: Staphylokokken.

Zur Feststellung, ob diese isolierten Staphylokokken nur eine Verunreinigung oder pathogener Art seien (*St. pyogenes*), wurde 1. Hämolysebestimmung, 2. Leukozidinbestimmung und 3. Tierversuch vorgenommen.

Bei Wachstum auf Blutagarplatten deutliche hämolytische Zone. Nach neuntägigem Wachstum auf Bouillon und Berkefeldfiltrierung ergab sich nach Zusatz von Hammelblutkörperchen zu fallenden Mengen Filtrat mit

|      |             |               |
|------|-------------|---------------|
| 1    | ccm Filtrat | 80 % Hämolyse |
| 0,5  | »           | » 25 »        |
| 0,25 | »           | » 10 »        |

bei schwächeren Verdünnungen und in der neg. Kontrolle 5 % Hämolyse.

Also sind die Bakterien hämolysebildend, wenn auch nicht besonders hochgradig.

2. Leukozidinbestimmung wurde mikroskopisch mit Leukozyten aus Meerschweinchenexsudat angestellt, wobei ein deutlicher Zerfall derselben bei Zusatz des Bouillonfiltrates nachweisbar war. Die Bakterien sind also leukozidinbildend.

3. Einer Maus wurde 12 Stunden alte Schrägagarkultur eingespritzt. Tod nach 48 Stunden. Obduktion: Vermehrte, stark trübe Flüssigkeit in der Bauchhöhle. Infektionsmilz.

Alle diese Versuche wurden mit der aus der Bouillon isolierten Reinkultur der Staphylokokken angestellt, aus ihnen dürfte hervorgehen, dass es sich um den *Staphylokokkus pyogenes albus* handelt. Dies schliesst jedoch eine Verunreinigung nicht absolut aus, da derselbe auch auf der Haut oder an anderen Stellen saprophytisch wachsen kann.

Probe Nr. II., vom 20.2.: Nach 48 Stunden im Thermostat deutliche Tiefenkolonien auf den Platten (5—7 sichere), sowie eine Anzahl Oberflächenkolonien. Direktpräparat von sämtlichen: Staphylokokken. Aussaat auf Platten: Wachstum von Staphylokokken. Nach 5-tägigem Wachstum deutliche Trübung der Bouillon. Direktpräparat und Kultur: Staphylokokken.

Mit einem aus einer Tiefenkolonie isolierten Stamm wurden nun die oben beschriebenen Versuche angestellt, diesmal nach 11-tägigem Wachstum in Bouillon.

Die Hämolyseprobe ergab, dass die Bakterien auf Blutagar



mit einer hämolytischen Zone wachsen, und dass sie Hammelblutkörperchen in Verdünnungen nach folgender Tabelle lösen:

|      |                      |    |            |
|------|----------------------|----|------------|
| 1    | ccm Bouillonfiltrat: | 20 | % Hämolyse |
| 0,5  | »                    | 10 | »          |
| 0,25 | »                    | 5  | »          |

bei stärkerer Verdünnung und in der negativen Kontrolle keine Hämolyse.

Die Leukozidinprobe wurde diesmal nach Neisser-Wechsberg ausgeführt (Fähigkeit lebender Leukozyten zur Reduktion von Methylenblau).

Nach Feststellung des *Limes reducus* für die Leukozytenaufschwemmung (Meerschweinchenexsudat) wurde derselben Filtrat in fallenden Mengen und nach 1½ Std. im Thermostaten 2. Tropfen Methylenblaulösung zugesetzt.

Resultat:

|      |             |              |                                 |
|------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1    | ccm Filtrat | unveränderte | Blaufärbung                     |
| 0,5  | »           | etwas        | dunklere Blaufärbung als Kontr. |
| 0,25 | »           | deutlich     | »                               |

Kontrolle und stärkere Filtratverdünnungen fast völlig farblos.

Der leukotoxische Grenzwert liegt also für das zu untersuchende Bouillonfiltrat bei 0,25 ccm.

Tieversuch wurde mit den aus Probe Nr. II isolierten Bakterien nicht angestellt.

Es ergibt sich also, dass es sich in beiden Fällen um *Staph. pyogenes albus* handelt. Da derselbe in der zweiten Probe auch aus Tiefenkolonien der eingesandten Agarplatten gezüchtet werden konnte, dürfte die Diagnose Staphylokokkenseptikämie als ziemlich sicher gelten.

Die pathologisch-anatomische Untersuchung hat nur partiell ausgeführt werden können. Dr. WAHLGREN erstattet hierüber folgenden Bericht: *Leber*: Die Leberzellen zeigen allgemein ausgesprochene Zeichen parenchymatöser Degeneration, sowie besonders in den zentralen Teilen der Azini auch Verfettung. Die intraazinären Blutkapillaren enthalten an mehreren Stellen ziemlich reichlich weisse Blutkörperchen, hauptsächlich mononukleäre ungranulierte. Keine Schwellung der Kupferschen Sternzellen. Das periportale Bindegewebe ist mässig vermehrt und reichlich mit kleinen, ungranulierten, mononukleären, lymphozytenähnlichen Zellen durchsetzt. Diese Zellinfiltrate sind stellenweise so gross, dass sie auf den Schnitten makroskopisch in der Form dunkelgefärbter Punkte hervortreten. Die Gallenwege und die gröberen Gefässe zeigen keine bemerkenswerten Veränderungen.

*Lymphdrüsen:* in den Lymphdrüsen ist die normale Zeichnung völlig verwischt und die Drüsen sind völlig von lymphozytären Zellen durchsetzt, welche auch die Sinus und die zuführenden Lymphgefässe ausfüllen. Die Drüsenkapsel ist gut erhalten und das umgebende Gewebe zeigt keine Zelleninfiltrate. Keine Schwellung der Sinusendothelzellen.

Im *Knochenmark* der Oberschenkeladiaphyse sieht man zahlreiche grosse, herdförmige Infiltrate lymphozytärer Zellen. Zwischen diesen Herden liegt ein aktives, rotes Knochenmark, in welchem man Leukozyten und rote Blutkörperchen verschiedener Entwicklungsgrade sieht. Megakaryozyten finden sich nur spärlich. Keine Schwellung der Retikulumzellen.

*Nieren:* Die Glomeruli zeigen keine bemerkenswerten Veränderungen. Auch das Kanalepithel ist ziemlich o. B. Sowohl in der Rinde wie auch besonders im Mark findet man grosse und zahlreiche herdförmige Infiltrate lymphozytärer Zellen.

*Milz* (welche 12 cm lang war) hat eine verdickte Kapsel und ein reichlicheres und grösseres Trabekelwerk als gewöhnlich. Die Follikel erscheinen nicht mit Sicherheit vergrössert oder vermehrt zu sein. Sie werden ausschliesslich aus lymphozytären Zellen gebildet, Keimzentren fehlen völlig. Ihre Endothelzellen sind zu einem gewissen Grade geschwollen, hier und da sieht man Phagozytosebilder. Riesenzellen sind nicht nachweisbar. Einige Endothelzellen enthalten gelbbraunes (Eisen-)Pigment. Auch die Pulpa enthält Lymphozyten und einzelne Plasmazellen. Die gröberen Gefässe der Milz zeigen keine besonderen Veränderungen. Nirgends sieht man Nekrosen oder Infarkte.

Es handelt sich hier also um ein 3 1/2 Jahre altes Mädchen, das ohne vorhergehende Angina in der Mitte des September 1927 an einer Polyarthritits erkrankte und einige Monate lang ziemlich flüchtige, aber unzweifelhafte, auch objektive, Symptome seitens der Gelenke aufwies. Auch bei der Einlieferung der Pat. in das Krankenhaus im November waren diese nachweisbar. Sie zeigte damals und weiterhin eine Anämie mit etwa 3 Millionen roten Blutkörperchen, einen Index etwas über 1, sowie bei der Aufnahme 12 400 weisse Blutkörperchen. Ende November hatte sie 16 600 Leukozyten, davon 24 % neutr. polymorphkernige und 58,5 % kleine Lymphozyten sowie 17,5 % grosse mononukleäre und Übergangsformen, also ein Überwiegen der Lymphozyten, das ein klein wenig stär-

ker ist, als man es sonst in diesem Alter zu sehen pflegt, sowie eine auffällig hohe Monozytenzahl.

| Dat.              | Hb. | Erythr.             | Leukoz. | Polymorphkern. |           |           | Myelo-<br>zyten<br>% | Kleine<br>Lymphoz.<br>% | Pathol.<br>Lymphoz.<br>% | Grosse<br>Mono-<br>zyten<br>% |
|-------------------|-----|---------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                   |     |                     |         | Neutr.<br>%    | Eos.<br>% | Bas.<br>% |                      |                         |                          |                               |
| 12.11             | 79  | 3,02 Mill.          | 12 400  | 24             |           |           |                      | 58,5                    |                          | 17,5                          |
| 1.11              | 75  | 3,12 "              | 16 600  |                |           |           |                      |                         |                          |                               |
| 12.1. 28          | 71  | 3,40 "              | 14 600  |                |           |           |                      |                         |                          |                               |
| 3.2. <sup>1</sup> | 63  | 2,98 <sup>2</sup> " | 56 000  | 8,2            |           |           |                      | 35,2                    | 56                       | 0,5                           |
| 13.2              | 82  | 5,85 "              | 40 000  | 5,6            | 0,2       | 0,2       |                      | 23,2                    | 67,8                     | 1                             |
| 20.2              | 75  | 4,25 "              | 30 700  |                |           |           |                      |                         |                          |                               |
| 27.2              | 72  |                     | 138 600 | 3,5            | 0         | 0         |                      | 19,5                    | 74,75                    | 5,5                           |

Anfang Dezember zeigte sich, dass die bisherigen flüchtigen Gelenkschwellungen sich mehr auf die Umgebung derselben, über den Metaphysengebieten der Knochen, lokalisierten, so am rechten Unterarm, wo man geradezu den Eindruck einer Subluxation hatte. Eine Röntgenaufnahme am 19.12. zeigte jetzt rechts eine Fraktur der distalen Partie von Radius und Ulna, sowie fleckige Entkalkungen und periostale Knochenauflagerungen über diesem Gebiet. Eine spätere Kontrollaufnahme, sowie eine Photographie des linken Handgelenks — wo man, wie auch im Fusselskelett, Entkalkung sowie sklerosierten Knochen als Reste einer Infraktion fand — machte hier das Vorliegen einer *chronischen septischen Osteomyelitis* in mehreren Knochenenden in der Nähe der Gelenke wahrscheinlich.

Im Verlauf dieses Zustandes bekam das Fieber, das sich vorher um 38° gehalten hatte, Anfang Januar eine deutlicher wellenförmige Kurve mit Steigerungen auf 39—39,5°; ausserdem traten häufige, flüchtige Schwellungen mehrerer Fingerphalangen, des proximalen linken Ulnaendes und des Fuss-

<sup>1</sup> Am 3.2. wurde eine Differentialzählung im oxidasegefärbten Präparat vorgenommen, welche 14 % oxidasegefärbte Zellen, d. h. Granulozyten, ergab.

<sup>2</sup> 5 kernhaltige Rote auf 200 Weisse.

skelettes auf, überall in der Nähe der Gelenke. Ebenso trat über der Mandibula und der linken Orbita eine solche Schwellung und Rötung auf. Auch im proximalen Ulnaende wurden röntgenologisch lokale Entkalkungen und periostale Knochenauflagerungen konstatiert.

Am 9.1. ergab eine Blutkultur auf Bouillon Staphylokokken. Am 9.2. und 20.2. wurden neue Blutkulturen angelegt, und beide Male wuchs in der Bouillon (das letzte Mal auch in Tiefenkolonien auf Agarplatten) ein Staphylokokkus, der durch Hämolysin-, Leukozidin- und Tierversuche als Staphylokokkus pyogenes albus gekennzeichnet wurde. Das Vorkommen derselben pathogenen Bakterien in drei Kulturen, darunter einmal in einer Tiefenkolonie, dürfte die Diagnose Staphylokokkenseptikämie mit ziemlicher Sicherheit gestatten.

Am 12.1. waren die weissen Blutkörperchen auf 14 600 und am 3.2. auf 56 000 gestiegen, mit 35 % kleinen und 56 % grossen pathologischen Lymphozyten sowie 8,2 % neutr. polymorphkernigen Zellen, also qualitativ und quantitativ ein bedeutender Unterschied gegen den Befund im November mit dem Typus der lymphatischen Leukämie. Am 10.2. wurde eine Bluttransfusion von 200 g vorgenommen. Am 13.2. betrugen die weissen Blutkörperchen 40 000 mit 23,2 % kleinen und 67,8 % grossen pathologischen Lymphozyten. Am 20.7. fanden sich 30 700 weisse Blutkörperchen und am 27.2. waren sie auf nicht weniger als 137 800 gestiegen mit 19,5 % kleinen und 74,75 % grossen pathologischen Lymphozyten, während die polymorphkernigen nur 3,5 % betrugen. Gleichzeitig stellte sich ein remittierendes Fieber ein, und die Lymphdrüsen, die an den Kieferwinkeln und vereinzelt am Halse bisher nur Erbsengrösse erreicht hatten, begannen an beiden Kieferwinkeln, hinter dem Sternokleido, in der Reg. submaxillaris, in Axillen und Leistenbeugen beider Seiten Pakete von erbsen- bis bohnergrossen Drüsen zu bilden. Am 25.1. wurde ausserdem eine Milzvergrösserung konstatiert. Alles in Allem erbot sich also das klinische Bild einer *leukämischen Lymphadenose*.

Leider konnte eine vollständige pathologisch-anatomische Untersuchung nicht ausgeführt werden, aber die histologischen

Bilder von Lymphdrüsen, Milz, Leber, Knochenmark und Niere erboten, wie aus der Beschreibung hervorgeht, die für eine Lymphadenose charakteristischen Merkmale. Das reichliche Vorkommen von heterotopen Lymphomen, die völlige Verwischung der normalen Zeichnung der Lymphdrüsen und das hauptsächliche Vorkommen von kleinen Lymphozyten deuten rein pathologisch-anatomisch auf eine chronische Lymphadenose, nicht auf eine akute. Klinisch spricht auch der Verlauf, der zeitweise relativ wenig beeinflusste Allgemeinzustand, das Fehlen von nekrotisierenden Prozessen in der Mundhöhle sowie von Haut- oder Schleimhautblutungen für eine *chronische* leukämische Lymphadenose. Eine nähere differentialdiagnostische Abrenzung gegen andere Krankheiten dürfte sich in diesem Fall erübrigen, da das Bild hinreichend klar ist.

Was nun die Frage einer Sepsis betrifft, so hat ja die partielle pathologisch-anatomische Untersuchung der oben erwähnten Organe für diese Diagnose keinen Anhalt geliefert. Zwar bestand in der Leber eine parenchymatöse und fettige Degeneration, aber Milz und Niere zeigten keine Zeichen einer Sepsis. Klinisch dürfte diese Diagnose hingegen klar gestellt sein. Es bestand eine langwierige Fieberkrankheit, zeitweise mit septischen Allgemeinsymptomen und hohem Fieber, bei der die Anwesenheit pathogener Bakterien im Blut als sicher konstatiert anzusehen ist, und bei der multiple Knochenherde ziemlich flüchtiger Art mit deutlicher Heilungstendenz im Verlauf mehrerer Monate auftraten. Leider fehlt der pathologisch-anatomische Beweis für die Natur dieser Herde. Aus röntgenologischen Gesichtspunkten wären die Ergebnisse der Photographien eine besondere Diskussion wert, nachdem sich die weitere Entwicklung des Falles zum Typus einer leukämischen Erkrankung herausgestellt hat.

In der Literatur findet man, wenn auch relativ wenig zahlreich, Beschreibungen osteoperiostaler Veränderungen bei lymphatischer Leukämie. HAENISCH und QUERNER beschreiben im Jahre 1919 folgende 3 Fälle:

1. Eine chronische lymphatische Pseudoleukämie bei einer 59-jährigen Frau, die während eines halben Jahres an

generellen Lymphdrüsenanschwellungen und Milzvergrößerung gelitten hatte und danach heftige Schmerzen in den Hüften und Oberschenkeln bekam. Die Röntgenphotographie ergab fleckige herdförmige Aufhellungen in den Hüft- und Oberschenkelknochen. Exitus nach einem Monat mit leukämischem Blutbild. Die Sektion ergab, dass die Knochenherde lymphatischer Natur waren.

2. 31-jähriger Mann, der nach halbjähriger Krankheit mit generellen Lymphomen und Milzvergrößerungen sowie hämorrhagischer Diathese Schmerzen im Rücken bekam und auf dem Röntgenbild Aufhellungen und Konturdefekte im V. Brustwirbel und den anliegenden Rippen zeigte, welche nach Röntgenbestrahlung zurückgingen. Später traten Herde im rechten Humeruskopf auf, die auch nach Bestrahlung verschwanden, so dass die feinere Knochenstruktur völlig wieder hergestellt wurde. Die histologische Untersuchung einer Lymphdrüse war auf Hodkins Krankheit verdächtig, aber klinisch wurde das Vorliegen einer Pseudoleukämie angenommen.

Auch ein dritter Fall wird erwähnt, der nach 3 Jahre lang bestehender chronischer leukämischer Myelose einen kindskopfgrossen Herd im rechten Hüftbein bekam, der unter Röntgenbehandlung zurückging. Die Sektion ergab später an der Stelle des Tumors ein unspezifisches Granulationsgewebe.

MARTENSTEIN erwähnt 1926 einen Fall von Milz- und Lymphdrüsenanschwellung bei einer 47-jährigen Frau, mit 40—60 Tausend weissen Blutkörperchen, von denen 90 % Lymphozyten waren, der auf dem Röntgenbilde im unteren Teile der linken Ulna eine kirschgrosse Knochenaufreibung zeigte, die als eine ossifizierende Periostitis aufgefasst wurde. 2 Monate später ergab eine neue Röntgenaufnahme eine fortschreitende Verknöcherung. Klinisch keine Knochensymptome. Es scheint sich nicht mit Sicherheit um einen spezifischen leukämischen Knochenprozess gehandelt zu haben. Bemerkenswert ist, dass Pat. 1½ Jahre lang an einer rezidivierenden Gesichtsröse gelitten hatte.

TAYLOR beschreibt einen Fall von lymphatischer Leukämie bei einem 2-jährigen Knaben mit 1 900—14 700 weissen Blut-

körperchen (Myelozyten, Myeloblasten und Lymphoblasten), der bei Röntgenuntersuchung periostale Auftreibungen mit produktiven Veränderungen an allen Röhrenknochen inklusive Metakarpalia und Metatarsalia aufwies. Die Obduktion ergab lymphatische Infiltration unter dem Tibiaperiost sowie Verdrängung des Knochenmarkes in mehreren Knochen.

NAEGELI beschreibt Knochenveränderungen bei akuter lymphatischer Leukämie, während v. DOMARUS solche bei der chronischen Form als sehr selten bezeichnet.

Ein Fall, der dem von mir beschriebenen sehr ähnlich ist, wird von KAULITZ 1927 beschrieben. Es handelt sich um einen 3-jährigen Knaben, der nach 8 Monate langen anfallsweise auftretenden Bauchschmerzen mit Fieber, eine Schwellung des Fusses und rechten Ellenbogengelenkes, sowie eine spindelförmige Auftreibung und Druckempfindlichkeit mehrerer Fingerphalangen, leichte allgemeine Lymphdrüenschwellungen, Lebervergrößerung und Anämie sowie Fieber bekam. Die weissen Blutkörperchen betrugen 9 200 mit 24 % polynukleären und 76 % kleinen Lymphozyten. Vorübergehende Besserung nach 2 Bluttransfusionen, wobei auch die Daktylitiden ganz zurückgingen und die Temperatur afebril wurde. Danach wieder Verschlimmerung mit röntgenologisch nachweisbaren periostalen Auftreibungen über den oberen Dritteln beider Tibiae, dem unteren Drittel des rechten Humerus sowie den Radii und Ulnae. Zunahme der Lymphdrüenschwellungen, Milzvergrößerung und hämorrhagische Diathese kamen hinzu. Die weissen Blutkörperchen vermehrten sich auf 33 000 mit 2 % polymorphkernigen, 30 % kleinen Lymphozyten und 68 % Myelozyten. Die Diagnose lautete myeloische Leukämie. Über evtl. Blutkulturen wird jedoch nichts erwähnt und eine Obduktion wurde nicht vorgenommen.

Nach dieser Übersicht über die Literatur muss man sich natürlich fragen, ob es sich nicht auch bei den Knochenveränderungen in meinem Fall um heterotope Lymphome mit aggressivem Wachstum gehandelt hat. Dann hätte also hier eine aleukämische Lymphadenose vorgelegen, welche als frühestes Symptom die mehrfach erwähnten Gelenk- und Knochen-



veränderungen gegeben und sich erst später zu einer lymphatischen Leukämie entwickelt hätte. Röntgenologisch lässt sich diese Frage *nicht mit Sicherheit* entscheiden, obwohl der Befund periostaler Auflagerungen sich besser mit einem entzündlichen als mit einem lymphatischen Prozess vereinigen lässt. Aber rein klinisch spricht das flüchtige Auftreten und die spontane Heilungstendenz stark für einen chronischen entzündlichen Prozess. Auch die oben erwähnten Fälle aus der Literatur geben keinen stärkeren Anhalt für eine entgegengesetzte Auffassung.

In zahlreichen Fällen von akuter und in einigen Fällen von chronischer Leukämie ist die Züchtung von Bakterien aus dem Blut gelungen. Hierbei hat es sich bei den meisten Fällen um nekrotisierende Prozesse in der Mundhöhle gehandelt, die günstige Eintrittspforten für die Bakterien bildeten, ausserdem ist ja in jedem Fall mit der Herabsetzung der Widerstandskraft gegen Infektionen zu rechnen, die mit jeder Leukämie einhergeht, weshalb der Bakterienbefund oft als eine zu der Leukämie sekundäre Infektion aufzufassen ist. Im hier vorliegenden Fall wurden mehrfach Bakterien aus dem Blute gezüchtet, ehe das Blutbild leukämisch wurde oder sich anderweitige sichere Zeichen der Lymphadenose einstellten.

Bei Betrachtung der Krankengeschichte dürfte hier zweifellos das Vorliegen einer multiplen chronischen Osteomyelitis, hervorgerufen durch Staphylokokken, konstatiert worden sein, und zwar mehrere Monate lang mit annähernd normalen Blutbild, ehe man Anlass fand, eine chronische leukämische Lymphadenose zu diagnostizieren. Leider fehlen 2 Differentialzählungen (im November und Januar), aber die Totalanzahl der Leukozyten deutete ja damals nicht auf eine Blutkrankheit hin.

Die Annahme eines zufälligen Zusammentreffens zweier relativ so seltener Krankheiten wäre wohl eine ziemlich gesuchte Erklärung. Gegen das Vorliegen einer undiagnostizierten Leukämie vor der Erkrankung im September, welche sich in Übereinstimmung mit oft zu findenden Beschreibungen im Ver-



lauf einer chronischen Infektionskrankheit gebessert hätte und latent geworden wäre, spricht sowohl die Tatsache, dass Pat. vorher völlig gesund war — sie stand unter ständiger ärztlicher Aufsicht —, sowie die Tatsache, dass sie auch unter einer 3 Monate langen Beobachtungszeit im Krankenhaus nicht einmal zu der Zeit, wo ihre Sepsis einen anscheinend günstigeren Verlauf nahm, irgend welche Zeichen einer leukämischen Lymphadenose aufwies, bis dieselbe plötzlich rasch zu voller Entwicklung kam.

Alles spricht also dafür, dass wir es hier mit einer Staphylokokkensepsis mit multiplen Knochenherden zu tun haben, die nach Verlauf einiger Monate das Bild einer chronischen leukämischen Lymphadenose annahm, und dass wir uns zwischen diesen beiden Krankheiten einen inneren Zusammenhang zu denken haben.

Abgesehen von den zahlreichen Fällen, bei denen die Bakterien nur als eine sekundäre Infektion zu einer Leukämie zu betrachten sind — in dem hier beschriebenen Fall kann es sich nicht gerne um etwas derartiges handeln — kann man sich die folgenden beiden Möglichkeiten denken:

1. Die Bakterien sind die direkte Ursache der akuten Leukämie, die dann also nicht als eine besondere Krankheit zu betrachten ist, sondern als eine Form von Sepsis mit einer eigenartigen Reaktion seitens der blutbildenden Organe. Diese Ansicht wird u. a. von STERNBERG hinsichtlich der akuten Myeloblastenleukämie vertreten. Fälle von septischen Infektionen, z. B. Angina, Karbunkel, Obduktionsinfektionen, mit nachfolgender lymphatischer Reaktion und sowohl absoluter wie relativer Lymphozytenvermehrung und Lymphdrüsen- und Milzschwellung sind von mehreren Verfassern (CABOT, TÜRK, MARCHAND u. a.) beschrieben worden. Diese Fälle sind im allgemeinen nach einem akuten Verlauf genesen. TÜRK ist der Meinung, dass solche Fälle von lymphatischer Reaktion sich nicht prinzipiell von der akuten Leukämie unterscheiden, sondern mit dieser gleichartig sind, und dass also eine Infektion die Ursache beider ist.

2. Andere, wie v. DOMARUS und HERZ, stellen sich ei-

nen mehr mittelbaren Zusammenhang zwischen Infektion und Leukämie vor und zwar so, dass die erstere, auch wenn sie zeitlich weit zurückliegt, eine Schwächung der hämatopoetischen Organe hervorruft, und dadurch den Boden für die Leukämie bereitet, welche letztere dann also auf irgend eine andere auslösende Ursache zurückzuführen ist.

Die Beobachtungen, die zu den beiden hier besprochenen Auffassungen geführt haben, sind hauptsächlich bei der akuten Leukämie gemacht worden. Bei der chronischen Form hat sich nur sehr schwer ein Zusammenhang mit einer vorhergehenden Infektionskrankheit nachweisen lassen. Aus diesem Gesichtspunkt erbietet mein Fall, der trotz seines raschen Verlaufes doch sowohl auf Grund seiner klinischen Symptomatologie sowie des pathologisch-anatomischen Befundes stark an eine chronische Leukämie erinnert, recht grosses Interesse.

Wie man sich den ätiologischen Zusammenhang bei dem hier beschriebenen Fall im Einzelnen denken soll, lässt sich wohl nicht mit Sicherheit sagen, aber die folgende rein hypothetische Vorstellung erscheint motiviert. Eine schleichende septische Infektion mit Staphylokokken greift nach und nach das Knochenmark in mehreren langen und kurzen Röhrenknochen an. Anfangs reagieren die blutbildenden Organe in der bei septischen Infektionen gewöhnlichen Weise mit einer mässigen Leukozytose, bei der man Granulozyten in der für das Alter der Pat. normalen Anzahl findet. Allmählich wird jedoch, vielleicht auf Grund der multiplen Herde, die Fähigkeit myeloischen Gewebes zur Bildung von Granulozyten geschwächt, und das lymphoide Gewebe in den verschiedenen Organen des Körpers wird zu einer hyperplastischen Reaktion gereizt.

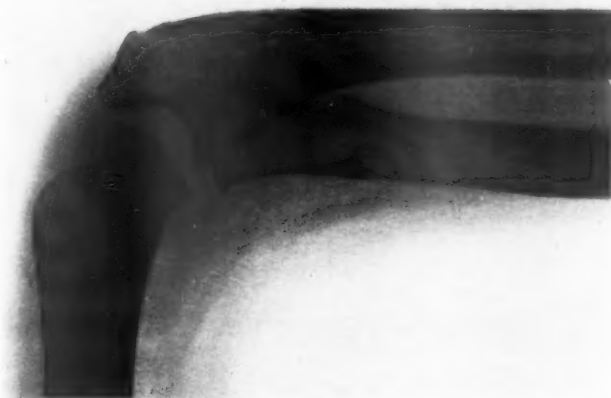
In diesem Zusammenhang kann man, ohne eine entschiedene Stellung einzunehmen, an ZIEGLERS von vielen widersprochene Theorie über den Antagonismus zwischen dem lymphatischen und myeloiden System des Körpers denken, sowie an seine Annahme, dass eine durch eine Infektion verursachte Gleichgewichtsstörung zwischen diesen beiden, zu einer lymphatischen resp. myeloischen Leukämie führen kann.



19/12 27



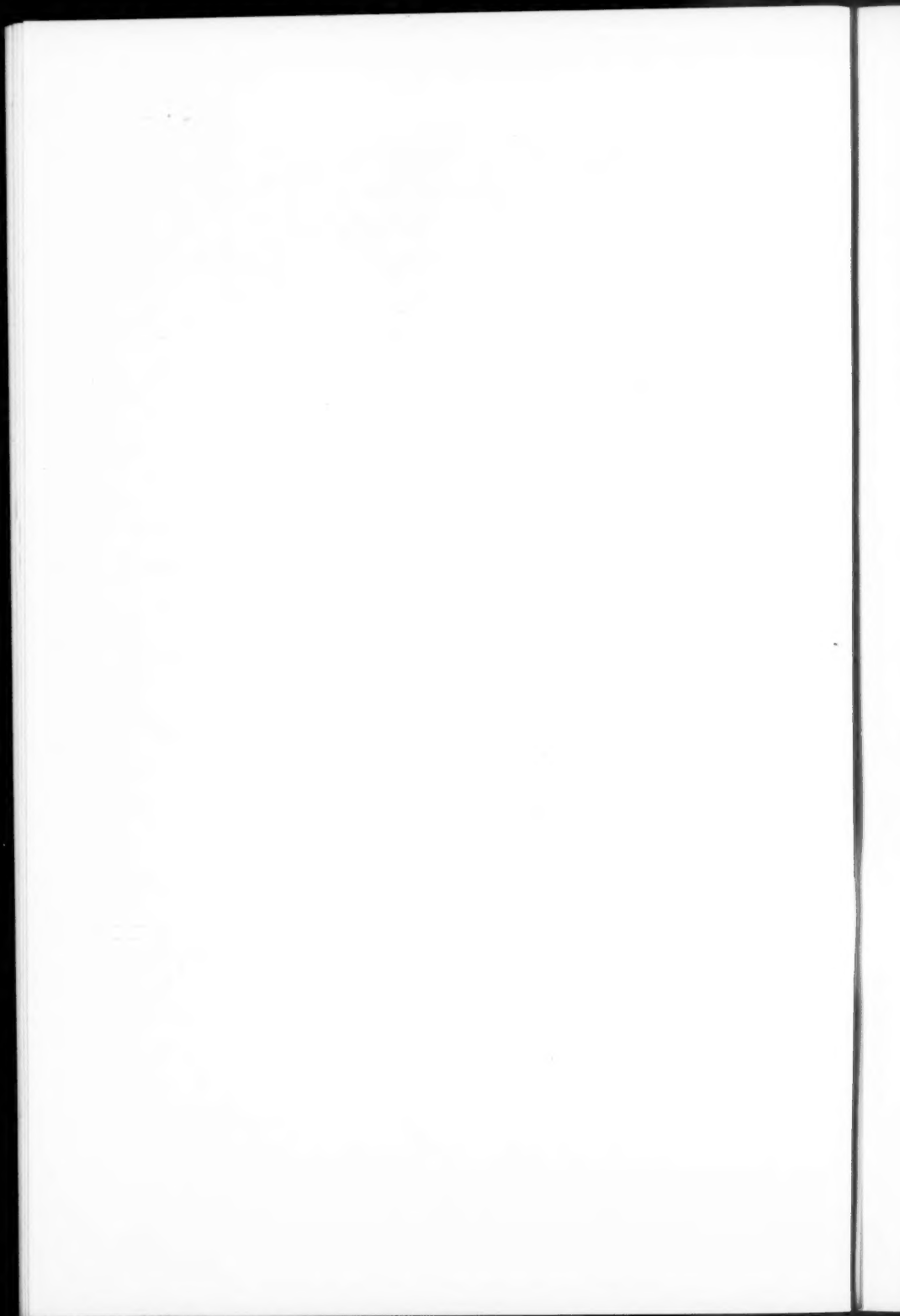
19/1 28



19/1 28

Röntgenaufnahmen des rechten Vorderarmes am 19/12 27 und 19/1 28 und  
des linken Ellenbogengelenkes am 19/1 28.

Lundholm.



Einen Beweis in der einen oder anderen Richtung für die interessante und viel debattierte Frage nach der Ätiologie und Pathogenese der Leukämie kann natürlich ein einzelner Fall wie der hier vorliegende nicht erbringen, aber da die Reihenfolge der Erscheinungen: akute Erkrankung mit Polyarthritis — multiple Osteitiden — Staphylokokkämie — lymphatische Lymphadenose von chronischem Typus — in ihrer zeitlichen Aufeinanderfolge ziemlich klar dasteht, erscheint dieser Fall als kasuistischer Beitrag zur Beleuchtung dieser Frage geeignet.

#### Literaturverzeichnis.

- BARRENSCHEEN: Zur Frage der akuten Leukämie. W. kl. W. 1912.  
BENJAMIN: Erkrankungen des Blutes und der blutbildenden Organe in Pfand-  
ler und Schlossmanns Handbuch der Kinderheilkunde 1923.  
v. DOMARUS: Die Leukämien und HERZ: Die akute Leukämie in Kraus  
und Brugsch, Spezielle Pathologie und Therapie. Bd. VIII, Bluter-  
krankungen.  
HAENISCH und QUERNER: Über Tumorbildungen bei leukämischen Er-  
krankungen besonders im Skelettsystem. Zeitschr. f. klin. Med. Bd.  
88, 1919.  
JAGIE-SCHIFFNER: Über lymphatische Reaktionen. W. m. W. 1920.  
KAULITZ: Unusual forms of periosteal elevation. Am. Journ. of Diseases of  
children. 33, 1927.  
LINDBOM: Studier öfver akut Leukämi. Sv. Läkarsällsk. Handlingar 1919.  
PFÖRRINGER: Ein Fall von Leukämie mit tumorartigen zu Spontanfrakturen  
führenden Markwucherungen. F. d. Röntg. XX. 1913.  
STERNBERG: Über akute Leukämie W. kl. W. 1911, 1920 u. 1924.  
TAYLOR: Periosteal changes in lymphatic leukämi. Radiologi 6, 1926.

**A Reply to Prof. Agduhr's Criticism of my Paper: "General cell degeneration a result of vitamine A deficiency. Cod liver oil in large doses".**

By

**P. HENRIKSEN**, Oslo.

Prof. Agduhr relates that the results of his investigation on the injurious effects of cod liver oil were »very ill received in certain quarters, especially those with mercantile interests». In order to avoid any misconception, I wish to state that I have never, in the course of my research work, been inspired by any mercantile interests whatever, nor received any sort of economical or other support from any quarter. Prof. Agduhr's statement that his results have been »verified in all essential points» at the pharmacological institute of the university at Oslo must be based on a misunderstanding.

Agduhr's investigation is in my opinion incomplete, as it includes neither the development of the pathological process nor the process of healing. He gives a detailed description of the symptoms of the final catastrophe, but forgets that the development of the process in the living body and its internal relations are the interesting features. Agduhr is therefore not fully acquainted with the important chemical and morphological changes in all the cell nuclei and the medullary sheaths of the nerves.

Pigment atrophy and cellular regression (»transformation into connective tissue») are common phenomena appearing in the muscles when the nerves have been cut or when there

are changes in the blood composition resulting from endocrine disturbances, toxins, infections or nutritional disturbances, and are not, as Agduhr believes, specific injuries caused by cod liver oil. The more sporadically appearing tissue changes, waxy and hyaline degeneration and other degenerative changes were insignificant in my animals, which were kept on a good and adequate diet. Agduhr regards the oedema as a mechanical consequence of the heart disease. Observation shows that there is a parallel development of the process in the heart and the rest of the body. The swelling of the cell nuclei and the increased liquid content of the tissues appear before cellular regression, but the general oedema does not set in until near the end.

Agduhr's experiments are to my mind inept and misleading as far as their purpose of finding out the type of injury caused by cod liver oil is concerned.

From the results of my own experiments, I judge that the smallest dose to cause any injury is between 1 and 2 gms. per kilogram body weight (about 1.4 gms. per kg.), and I thought this agreed fairly well with what Agduhr himself had found. But now he maintains that he has seen anatomical and functional lesions in the heart after much smaller doses. This difference can probably be explained by the difference in our experimental procedure, and possibly also by our respective methods of examining the injuries.

In his series of experiments, nos. II to VII, Agduhr gives the mice a constant quantity of cod liver oil, while the basic diet is varied in the different series. The cod liver oil dose is 0.1 c.c. for young mice weighing about 10 gms., making 10 gms. per kilogram body weight. As this dose is not increased with the animal's growth, it amounts to 4 gms. per kilogram when the animal weighs 25 gms. But even this dose is so far above the non-injurious limit that the effects are sure to present themselves.

There is no doubt that the anatomical changes vary when the basic diet is varied; in this I agree with Agduhr. But it is necessary to differentiate between the changes caused by

the basic diet alone and those caused by a combination of it and the cod liver oil. Wheat bread and water with 1.9 per cent. salt is an insufficient diet, even though the animals can survive a long time, and the anatomical changes are not conspicuous. If an overdose of cod liver oil is given, one may not without further ado gather all the anatomical changes under the heading of »cod liver oil lesions». It is still worse to do as Agduhr did in his group VII, giving the animals a basic diet (wheat bread) heated to 90° C. for ten days in order to destroy the vitamins. These animals are sure to die, even if they are given cod liver oil, and irrespective of the size of the dose. What connection such experiments have with the question of cod liver oil injuries is not plain to me. It is impossible to judge to what extent the changes are due to deficiencies in the basic diet or to the administration of cod liver oil. When two such factors combine to produce an injury, one may not reason that the resulting injury is the sum of the effects of the two simple factors. The two together may give rise to an injury greater than the sum of their effects. On the other hand, the effects of the one factor may to a certain degree neutralize those of the other.

If the effects of cod liver oil in varying doses are to be elucidated, there is to my mind no better way of doing so than to give the animals an in every respect adequate basic diet; for this purpose I know of none better than the »complete diet» used by vitamine investigators. One will then obtain uniform, regular cod liver oil effects, without disturbing degenerations of extraneous origin. Agduhr's discovery that rats reacted less reliably than mice may be due to his method of experimentation. It is to be remembered that cellular regression is a vital phenomenon, and that the greatest reaction will be obtained when the injurious factor is strong enough only to interrupt differentiation, but still stimulate the growth of new protoplasmic cells. When it is stronger than this, as was the case in Agduhr's series VII, the inevitable result will be a preponderance of the degenerative changes, while the regressive ones will be less pronounced.



When Agduhr maintains that he is able, with the aid of Dr. Stenström's electrocardiograms, to demonstrate anatomical and functional injuries as results of the administration of 0.1 c.c. of cod liver oil daily per kilogram body weight, I may be permitted to ask to what other treatment these animals have been simultaneously subjected. I cannot believe that these injuries are caused solely by cod liver oil.

Changes in the bone system can be followed on the roentgenograms from week to week until spontaneous fracture sets in when the cod liver oil dose is above the non-injurious limit. When the dose is reduced below this limit, the fracture heals and the bone tissue deposits become calcified. At the post mortem examination, corresponding changes will be found in the nerves, muscles and all the organs. It is therefore justified to demand further information before accepting the electrocardiograms as proof.

Agduhr has found a misprint in my paper, and regards it as a plain example of my »average objectivity». It is referred to 1—Fig. 6, in place of Pl. 11—Fig. 26. I noticed this mistake myself in the proof sheet, but am unable to say whether I forgot to correct it, or whether the correction was overlooked in the printing.

Of course, it is regrettable that so misleading a misprint has been neglected that Agduhr was incapable of finding the only illustration to which reference could have been made. However, Agduhr himself has had to retract a misprint, but I fail to discover that it has made any permanent dent in his assurance.

Since the above was written, I have with the greatest interest read the beautifully lucid and conclusive paper by Herlitz, Jundell and Wahlgren in the last number of *Acta Pædiatrica*, viz., »Schädigungen, besonders des Herzens, durch antirachitische Mittel». Here, the authors report that cellular regression (»Proliferation des interstitiellen Bindegewebes») appears when either *irradiated* or *non-irradiated ergosterin* or *yolks of eggs* are added to an already entirely adequate diet. The same effect is obtained by irradiating the animals with a

mercury vapour lamp. This corroborates the supposition that cellular regression is a general phenomenon which may serve as a measure for the injurious effects of foodstuffs, stimulants or medicines. It then remains to be demonstrated that there are two roads from cellular regression («Proliferation des interstitiellen Bindegewebes»), the one leading further on to distinctly degenerative cell forms or undifferentiated scar tissue, and the other returning to newly differentiated cells in the muscles, nerves and bones when the injurious factor is removed in time.

Nature illustrates in a much more telling manner than our laboratory experiments the severe changes which may result in the structure of cells from one-sided, deficient nourishment. In order to get an opportunity of studying the influence of nourishment on cell structure, I took an appointment as ship's doctor on the whaling vessel *Hektor* on an expedition to South Shetland during the whaling season 1928—29. In this period of time I had plenty of occasion of investigating these problems on whales, seals and penguins, all of them degenerate species removed from their proper environment and subsisting on a monotonous diet.

The right whale and the penguin live on crustaceans, which are also eaten by the cod and are the source from which the cod liver receives its vitamin A. The sperm whale has teeth and lives on cuttlefish. Seals eat fish and their diet is somewhat more varying.

In all these animals one finds cellular regression, «transformation into connective tissue» as Agduhr calls it. The type of degeneration varies in the different species. The animals which live on crustaceans show a type of degeneration which is so like that seen in rats and mice which have been overfed on cod liver oil, that it is justifiable to consider the two types as practically identical.

One finds a strong tendency to caryolysis in all the organs. One sees groups of cells in which the nuclei are deeply stained and compact; these exhibit beginning degeneration. Most of the nuclei are swollen, indistinct and grey or greyish blue in

colour; these are undergoing resorption. In large parts of the muscles and nerves one finds not a single distinct nucleus (staining with haematoxylin and van Gieson's mixture). One sees very little of the blue (haematoxylin), while picric acid and fuchsin are much in evidence. The muscle fibers are either light greyish yellow, generally with some coarse striation, or they are fused in irregular masses with irregular reddish striae and unstained spaces between. Sometimes one sees only free fibrils. In cardiac as well as in skeletal muscle, one finds more or less evidence of cellular regression in the form of reddish yellow threads of protoplasm, and entirely undifferentiated pale cells, or the intervening stages between these.

In the nervous system, there is a pronounced loss of differentiated elements. I had to seek for a long time before I found a nerve that looked fairly normal, and in order to be sure, I followed this nerve all the way into the spinal canal. It was as thick as an ordinary lead pencil, and I made both cross sections and longitudinal sections, and stained with the Weigert stain. I did not find a single entirely normal nerve fiber, and only in a few bundles as thick as a sewing needle was there any real nervous structure. One such bundle contained homogeneous black fibers with no differentiation between the medullary sheath and the axis cylinder; here there was beginning degeneration with diffusion of the myelin. In another bundle, the fibers showed double contours and normal structure, but they were pale, greyish yellow and deficient in myelin. Still another bundle consisted of an undulating line of fibers with the remnants of nerve fibers in between. One finds every possible intermediary stage from indisputable nerve fibers to entirely undifferentiated scar tissue or »connective tissue». Each nerve fiber is surrounded by a layer of structureless tissue which is probably, because it contains isolated new myelin fibers, nerve tissue which has degenerated. The spinal canal at the foramen occipitale in a whale weighing 73 000 kgs. is about 12 by 14 cm. in width. The spinal cord is here 1.8 by 2 cm. The rest of the canal is occupied by firm scar tissue. The optic nerves are 0.6 cm. in diameter and show

the same deficiency in nerve fibers as the other nerves. It is surrounded by the same kind of scar tissue sheath, 6 cm. in thickness; this tissue is so hard that it is very difficult to cut even with a sharp knife. The posterior lobe of the hypophysis is small and atrophied; in myelin staining only a few places become faintly grey. In a rorqual (fin whale), the anterior lobe weighed 32 gms., and the posterior one, 2 gms. The suprarenal bodies I repeatedly sought in their ordinary location at the anterior pole of the kidneys as well as nearer the vertebral column, but I never found any. Probably they are atrophied.

The sperm whale which has teeth and lives on cuttlefish shows degeneration of another type. In all the organs and tissues, there is increased affinity to haematoxylin, giving a blueish tinge to the protoplasm. Pycnotic nuclei are very numerous. While there are one or two nuclei here and there in the muscles of the right whale, in sections from the sperm whale there are groups from two to twenty small nuclei in the corners of the cross section of many fibers. These nuclei are pycnotic, of irregular shape and closely crowded, and contain little protoplasm. Both in the longitudinal and the cross sections there are large areas of cellular regression with bright purple threads of protoplasm and transitory formations in different shades of blue and red merging into the clear cells of undifferentiated degeneration tissue. The nerve fibers are deeply coloured by the Weigert stain, but there is no sharp demarcation between the axis cylinders and the medullary sheaths. Each nerve in the sperm whale, as well as in the right whale, is surrounded by tissue deficient in nuclei, stained purple with haematoxylin and van Gieson's mixture, smoke-coloured with Weigert's stain, and containing isolated fairly definitely differentiated young nerve fibers here and there. This tissue is undoubtedly degenerate nerve tissue, and the final result of the process is thus the same as in the right whale although the road by which it is reached is a different one. The differentiated cell elements are replaced by undifferentiated degeneration tissue.

Cellular regression as well as regeneration of new tissue elements and degeneration are more pronounced in the sperm whale than in the right whale, in whom the pathological process appears to be more sluggish.

The staining reactions depend on changes in the cell myelin, which is located mainly in the chromatin of the nuclei and in the medullary sheaths of the nerve fibers. In this connection it is interesting to learn that the oils obtained from the different types of whales differ in their chemical composition. I have thus been told that the oil from the sperm whale is richer in free fatty acids. An investigation of the chemical conditions in these animals may possibly be of value in solving the problems relating to vitamin A.

There is a distinct difference in the bone systems of these animals in that the right whale has spongy bones, while the sperm whale has bones which are hard, compact and ivory-like.

Seals eat fish and live on a more mixed diet. They, too, show distinct signs of degeneration, most like those found in the sperm whale. There are more signs of regeneration, however, less of degeneration.

One finds distinct and extensive regressive changes in the nerves and muscles; there is bright red protoplasm containing less of both the yellow colour of picric acid and the blue one of haematoxylin than is the case in whales. There is a stronger tendency to regeneration of fairly well differentiated new cell elements. The nerve fibers lie close together with hardly any degenerate tissue between. In a crab-eating seal weighing 140 kgs., the foramen occipitale was 2 by 3 cm. in width and the spinal cord was 0.8 cm. by 1.5. In a Weddell seal weighing 74 kgs., the spinal cord was 1.5 cm. by 1, which was almost half the size of that in a whale that weighed 70 000 kgs. Seals have a well developed brain with numerous gyri and a distinct demarcation between medulla and cortex. The enormous masses of undifferentiated scar tissue which were seen in whales were to be seen in seals in neither the nervous organs of the cranium, nor the spinal cord, nor the peripheral

nerves; only soft connective tissue was found here. The posterior lobe of the hypophysis and the suprarenal bodies were well developed, and as in the nerves, a deep black colour was obtained with the Weigert stain.

What is meant by a »toxic» influence? Is every agent carried with the blood and having an injurious effect on the activities of the cells to be called toxic? If it is, this conception will be wider than it has been up to now, and will be entirely different from the generally accepted meaning of the word. One may on this basis maintain that cuttlefish is poisonous for the sperm whale, crustaceans for the right whale, and cod liver oil for rats.

There is nothing new in the information that one may consume food and drink in such a manner as to fall ill. This fact has, in my opinion, recieved entirely too little attention; I believe that the greatest value of Agdur's scientific studies lies in the fact, that they have demonstrated the necessity of making the changes in the cells which result from changes in the chemical composition of the blood, the subject of extensive research. Every branch of medical science should benefit by the work of the pathologists along these lines.

The pathological changes resulting from the use of cod liver oil constitute a favourable field of study on which to begin the investigation of general cell diseases. One can not be blind to the fact that Agduhr has devoted extensive and conscientious work to the problems of cod liver oil consumption. The fact that he nevertheless fails to clear up these matters is probably due to the circumstance that he, like so many other pathologists, carries out his investigations in a manner which does not build on our present knowledge of physics and chemistry. »Staining reactions» are carried out on »tissues», the isolated constituents of which have no constant composition. The cells of the body are constantly being made over and the changes are not slight, for which reason the staining reactions show what changes the cells have undergone, but they do not always show which tissue the cells have come from. Water solutions which penetrate protoplasm but

not fatty substances are used for reactions on nervous tissue without taking into account physical and chemical changes in the myelin or changes in the ratio of fat and myelin to protoplasm.

Instead of studies along these lines, we are given accounts of cell changes, the relations among which and the real significance of which nobody knows, and in the production of which inflammation, degeneration and reparative processes have joined. If the pathologists are to help us understand the important facts of pathological processes, they must work with clear conceptions.

Cellular *regression* is an intermediate condition between regeneration and degeneration, and may develop in either direction.

*Degeneration* takes place in the cells themselves in that their anatomical structure and chemical composition changes. In this condition, the differentiated tissues lack stability, the proliferative power is decreased and the function is impaired, in short, the *vitality is lowered*.

In *inflammation*, the *vitality* of the tissue *is increased*, and there is hyperaemia, emigration, exudation, proliferation and fagocytosis.

It may be difficult to distinguish between *active* cell-proliferation during inflammation and the *passive crowding* of the nuclei, which follows as a result of tissue-resorption in the course of degeneration. This has been the cause of confusion on an other important point.

The development of the process clears up the different character of the two processes.



## Proceedings of the Pediatric Section, Stockholm, 1927—1928.

Edited by

**N. MALMBERG.**

Secretary to the Section.

**Meeting Oct. 8, 1927, at "Kronprinsessan Lovisas Vårdanstalt".**

1. Various business of the section. Prof. W. WERNSTEDT was elected chairman for the year 1927—1928.
2. W. WERNSTEDT: *Pulmonary case for diagnosis.*
3. W. WERNSTEDT: *Some meningeal cases for more detailed diagnosis.*
4. N. YGBERG: *Demonstration of the cubicle ward of the surgical pavilion.*
5. A. WALLGREN: *Endemic outbreak of erythema nodosum in school.*

On Jan. 16, 1926 a consumptive, greatly contagious girl entered one of the forms in a board-school, the form consisting of 34 children at the age of about 10. On March 13 one of the girls in that form was found to have erythema nodosum and from this day till May 20 altogether 12 children were taken ill with erythema, and in addition 6 were having periods of pyrexia lasting  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —7 weeks without any demonstrable cause. On examination all of the children gave positive tuberculin reaction and 13, among which were the 6 children with pyrexia, presented radiological recent hilum changes.

The erythema nodosum is regarded by the speaker to be the result of the tuberculous infection; there was no other cause to be found. In the parallel forms and among the other children in the school there were no ailments to speak of in the same space of time, whether in the nature of erythema or any other conditions. With the knowledge we possess of the connection existing between tuberculous infection and erythema nodosum there is of course nothing remarkable in erythema having arisen



after contact with the greatly infectious girl. What is remarkable is that the tuberculous infection in so many cases led to erythema. There is nothing in support of the infecting virus being of importance, nor is there any preference to any particular age. On the other hand, the time of the year, the spring, in which the infection commenced, is probably of some pathogenetic import but of still greater importance is the fact that so many children with disposition for this kind of reaction should have chanced to collect in one and the same form of the school. Most cases of erythema nodosum occur in the spring. That disposition plays a great part is very often exemplified, such as the frequent occurrence of the condition in certain human races, families existing where several of the members have had erythema etc.

The periods of pyrexia to which the other 6 children had been subjects also seem to have been occasioned by the tuberculous infection; in all the cases there were clear evidence of recent changes in the hilum glands.

This endemic outbreak of erythema nodosum proves with all the force of a biological experiment that it may arise from a tuberculous infection and favours the view of erythema being a part-phenomenon in the production of allergia after tuberculous infection.

6. C. NORDGREN: *Some cases of diabetes treated with synthalin.*

Synthalin has not been used alone in any case but combined with insulin (Leo) in four cases. Dosage according to Frank's schema with 5 doses for 3 days and then one day's interval.

In a girl, aged 10, who had to have 14+12 units (Leo) of insulin, one was able, thanks to synthalin, to reduce the dose to 3+2. At first there was malaise but this was followed by well-being with increase in weight; after three months, however, there was an increased loss of appetite wherefore the synthalin had to be reduced but not entirely left off.

In a boy, aged 8, one was able to reduce the insulin from 8+6 to 5+2 by simultaneously administering synthalin but by a reason of poor appetite and malaise the synthalin had subsequently to be left off altogether.

A girl, aged 4, began to vomit blood and became comatous. Was then given the same dose of insulin as used prior to the synthalin experiment.

In a girl, aged 8 who took 5+4 units (Leo) of insulin the experiments had to be given up on account of marked anorexia. Her insulin dose had then to be increased to 7+6 units.

In two cases, therefore, there was a decided effect on the course of diabetes while in two others there was rather an aggravation of the condition showing how differently the preparation may affect different individuals. The by-effects, however, particularly anorexia, malaise and vomiting, are so marked that in its present form the usefulness of the preparation in diabetes in children would seem rather small.

7. A. WALLGREN: *An epidemic outbreak of icterus.*

The frequency of catarrhal icterus in Gothenburg is usually fairly small but in 1925 the number of cases is suddenly increased reaching five times the highest previous number. This aggregation of cases continued though to a less extent also during 1926. During these two years there were probably in all 2,000 cases. In similarity to other acute infectious diseases catarrhal icterus (epidemic hepatitis) is a children's disease with maximal frequency during at the age of 5—10. The less disposition of the disease shown by adults may, like is the case in some other infectious diseases, be due to the fact that they in childhood passed through a typical or abortive infection. The sporadic cases occurring in non-epidemic times are clinically of the same type as the epidemic cases. Also in the sporadic cases there is the same predilection for childhood and the same tendency as in the epidemic cases to occur during the cold season. The incubation time estimated by LINDSTEDT to 2—4 weeks for the sporadic cases is in 9 of the epidemic cases also found to have been 2—4 weeks. The fact that the cases are apt to occur during the winter is against the condition being an alimentary infection. It seems quite certain that the disease is not transmitted like, e.g. typhus, but rather like influenza. In favour of this is also the fact that contagion has occurred when the children have been warded in general wards and that in one case the condition occurred in an infant that all the time had been exclusively fed on the breast and whose mother was in good health. In three cases the issue was fatal. In one of these one found the typical appearance of acute yellow atrophy of the liver. In the two others there were also parenchymatous changes in the liver, consisting of round cell infiltrations, cell necrosis etc. In no case was there any evidence of mucous embolus in the orifice of the common bile-duct. On the other hand a certain amount of pathogenetic importance for the clinical picture can probably be ascribed to the large lymph-adenitic enlargements in the hilum of the liver found in all three cases and which must surely have

caused compression of the bile-duct. This probably explains the irregular secretion of bile to the intestine. In one case the disease gradually led to cirrhosis of the liver (»hob-nail»).

8. O. NAGLO: *Some observations on the facialis phenomenon.*

During the last five years more detailed notes have been made at »Kronprinsessan Lovisas Vårdanstalt» on the facialis phenomenon in each patient admitted.

Professor WERNSTEDT has pointed out that the upper and lower branches of the facial nerve react differently and he has formed the impression that the lower branches in older children preferably give a positive facialis reaction or a stronger positive reaction where such phenomenon occurs at all while in infants the upper branches seem to be more irritable.

Of 3,700 children examined at this hospital 553 show a positive reaction, i.e. 15 per cent. Of these children with positive reaction 75 per cent show this to be most marked in the lower branches, 11 per cent most marked in the upper branches while 14 per cent show a similar reaction in both branches.

With regard to the different ages it has been established that in children under 2 years the facialis phenomenon is positive in 7 per cent, in children between 2 and 3 years positive in 11 per cent, in children between 3 and 4 years in 23 per cent and in children between 4 and 13 years in 20 per cent of the children investigated.

Regarding the occurrence of the facialis phenomenon in the different branches it was found to be of positive reaction in the upper branches: between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 year in 84 per cent, between 1 and 2 years in 56 per cent, between 3 and 4 years in 17 per cent and between 4 and 12 years in 5 per cent.

It is clear, therefore, that children over 2 years show more often a positive facialis phenomenon in the lower branches.

The investigation has further established that the facialis phenomenon occurs more often in certain diseased conditions than others, above all in 90 per cent of the spasmophilic cases. In 36 per cent of these cases the reaction is most marked in the upper branches, in 57 per cent of equal strength in both branches and in 7 per cent more markedly positive in the lower branches.

In neuropathic patients positive reaction occurs in 44 per cent. 10 per cent of these children have a positive phenomenon in the upper branches and 90 per cent in the lower branches. These cases are nearly always made up of children over 2 years of age.

In non-neuropathic children the facial phenomenon occurs in 9 per cent.

In erythema nodosum the facial phenomenon is also obviously very usual, occurring in 20 per cent of cases admitted to this hospital.

Children treated for pulmonary tuberculosis, tbc. of lymphatic glands and bones show a positive facial phenomenon in 10 per cent.

In children with meningitis the facial phenomenon does not seem to be particularly common. Of cases admitted here it has only occurred in 5 per cent.

The facialis phenomenon occurs about evenly distributed over all the months of the year in older children and not in aggregated members as in spasmophilic cases.

Besides the facial phenomenon brisk reflexes are often generally present. In neuropathic patients the knee-jerks are brisk in 60 per cent and the peroneal phenomenon in about 5 per cent.

9. C. NORDGREN: *The facialis phenomenon, galvanic irritability and the blood-calcium at different ages.*

Collection of 100 children with positive facialis phenomenon in which the nerve-response to galvanism and the calcium-content in the blood had been investigated.

Of these children 45 (45 per cent) showed increased nerve response to galvanism (i.e. cathodal opening contraction below 5 mill. amp.) and 55 (55 per cent) normal response to galvanism (C.O.C. over 5 mill. amp.). At the different ages, on the other hand, among those 0—2 years old, 11 children of 12 (92 per cent) showed an increased and one only (8 per cent) a normal response to galvanism. In children 2—15 years old, again, 34 of 88 (39 per cent) showed an increased and 54 (61 per cent) normal response to galvanism.

Among the 45 children with increased galvanic response 14 (31 per cent) had a calcium content in the blood below 9 mgm. % and 31 (69 per cent) above 9 mgm. %. In the group 0—2 years old, on the other hand, 10 of 11 (91 per cent) showed  $\text{Ca} < 9$  and 1 (9 per cent)  $\text{Ca} > 9$ . In the group 2—15 years  $\text{Ca}$  was  $< 9$  in 4 cases only out of 34 (12 per cent) and  $> 9$  in 30 (88 per cent).

Of the 55 children showing normal galvanic response one found  $\text{Ca} < 9$  in 4 cases (7 per cent) and in the rest (93 per cent)  $\text{Ca} > 9$  mgm. %. In the group 0—2 years there was only one child and this had  $\text{Ca} > 9$ . The 54 children 2—15 years old

showed in 4 cases (7 per cent)  $\text{Ca} < 9$  and in 50 cases (93 per cent)  $\text{Ca} > 9$  mgm %.

The reason why children, 0—2 years old, with positive facialis phenomenon show increased galvanic response and low values for calcium so much more often as compared with older children would seem chiefly to be the presence of spasmophilia at this age which may cause increased mechanical (facialis and peroneal phenomena etc.) and galvanic irritability and also the fact that these children have a lowered Ca-content. The importance of the facialis phenomenon would therefore also seem to be materially different in small and older children; the line between the two categories would have to be drawn approximately at the age of two when also the spasmophilic manifestations (convulsions, tetany and laryngospasm) as a rule disappear.

The spasmophilic children do not always present a positive facialis phenomena (occurs in 60—90 per cent). Reference made to 4 cases of certain spasmophilia (convulsions and laryngospasm at the hospital). Two of these cases (8 and 11 months old respectively) had negative facialis response but increased response to galvanism and a value for the blood-calcium of 8 and 5.6 mgm. % respectively. In the two other cases (6 and 7 months old respectively) the facialis reaction was negative and the response to galvanism normal but yet the calcium content reduced (7.4 and 6.9 mgm. % respectively).

10. W. WERNSTEDT: *Demonstration of a new sphygmomanometer and a head-mirror with face-protection.*

**Meeting November 4, 1927, at the Swedish Medical Society.**

1. N. FAXÉN: *Case of myatonia congenita.*

Demonstration of a girl, aged 11 months, who since one week old had had paresis of the upper as well as lower limbs. Her arms were fixed in a position of pronation with slight flexion in the elbows. Lower limbs flexed in hip- and knee-joints. Elephantiasis-like changes in the skin, most marked in the lower limbs. All tendon reflexes absent. No response to faradism, no response to galvanic current up to 10 mill. amp. Breast-fed child, with good nutrition. Psyche normal. Treated with passive movements and possibly a little improved.

2. I. JÜNDELL: *Case of myatonia congenita.*

12—29401. *Acta paediatrica.* Vol. IX.

3. U. HJÄRNE: *Abstract of investigations into subcutaneous prophylactic vaccination against smallpox.* (KUHLE: *Monatsschrift f. Kinderheilk.* 30, 1925.)
4. H. ERNBERG: *Demonstration of a case of foetal microcephaly arisen as a result of irradiation by X-rays.*

The mother, a II-para, aged 43. The first child, aged 5, is in good health. The mother was operated upon for cancer of the breast in January 1925. Subsequently after-treatment with roentgen. In the spring of 1926 the mother became pregnant and with the view of producing abortion she was given radiological treatment over the uterus in Sept. 1926. (4—5 months of pregnancy) but without the desired effect.

The child was born on Feb. 2, 1927, full-term. Weight at birth 3,620 grm. On Aug. 1 the mother came up to »Sachska Barnsjukhuset» with the child. Extract from the condition as then reported: Boy with a strongly developed body for his age. Head exceedingly small. Height of head measured from the point of the chin to the vertex of the skull 14 cm. Head circumference 39 cm. Circumference of chest 45,5 cm. Height 70 cm. At the examination the child is restless, exhibiting nothing but purposeless movements. He is not of the mongoloid type. Laughing for no reason. Sometimes violent shrieking without affect in either direction. Lifts and moves the head well. Unable to sit. Does not support himself. His capacity of balance in relation to his fairly good muscular tonus on attempts at sitting is exceedingly bad. Strabismus convergens. Ocular fundi pale at the periphery, discs normal. No spastic symptoms. No other malformations.

On examination on Nov. 2, 1927, the condition was unchanged. The contrast between the small head and the well developed body was still more striking. Weight 8,520 gm, height 76 cm, circumference of head 41 cm, circumference of chest 47 cm. Well marked imbecility. Does not grip, cannot sit up.

5. E. BERVEN (guest): *On damage to the foetus after radiological irradiation.*
6. E. AGDUHR (guest): *Demonstration of organic changes arisen through administration of different doses of cod-liver oil in experimental animals.*

Cod-liver oil, — the purest obtainable on the market — given to experimental animals in doses of  $\frac{1}{7}$ —5 c.c. per kg.

body-weight under different but definite conditions is a very suitable means for use in experimental pathology. *Subcutaneous oedema*, for example, can be experimentally produced in white mice with doses of 5 c.c. per kg. body weight of pure oil or better, oil in emulsion with arabic gum or as grasinol. When the basal diet was made up of white bread, McCollum's salt mixture and water oedema arose in 40—80 per cent of the animals. But even in mice who have had a very much better basal food one finds now and then on corresponding dosage of the oil subcutaneous oedema arising (see page 400—401, AGDUHR, 2).

The *blood-picture* has in all the animals used for my oil experiments (mouse, rat, rabbit, cat, calf and swine) shown changes which in most species have been considerable and of great interest. Mention will only be made here of the occurrence of numerous and extremely large thrombocytes (see AGDUHR, 3).

The *myogenous system of conduction* of impulses (Purkinje fibres etc.) in the heart of calves fed on a fully satisfactory basal diet may be injured with doses of 10 to 60 c.c. cod-liver oil without the other cell elements of the heart being damaged to any degree worth mentioning unless too large doses of oil be given (AGDUHR, 4).

*Necrosis, degeneration, haemorrhage, and other changes of different kinds* can be experimentally produced in, for example, heart, liver, adrenal glands, intestine, skeletal muscles, kidneys, lungs and bony system by doses of up to 5 c.c. of cod-liver oil per kg. body weight in the animals mentioned — most readily in rabbits and calves.

In rabbits doses of oil of 0.5—5 c.c. per kg. body weight generally give rise to considerable organic changes when using a basal diet made up of hay, oats and swedes, even if this basal diet be improved by the addition of 2.5—10 c.c. marmite and 5—15 c.c. of lemon-juice combined in different ways. (See AGDUHR, 5.) Sunlight in the summer, fresh grass or irradiation with ultra-violet rays of the animals, on the other hand, have, among others in rabbits, given much better protection against the poisonous by-effect of the oil than marmite or lemon-juice. In several cases a favourable effect on the animals has not even been noticed by the extra addition of marmite and lemon-juice. But even in rabbits which during the summer months have been fed on fresh grass large doses of oil (5 c.c. per kg.) given for a longer time have produced obvious organic changes. Among the many interesting changes in different organs that these animals present I will only mention here a disturbance in the metabolism occurring in the cells of the cardiac muscle which for the present



will be called »Q-grains degeneration». This form of destruction generally occurs in focal areas and leads to complete destruction of the muscular cells, their place being taken by partly newly-formed connective tissue.

Increased work (training) augments to some extent the organic changes produced by cod-liver oil.

Different animal species as well as animals of the same litter and sex show fairly great differences in their susceptibility to the toxicity of cod-liver oil. Gravid animals (rabbits, mice) are very much more sensitive than the non-gravid ones.

The composition of the essential food partly determines the extent to which the organs become damaged. In using a less satisfactory basal diet the administration of cod-liver oil causes greater organic changes than when in every respect a satisfactory diet is used.

Judging from changes in the electro-cardiogram (Dr. STENSTRÖM) and in the blood-picture (Dr. WESTERGREN) even man would seem to be adversely affected even by a therapeutic dose of cod-liver oil.

- 1) AGDUHR, ERIK. »Torsklevertranen under vissa betingelser — ett gift för organismen.» Svensk Veterinärtidskrift. 1925.
- 2) ——. Postnatal development under different conditions of nutrition and circumstances of functioning.  
1. The changes in the heart through the Presence of Cod-liver oil (Ol. jec. Aselli) in the Food. Acta paediatrica Vol. V. Fasc. 3—4. 1926.
- 3) ——. Changes in the organism caused by Cod-liver oil added to the Food. Acta paediatrica. Vol. VI. Fasc. 2, 1926.
- 4) ——. »Morphologische Übersicht über das myogene Reizleitungssystem des Herzens bei den Vertebraten (Gleichzeitig eine Methode für Histoexperimentelle Untersuchung des Reizleitungssystems bei Kälbern). Upsala Läkareförenings Förhandlingar. Ny följd. Bd. 33.
- 5) ——. Are the so-called »A» vitamines in Cod-liver oil the cause of its toxic effect on the Organism; and can a basal diet, complete as regards the so-called »B» and »C» vitamin content, prevent this toxic effect? Acta paediatrica. Vol. VII. Fasc. 3—4. 1927.



**Meeting February 3, 1928, at the Fever Hospital.**

1. Various business of the section.
2. A. LICHTENSTEIN: *Demonstration of the new observation pavilion of the Fever Hospital.*
3. F. WALLÉN: *Case of encephalitis in measles and chicken pox.*
4. A. LICHTENSTEIN: *A few words on protective measures adopted by the hospital against nosocomial infections.*

The speaker gave an account of the nosocomial infections at the Fever Hospital during the period 1917—1927. The different modes of entrance for the infection were discussed as also the measures adopted to prevent nosocomial infection.

He emphasized the importance of supplementing the data submitted by relatives by data collected from schools and children's Home Institutions and gave an account of the system adopted for this purpose at the Fever Hospital. Spoke in favour of a rational system of quarantine.

5. H. RHODIN: *Blood examination in measles.*
6. A. LICHTENSTEIN: *On measles prophylaxis in convalescents after acute infections.*

The speaker gave an account of the reasons why prophylaxis by convalescence serum had failed in measles. The most important of these are: poor serum —, suggested mixed serum from several donors — too late prophylaxis, too small doses of serum and lastly certain diseased conditions in those treated apparently rendering a prophylactic treatment difficult.

Patient with scarlet fever and diphtheria as well as convalescents after these illnesses cannot be protected by the same doses of serum as healthy children. In order to obtain good results it is necessary, particularly in scarlet fever but also in diphtheria, to give many times greater doses than to healthy patients. Similar conditions possibly prevail in other infectious fevers.

7. K. WEJDLING: *Case of convulsions in whooping-cough.*

Boy, aged 5 months (J. no. 16, 1928). The second child of two. No previous infectious diseases. Full-time child, natural confinement. Weight at birth 4,000 grm. Breast-fed for the first

fortnight, subsequently milk mixture, latterly 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  litre  $\frac{1}{2}$ -milk. Patient lives with a family where one child has whooping-cough. Patient has been coughing since the beginning of Dec. 1927. Since one week before admission has had occasional whoopings, four in all. Has then been vomiting a white mucus, become blue and stiff, and after the coughing bouts has had convulsions all over the body. The last fit at 10 o'clock in the evening, on Jan. 4, 1928. The temperature has never been taken at home but sometimes the child has felt warm. Was admitted to the Fever Hospital the same evening at 11.50 p.m.

Notes on the condition on admission: Condition not particularly impaired, temp. 37° 4 C. Signs of moderate rickets. Lungs: a moderate amount of fairly hard râles at the right base, otherwise normal. Facialis and peroneal phenomena negative. (2 hours after the last fit.) On examination stretched himself but had no particular whoopings. During the first twenty-four hours in the hospital had 7 convulsive attacks unconnected with the cough. The fits always appeared in the same way: dilated and immobile pupils, no pulse, at the beginning of the attack strabismus convergens. Generalised tonic rigidity and small clonic contractions in facial and other skeletal muscles. Meteoric extension of the abdomen. — No tetany position of hands and feet, the hands are held firmly clenched. Colour of skin paler and slightly cyanotic. — The attacks lasted from 4 to 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  minutes and as a rule ceased abruptly. The pupils then contract strongly and again at once react to light. — Chloral (0.5 grm.  $\times$  2) had no effect on the attacks. During the whole stay in hospital the facialis phenomenon was negative, the peroneal phenomenon positive once. Trousseau negative. Retraction of head a few days. Lumbar puncture failed, puncture of the fontanelle gave a blood-mixed fluid. Ca: 8 mgm %.

Salmiac (0.5 gm. per kg. body-weight and day) proved to have an obvious effect. The convulsive attacks ceased after 15 hours [about 3 gm. salmiac] in spite of rise of temperature to 39° 3 C. As long as the salmiac treatment was continued there were no fits. As a further treatment cod-liver oil, one teaspoonful three times daily, was given.

The general condition obviously improved during the antispasmodic treatment. Patient was discharged on the 15th day with only slight bouts of coughing. Ca on the 6th day in hospital still 8.1 mgm. %. Patient has been well at home but been having short spells of coughing (examined  $\frac{2}{3}$  1928, was then living in a dark room and still having cod-liver oil in the same doses as before).

As the mortality is very great in eclampsia during whooping-cough (72 %) it is of great importance to treat the spasmophilic component. In this case salmiac proved to be greatly superior to chloral.

**Meeting March, 2, 1928, at "Kronprinsessan Lovisas Vårdanstalt".**

1. C. HULTING: *Case of bromoderma tuberosum.*
2. O. NAGLO: *Case of cerebral disease for diagnosis.*

Girl, aged 8 months, the only child. Weight at birth 3,800 gm. Breast-fed, normally developed. — Parents in good health, no known tuberculosis in family or surroundings. — Since about one week old the child has continuously been having a cold in the nose. For the last five months has had suppuration in the right ear. No obvious improvement in spite of syringing with boric acid solutions. On admission copious admission from the right ear. — Appetite good. No fever, no vomiting. There was nowhere any tenderness of the body.

A month ago patient began to fret and did not take its food as before. After a few days one noticed a right-sided paresis of arm and leg. No convulsions and no pyrexia.

Condition on admission: General condition satisfactory. Ordinarily covered. On the outer aspect of the right leg there was a tuberculide-like formation. Bony system normal. Pressure of fontanelle not increased. Lymph-glands normal. Internal organs normal. Articulations normal. Patient keeps his right arm and leg obviously immobile. Spastic paresis of the right arm, flaccid paresis of right lower limb. Otherwise no demonstrable pareses. Knee-jerks brisk on both sides. Ankle-jerks normal. Abdominal reflexes normal. No ankle-clonus. Kernig negative. No retraction of head. Pupils react to light. No nystagmus. Ocular fundi normal. Facialis and peroneal phenomena negative.

There is a copious suppuration from the right ear. Pharynx flushed. W.R. in the blood negative. Urine normal. Pirquet positive. X-ray examination of lungs: along the right contour of the vascular trunks and heart there is from the apex basally a diffuse density quite a centimetre in width.

Four days after admission there was also spastic paresis of the left lower limb. Lumbar puncture showed a pressure of 160 mm. H<sub>2</sub>O, otherwise normal. — The day after the lumbar puncture the pareses in the lower limbs began to diminish and after some week or so also in the arms. The improvement has steadily increased and at present time the pareses are entirely gone.

We have not arrived at any certain diagnosis. Poliomyelitis and encephalitis can probably be excluded. One feels rather inclined to associate the clinical picture with the tuberculous infection of the child and to think of tuberculoma or else connecting the pareses with the otitis media. At the back of the otitis we may also have, of course, a tuberculous infection.

3. K. T. FREDBÄRJ: *Case of cerebral disease for diagnosis.*

Boy, aged 3, in good health until December 1926 when he came to the out-patients at »Kronprinsessan Lovisas Vårðanstalt». Diagnosis: Acute pharyngo-bronchitis. In Jan. 1927 there was found a typical tuberculide on the plantar aspect on the left foot. Pirquet positive. In the course of the following few months he was running a temperature of up to  $38^{\circ}$ , patient became fretful and would rather be left alone and sleep. Nothing pathological was found from the nervous system or internal organs. X-ray examination of lungs March 1927: Bilateral hilum shadows. — Treated at hospital during the two following months. During this time remittant pyrexia up to  $38^{\circ}.5$ , rattling cough and fresh tuberculides on the extremities. Lungs normal. In June he developed exudative pleurisy which abated spontaneously. During the following months he was running a temperature of  $39^{\circ}$ — $40^{\circ}$  and developed fresh tuberculides on the skin which went on the abscess formation. His general condition remained fairly unimpaired. At the end of September there were added abnormal signs from the nervous system; paresis of the left leg and foot, left arm and hand and besides athetoid movements in the left hand, further a left-sided paresis of the lower branch of the facial nerve, apparent when laughing but disappearing on weeping. Exaggerated knee- and ankle-jerks; foot-clonus and Babinski on both sides. — The condition of the nervous system remained unchanged for months; in November there was added a left-sided abducens paresis of passing nature. Patient slept a great deal and was apathetic. Lumbar puncture on December 5 proved the state of the fluid to be about normal but the pressure could not be measured (violent crying). In January 1928 his mental condition improved, patient became more lively and spoke a little more but was still bad-tempered. Could stand with support and could take a step or two. It was impossible to examine his eyes with the ophthalmoscope, to take an X-ray photograph of the skull or to do a complete examination of the nervous system. In February 1928 the condition again became aggravated with vomiting and increasing drowsiness. Death took place on March 9, 1928.

This is the case then of a child, aged 3, that in the course of a year exhibited a series of tuberculous manifestations: tuberculosis of the skin (of scrofulodermal type), tbc. of bronchial glands, exudative pleurisy and lastly a group of nervous signs and symptoms that must be interpreted as being due to tuberculosis of the brain. The hemi-paresis, the exaggerated reflexes and the ankle-clonus indicate some affection of the pyramidal tract; the paresis of the lower facial nerve points to a central lesion of the facial nerve; the unilateral abducens paresis points to some central or peripheral damage to the abducens nerve. The athetoid movements indicate an affection of the thalamus or corpus striatum which goes well with damage to the adjacent pyramidal tract. An interesting feature is the strange manner in which the facial paresis becomes apparent on laughing but disappears on weeping. This lends support to MINGAZZINI's theory, reputed among others by BRISSAUD, that laughter and weeping would have different centres and tracts. According to this theory thalamus would be a mimical centre of laughter that would function autonomously without co-action of the brain.

The autopsy revealed multiple tubercles (seven of them) of the size of Spanish nuts to hen-eggs, distributed in the middle of the white substance of the right cerebellar hemisphere, in the posterior upper, posterior middle and posterior lower parts of the right temporal lobe, the posterior part of the left upper temporal gyrus, the anterior part of the right frontal lobe and lastly in the right hemisphere a caseating focus the size and shape of a hen-egg, which had destroyed every subcortical ganglion and in addition interrupted the internal capsule.

The patho-anatomical findings, therefore, verify the diagnosis and explains the clinical picture of the patient.

#### 4. O. NAGLO: *A peculiar case of icterus.*

Boy, aged 4 months, the only child. Weight at birth 2.5 kg. Breastfed. Parents in good health. No lues or tbc. in the family. Eight days before admission had a cough and cold in the nose with slight rise of temperature up to 38° C. Right from the time of birth been markedly yellow, particularly in the face. The yellow colour had diminished recently, again to become more marked during the last few days before admission.

Condition on admission: Marked icterus in face, on the chest and sclerae. Sparingly covered and somewhat flabby. Rigid and stiff. A husky cry, slight dyspnoea, cold in the nose. Patient appears mentally abnormal, keeps his mouth open, tongue generally protruding, absent gaze, troublesome on being fed. Fixes

eyes. Lymph-glands normal. Bony system: circumference of head 38 cm. Anterior fontanelle  $2.5 \times 2.5$  cm. No craniotabes. Obvious rickety rosary. Somewhat large epiphyses. The forehead appears compressed from side to side, becoming narrower upwards. Heart normal. Lungs: No dullness, loose medium-sized râles over both lungs and harsh pueril breathing. Abdomen: The spleen can be felt at the costal margin, of somewhat firmer consistency than normal. Otherwise normal. Temperature subfebrile. Pharynx flushed. Stools of normal colour. Urine: light-yellow, clear, acid, no albumen or reducing substance. Gmelin's, Rosenbach's and Hammarsten's tests negative. In the urinary sediment brownish epithelial cells and cylinders.

Red blood-corpuscles 3,540,000; white 19,200; Hbgl. 69 per cent. Colour index  $< 1$ . Neutrophil leucocytes 35 per cent, eosinophils 1 per cent, small lymphocytes 53 per cent, large lymphocytes 5 per cent, transition cells 2.3 per cent and myelocytes 3.7 per cent. Resistance determinations of blood-corpuscles show normal values. Wassermann in blood negative. During his stay in hospital the icteric discoloration has more and more disappeared.

The clinical picture is like that present in icterus neonatorum but the child was three months old when admitted with icterus. FINKELSTEIN, however, has described cases of that nature where the jaundice disappeared first after the age of twelve weeks. He calls this condition icterus prolongatus. The cases described by FINKELSTEIN much resemble the present case.

5. O. NAGLO: *Nephrotic patient recovered after measles.*

Girl, aged 10. Admitted to hospital under the diagnosis of nephrosis July 15, 1927. Family history reveals nothing of interest.

At the age of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , patient had albumen in the urine. This lasted for about a year when patient became apparently well. In August 1926 she again contracted albuminuria and became oedematous in arms, legs, abdomen and face. Periodical improvement and then again relapse. Had continuously large quantities of albumen in the urine. When admitted to the hospital on July 15, 1927 patient was very oedematous. Blood-pressure was 120/90 mm. Hg. Lungs: Dullness over the base with weakened breath-sounds. Abdomen: large, with transmitted thrill and dullness in flanks.

Wassermann in blood negative. Urine: albumen 12 per mille, a moderate number of red and white blood-corpuscles, few cylinders.

Patient was in bed with extensive oedema and a great amount of albumen in the urine, at times as much as 36 per mille.

On Dec. 23, 1927 patient gets measles. For a few days patient is in a very bad state. Then the oedema and the albumen begin to diminish and after a few weeks the patient is apparently free of symptoms. For the last two months she has now been well and cheerful, her general condition having become quite satisfactory.

6. C. NÖRDBGREN: *Case of encephalitis.*

Boy, aged 2 years and 3 months without anything of interest in the family — or passed history. A couple of weeks before admission tired and languid, the last week subfebrile and for the two last days felt tender in body and not wanted to support himself on his legs. Was admitted to hospital on Feb. 14 and was then afebrile with marked retraction of head, rigid in arms and legs with exaggerated tendon- and periosteal reflexes but abdominal reflexes not obtained; nystagmus but no paresis of ocular muscles, tremor of trunk muscles, pill-rolling position of the fingers of the right hand and Parkinsonian face. On lumbar puncture the pressure was 15 cm. water, the fluid was clear with positive reaction for albumen and 130 mononuclear cells per c.mm. Wassermann negative.

During his stay in hospital the temperature was afebrile or subfebrile, tuberculin reactions negative, the sinking reaction on two occasions 22 and 49 mm respectively after one and two hours respectively. The lethargic component has gradually become more and more apparent in addition to which a spastic paresis has developed in the lower limbs and the left arm. The tremor disappeared as well as the pill-rolling position of the fingers. On new lumbar puncture on March 1 the pressure was found to be 13 cm. water, the reactions for albumen negative and of cells there were 11 mononuclears and 2 red blood-corpuscles per c.mm. Some tendency to clearing up for the two last days before demonstration of the patient.

Particular mention should be made of the insidious onset in this case.

7. W. WERNSTEDT: *Case of cerebral abscess.*

8. N. BERGLUND: *Case of duodenal ulcer in infant.*

Demonstration of a case of duodenal ulcer in a well nourished and well developed breast-fed infant, aged 8 months, that had not before, except for a moderate exudative diathesis, exhibited



any symptoms of disease. Patient was suddenly taken ill six days before death with signs and symptoms of gastro-enteritis; vomits and stools — diarrhoea — of no more noteworthy appearance. Condition cleared up under dietetic treatment. On the third day black stools, on the fourth sudden melaena, became pale and collapsed. Laparotomy showed nothing noteworthy except plenty of bloody contents in the small intestine shining through the wall. After the operation there were repeated attacks of haematemesis and plenty of admixture of blood in the intestinal wash-outs. Death took place under the picture of increasing anemia.

At the autopsy there was found an oval duodenal ulcer,  $1.5 \times 0.5$  cm, in the posterior wall 1 cm. from the pylorus with its longest range in the transverse diameter of the gut. The ulcer was flat and not perforated. The edges were even and not undermined. Histologically it had mostly the character of an acute peptic ulcer with penetration to the subserous coat but no infiltration of the head of the pancreas lying behind.

The most noteworthy in this case is the excellent state of nutrition of the patient, while in infants with ulcers in the gastroduodenal tract, there are often severe disturbances in the general state of nutrition. A further factor of import is the occurrence of symptoms of a vegetative neurosis in the family history on the father's side. (The father hay-fever, nervous disturbances in intestine and bladder, an uncle with marked disposition for urticaria, the paternal grand-mother asthma.)

9. C. NORDGREN: *A somewhat strange case of serious anemia in infant.*

Boy, aged two weeks. Normal delivery. Weight at birth 3,600 gm. The fourth child in the family; no known blood-disease in the family. Became slightly jaundiced after the delivery, meconium for the first few days but subsequently normal motions. Breast-fed child. The umbilical stump cast off on Dec. 18, had not been bleeding. Was cheerful till Dec. 21 when he refused the breast, appeared to be tired and sluggish, became very pale, retained breast-milk expressed, no pyrexia. Was admitted in the night of Dec. 23 and died after a couple of hours. Was in a good general condition but exceedingly pale with a wax-like tinge, no bleeding in the skin or mucous membranes, umbilical wound normal, normal motions in the napkins, nothing pathological per rectum, the liver but not the spleen palpable in the abdomen, no enlarged lymph-glands, subnormal temperature. Blood-examination gave 13 per cent haemoglobin (Autenrieth).



460,000 red and 94,000 white cells, plenty of thrombocytes which, however, were not counted. Differential count: 43.5 % neutrophils, 0.5 % eosinophil polynuclears, 39.5 % small lymphocytes, 14 % large monocytes and 2.5 % myelocytes, i.e. 46 % polynuclear and 54 % mononuclear cells. In addition 49 normoblasts on 350 white blood-corpuscles; moderate anisocytosis, no poikilocytosis.

Patient was given maternal blood and haemoplastin intramuscularly besides physiological salt solution subcutaneously and was put in incubator but died after a couple of hours.

On post-mortem examination one found marked anemia and a somewhat large spleen (weight 18 gm.) but no haemorrhages or anything noteworthy with regard to internal organs. Histological examination of several organs gave no clues for leukaemia, lues or other diseased processes; some irritation of the lymphatic glands with leucocytosis in the marginal sinus but otherwise nothing of note.

Apart from the leucocytosis, therefore, there were no signs of any leukaemia, nor of post-haemorrhagic leucocytosis or sepsis. There is nothing in the condition or post-mortem in support of lues. The inter-relationship of the white blood-corpuscles seems to be normal for the age. (Patient was 13 days old. At birth one reckons with 70 % polynuclear and 30 % mononuclear cells. At the end of the second or third week the change takes place leading up to the conditions subsequently prevailing to 4—5 years of age, i.e. 25—30 % polynuclear and the rest mononuclear cells. The occurrence of myelocytes and nucleated red cells must be considered normal; moreover in grave anemia in infants there may easily be a return to embryonic blood-picture.)

It would seem most appropriate to leave the interpretation of the case open.

10. W. WERNSTEDT: *Case of pachymeningitis haemorrhagica interna.*

11. O. BILLQUIST: *Demonstration of cough-protector of celluloid.*

**Meeting March 31, 1928, at Allmänna Barnhuset.**

1. Various business of the section.

2. G. JACOBSON: *Case of post-encephalitic aphasia.*

3. I. JUNDELL: *Case of pernicious anemia treated with liver preparation.*

4. G. JACOBSON: *Case of congenital aphasia.*
5. H. SYLVAN: *Case of hereditary ataxia.*
6. A. WALLGREN: *On erythrocyturia after tonsillectomy.*

An account of systematic examination of urinary findings after tonsillectomy in 32 children with acute glomerulo-nephritis and 140 children with previously healthy kidneys. The operation has consisted in tonsillectomy, usually combined with abrasio and has been performed under ether anaesthesia of brief duration. The indications have been recurrent tonsillitis in nephritis or polyarthritis, recurrent pharyngeal infections in chronic pulmonary affections such as asthma or bronchiectasis. In the 32 nephritic children the operation was performed 6 times during the acute stage of the illness and in 5 of these cases there occurred a subsequent aggravation of the haematuria. In the 26 other cases the tonsillectomy was either done in the free interval or during the regressive stage of nephritis, where the only urinary findings were made up of a few red blood-corpuscles. In 11 children there was a macroscopically haemorrhagic urine or one holding numerous erythrocytes after the operation. The more acute the nephritis at the time of the operation the more usual for the condition to become aggravated after the operation. In the 140 children who, so far one knows, had never before had any nephritic symptoms and where the urinary findings were normal on repeated examinations before the tonsillectomy, erythrocyturia occurred in one-fourth of the cases. As a rule there have only been a sparing number of red blood-corpuscles, often moderate to numerous, in one case a macroscopically bloody urine. Besides erythrocytes the urine has in some specimens contained also leucocytes, rarely cylinders, sometimes only an increased number of leucocytes. Only in the macroscopically bloody urine was there any demonstrable albumen.

The cause of this renal reaction after tonsillectomy may be sought either in the toxic effect of the anaesthetic agent or in local changes in the field of operation. After administration of an anaesthetic or the use of local analgesia albuminuria often arises but not erythrocyturia. This narcotic effect becomes obvious immediately after the operation. Such, on the other hand, is not usually the case with erythrocyturia after tonsillectomy. In only  $\frac{1}{7}$  of all the cases with previously healthy kidneys did the reaction come within the next few hours after the operation, in still another  $\frac{1}{7}$  later on the same day. In  $\frac{3}{7}$  it appeared on the 2nd day and in the remaining  $\frac{2}{7}$  of the cases on the

3rd and 4th day. In nephritic children the second day was also usually a day of aggravation of the condition. The renal reaction has as a rule, as indicated by the urinary findings, been evident in one or several specimens. In the 25 of the 35 children with previously healthy kidneys the erythrocyturia had abated after one day. Only in that case where the urine became macroscopically haemorrhagic it lasted for a month. In the nephritic children the aggravation of the condition lasted only for a day in  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all the cases, in three cases one week and in 2 cases 1—2 weeks, in the remaining cases 2—4 days.

The fact that erythrocyturia as a rule appears first on the 2nd day is against it being due to the anaesthesia. The speaker is of the opinion that the renal reaction is due to absorption of toxic products from the exudate covering the wound surfaces and their discharge through the kidneys. The fact that the effect of the operation vis-à-vis haematuria is twice as usual in nephritic children as in others, favours the view that the sensitiveness of the kidneys plays some part for the occurrence of erythrocyturia. Investigations into the bacterial flora of the exudates do not support the view that variations in this would occasion the differences in the renal reaction in different cases. On the other hand erythrocyturia would seem to a certain extent to have some connection with the degree and duration of the post-operative rise of temperature. At rise of temperature to  $37^{\circ}.9$  renal irritability occurred in about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cases, at temperatures above  $38^{\circ}$  in  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the cases.

**Meetings April 12 and 17, 1928, at the Swedish Medical Society.**

Various matters pertaining to the section.

**Meeting May 25, 1928, at "Vanförestalten", Stockholm.**

1. H. NILSSONNE: *On congenital deformities of the foot.*
2. P. HAGLUND: *A few words on infantile and juvenile curvatures of the spine.*
3. H. NILSSONNE: *On the congenital femoral defect.*

## The Proceedings of the Pædiatric Association of the South of Sweden.

Edited by

**GRETA MUHL,**

Secretary to the Association.

Meeting May 26th, 1927, at Flensburg's Hospital, Malmö.

### 1. Dr. MUHL: *A case of encephalitis.*

Siri S., born Aug. 3, 1926, was suddenly taken ill on Jan. 22, 1927, with high fever and general convulsions. On the 23rd, diarrhoea, to day vomiting. Has had a nasal discharge and seems on the whole to have had a «cold». Was admitted to Flensburg Hospital on Jan. 24.

*Condition on admission:* General state of health much impaired. Normal constitution. Tonicity diminished. Complexion markedly pale. Temp. 39°—40° C. Nasal discharge. Pharyngitis. Vomits occasionally. Lungs normal.

Urine: Numerous white blood-corpuscles and bacteria (pneumococci). Haemoglobin, 58 (Sahli).

Jan. 31. Husky voice with indication of stridency. Nothing pathological in pharynx. Lungs normal. Slight tremor in arms and hands.

Febr. 3. Stiffness of neck and the whole back. Strabismus. Coarse tremor particularly when patient is crying. Slight clonic twitching in arms and hands. Neither abdominal nor patellar reflexes can be elicited. Lumbar puncture: the pressure cannot be measured because of the child's crying; the fluid is perfectly clear; 6—7 cells to the emm. Nonne and Pandy neg. Urine as before.

Febr. 10. Hyperaesthesia, stiffness of neck. Abdominal reflexes absent. Now and then obvious strabismus. Still clear strident sounds on crying. Knee-jerks brisk.

Febr. 18. No longer any stiff back, strabismus only occasionally. Upper abdominal reflexes present.

Febr. 21. Strabismus occasionally present. Abdominal reflexes present everywhere. Discharged.

On admission to hospital, patient had presented signs and symptoms of an infection of the upper air passages besides pyelocystitis and anaemia. After one week she developed fine tremor of the arms and hands, 3 days later hyperaesthesia, stiffness of neck, tremor, strabismus; abdominal reflexes absent. Lumbar fluid shows a normal appearance. Signs and symptoms from the nervous system remain about the same during the following three weeks. Most of these disappeared on discharge of the patient on Jan. 22; only now and then is strabismus still observed. Patient has subsequently been repeatedly examined and as will be clear from the demonstration she no longer presents any signs or symptoms from the nervous system. The nervous symptoms the patient exhibited suggest encephalitis. Pyelocystitis does not belong to the diseases generally giving rise to encephalitis. Several of the signs and symptoms present here (myoclonia, paralysis of the ocular muscles, absence of abdominal reflexes) have of course been considered pathognomonic of epidemic encephalitis. This case, then, seems in all probability to have been one of epidemic encephalitis, in which the acute pyelocystitis acted as the agent activating a previously existing latent form of such an infection.

2. DR. KLEMENTSSON: *A case of hereditary ataxia* (no abstract).

*Discussion:*

Dr. WALLGREN: We are possibly dealing here with some sort of heredo-degenerative disease, but there are no hereditary factors in the family history as the parents and the brothers and sisters are all well. Moreover I think the ataxia is somewhat doubtful. When one sees the girl moving about it is more the spastic-paretic than the ataxic gait that is apparent. At least those cases of hereditary cerebellar ataxia and Friedreich's ataxia that I have had the opportunity of observing have not behaved in this manner. Hereditary ataxia should therefore be diagnosed with great reservation. I should rather look upon this case as a mild form of Little's disease, i. e., the remains of some cerebral injury: a supposition which is also supported by the impaired psychical development.

3. DR. OTTERSTRÖM: *A case of dwarfism* (no abstract).

*Discussion:*

Dr. WALLGREN: There would seem to be scarcely any doubt in this case that the dwarfed growth is due to some disturbance of the internal secretion; the effect of Dr. OTTERSTRÖM's treatment argues in favour of this. But I am not sure whether the cause here should be referred to the thyroid gland, because there is no other sign of subfunction of

this gland, and the fact that growth is well stimulated on thyroid medication is of course no proof that just this gland has an impaired function. Thyroid medication also acts on other organs of internal secretion, and the fact that hypothyroid or athyroid symptoms are lacking and that growth is rapidly increased by thyroid tablets indicates that we should, at any rate, not refer this inhibition of growth to thyroid insufficiency alone, but rather to some pluriglandular disturbance.

4. Dr. MUHL: *A case of congenital contracture of the hip-joint.*

Lilian L., born July 8, 1926, in breech presentation 4 weeks before term. Weight at birth, 2,700 gms. Brought up on artificial food in foster-home. The last foster-mother who had had the child for a month seems to think that the child had felt tenderness in her legs.

*Condition on admission:* Nov. 3, 1926 [the child was then 4 months old]. Weight, 4,560 gms., height, 51 cm. which is strikingly short for her age and in relation to her weight. Normal amount of fat. Tonicity not increased. Colour of skin normal. Both when the child is lying down and when it is held in upright position (see picture), her lower extremities are kept flexed in the hip-joints as well as in the knee-joints though to a slighter extent here; the feet are kept in slightly equinovarus position. The thighs are short and cannot be fully extended; the skin appears to be shortened. On palpation both of the femurs are found to be bent in the shape of an S. The contractures in both knee-joints are very much less marked than in the hip-joints, and can like the contractures in the feet be easily corrected. There is no hypertonicity. Patellar and achilles reflexes are normal. Röntgen: Femurs bent in a strange manner with certain local decalcified parts in the diaphyses. Bone-ends otherwise normal. Apart from marked brachycephaly, the child did not exhibit any other signs worth mentioning.

This is a case, then, of contractures of a non-spastic nature. Dr. KJELL BERGMAN of the orthopaedic department at Malmö Hospital, who saw the child in consultation regarded it as a case of congenital contracture of the hip-joint. This apparently rare condition is thought to be due to compression of the foetus in the uterus during pregnancy. Three such cases are recorded by DOLLINGER in JOACHIMSTHAL's *Handbuch der Orthopädischen Chirurgie*; in all these cases the contractures were, as in the present case, bilateral. In one of them there was no contracture beyond that of the hip; in one case there was a moderate contracture in the knee-joint as in my case, and in the third case there was a marked contracture in the knee-joint and pes equinovarus.

The child has been treated at the orthopaedic department of this hospital with extension on splints. Under this treatment the contractures have begun to recede.

5. Dr. MUHL: *A case of congenital bulbar hypoplasia.*

Gurli H., born June 24, 1926, in footling presentation. Immediately after delivery, the patient was observed to have facial paresis on the left and club-foot on both sides, under which diagnosis patient was admitted to Flensburgs hospital on July 2, 1926, then 8 days old.

*Condition on admission:* Small thin child. Weight 2,145 [at birth 2,700 gms.]. Facial paresis on the left involving the upper as well as the lower branches. Strabismus convergens; examination in the eye clinic (Dr. FRIEBERG): there was a bilateral abducens paralysis, possibly also an affection of both interni. The tongue deviated to the left.

This was a case, then, of combined paralysis of the facial, abducens, hypoglossal and possibly also oculomotorius nerves.

The pathoanatomical basis of these cases of congenital paralysis, which are rare, particularly so far the facial nerve is concerned, is either aplasia of the nuclei themselves — such an origin has been demonstrated by MOEBIUS, HEUBNER and others — or defects in nerves or muscles. In cases due to aplasia of the nuclei, there is either a true developmental defect or else these cases can be regarded as dysplastic (ZIEHEN) when the nucleus has been formed but subsequently destroyed by intrauterine inflammations or traumatic haemorrhages during labour. The few cases examined anatomically, in which the nuclei are completely unchanged, have been interpreted as congenital muscular defects or defects of peripheral nerves (this is particularly known to have happened with the facialis).

The stationary course is a characteristic feature of the disease in question. The present case was observed to have remained quite unchanged for a year. The prognosis is always unfavourable.

*Discussion:*

Dr. WALLGREN: About two years ago I saw a boy, aged 11, with congenital bulbar hypoplasia in which the symptoms had remained unchanged since birth. In this child the anomaly was restricted to the facial and hypoglossal nuclei in addition to which a certain difficulty in chewing made it likely that the motor nucleus of the trigeminal nerve was also hypoplastic. The changes were quite symmetrical. His tongue was markedly atrophic and could be only slightly moved, which greatly handicapped the boy's capacity of speaking. The lips were thin and atrophied. No fibrillary twitchings. Besides the trouble with chewing and the slurred speech the boy also had a copious salivation for which the parents in the first place consulted a doctor. His mental development was quite normal, which is said to be the case in the uncomplicated true cases of bulbar hypoplasia. With regard to the etiology it should be mentioned that the father had syphilis, acquired three years before the

birth of the child and undoubtedly insufficiently treated. The Wassermann was negative in the blood as well as in the cerebrospinal fluid of the boy. This does of course not mean that syphilis might not have played some part in the development of the hypoplasia of the motor bulbar nuclei.

6. DR. MUHL: *A case of a congenital skin defect.*

7. DR. RANKE: *Four cases of septicaemia in infants.*

*Case 1.* Boy, two months old, bottle-fed. Three weeks before admission, the boy had developed a swelling of the first phalanx of the right index finger. An incision was made, but at that time no pus is said to have escaped. The day after the left hand and foot swelled up, swellings which are said to have remained about the same until admission.

The patient was a well-developed boy with a pale, grey complexion and about a normal amount of fat. At the side of the neck, in the axillae and the inguinal regions there were a few lymph-glands the size of peas. Nothing noteworthy about the internal organs. On the left hand there was a swelling corresponding to the second, third and fourth metacarpal bones, most prominent on palpation over the third. The proximal phalanx of the third finger was also somewhat swollen as was the proximal phalanx of the right index finger. The skin covering was normal. No fluctuation. Left foot diffusely swollen on the dorsal as well as the plantar aspect, except toes and heel. No apparent local enlargement can be felt of any one bone.

Pirquet and Wassermann negative.

Röntgen shows a slight periosteal thickening of the 3rd and 4th metacarpal bones of the left hand. No other changes. Bones in the foot normal. The etiology cannot be röntgenologically determined.

During the first fortnight patient was having an afebrile temperature but was later running a temperature of rather an unsteady nature, remaining between 38° and 39° C. At the same time one found a lymphadenitic swelling, almost as large as a hens' egg, on each side of the neck, and about one week later the left ear began to discharge. The swelling of the hand and foot diminished to a fair degree, but did not disappear. Patient did not increase in weight.

Five weeks after admission patient, in conjunction with a temperature peak of up to 40°, developed a circumscribed redness over the bridge of the nose as well as on the right cheek. After two days a similar redness appeared on the left cheek extending down over the left shoulder and upper arm. When first seen, it almost looked like erysipelas but was not so sharply defined, nor did it creep along further at the edges. The redness disappeared after a couple of days and patient seemed generally somewhat improved.



After still another week patient suddenly began to vomit repeatedly and to have a bad colour. The fontanelle was somewhat tense. Lumbar puncture: pressure 120 mm., obviously turbid fluid. Cells 10,000 to the c.mm., mostly leucocytes. A smear gave a small number of elongated diplococci with a clear capsule of pneumococcal type.

The patient's condition became rapidly worse and he died after three days. Before then he had developed ptosis of the left eyelid and paresis of the whole left side of the body.

Post-mortem examination revealed large quantities of a shiny green purulent exudate over the hemispheres as well as over the base of the skull. Dura over the base nowhere altered or discoloured, nor were the sphenoidal bones under the dura changed. In the tympanic cavity on the right side a slight discharge. Further, one found the back of the left foot and hand to be somewhat swollen. On incision there was no macroscopically obvious enlargement of the metatarsal bones. Infection spleen and parenchymatous degeneration of liver and kidneys.

This was a case, then, that started with periosteal thickening of the hands and left foot. It had been impossible to find out how the temperature had behaved during the time patient was looked after at home, or whether there might have been some earlier umbilical infection. Patient then develops an acute exacerbation with enlargement of lymphatic glands, otitis media and septic erythema. After about a week, acute purulent meningitis set in which, according to the post-mortem examination, had not proceeded from the ear but seems to have been part of the generalised septicaemia.

*Case 2.* Breast-fed child, 7 weeks old, of about normal development, admitted to the hospital with bronchitis and bronchopneumonia. The whole process ran a normal course, the lung symptoms cleared up and patient was afebrile after a week.

A striking feature of this case, however, was the circumstance that, although the temperature fell and the symptoms disappeared, patient was very fretful, had a markedly pale skin (nothing abnormal found in urine, ears etc.) and was very unwilling to take food.

When patient had been lying afebrile for a few days, temperature again began to rise, running a remittent course, 37°.5—39° or 39°.5 C. In the lungs were heard, now and then, a few solitary moist râles which, however, could scarcely explain this temperature. Nothing particular in the urine or internal organs. This temperature remained for 14 days when patient one morning suddenly vomited. On examination, one found the abdomen to be somewhat tense, no stiffness of neck, no tensility in the fontanelle, nothing particular in internal organs, normal defecation; there was clearly an irritation of the peritoneum. The child then kept on bringing up small vomits and died after four hours.

On autopsy one found in the abdomen a fairly great quantity

of turbid purulent fluid. The whole of the small intestine was distended with some thin contents; the colon was not distended. There was nothing in the nature of an obstruction and the appendix was normal. The mucous membrane in the intestine, especially in the colon, showed swollen follicles and haemorrhages, most of them quite recent. No ulcers. Mesenteric glands sloughing and much swollen. Spleen covered with fibrin but not loose. Otherwise nothing unusual.

This illness running a course with remittent fever but without any local signs (barring the few râles heard over the lungs) was interpreted as septicaemia in connection with a previous bronchopneumonia, a diagnosis that was of course supported by the fatal outcome with acute purulent peritonitis which at the autopsy appeared not to have spread from any local focus but to have been part of the general infection.

*Case 3.* A child previously wet-nursed, who at the age of 4 months developed erysipelas. This began on the right ear, gradually spreading all over the face but not down over the body. Developed a circumscribed abscess, the size of a bean, on the right ear, which was incised. The redness gradually disappeared and was quite gone after barely a fortnight. The fever, however, remained and adopted a remittent type of up to  $40^{\circ}$ — $40.5^{\circ}$  C. in the evenings. Nothing more was found that could explain the fever. Septicaemia being naturally suspected, blood cultivation on agar was carried out giving a number of colonies of fairly large diplococci, some of them with distinct capsules. Patient became afebrile after  $2\frac{1}{2}$  weeks and recovered completely. Demonstration of the patient.

*Case 4.* Boy, 1 year old, admitted to the hospital with bronchitis and bronchopneumonia. At first, patient had recurrences of bronchitis several times and also developed otitis media in the left ear. The symptoms from lungs and ears gradually disappeared but patient was still running a temperature of  $38^{\circ}$ — $39^{\circ}$ , not of a remittent type but of the uneven, up-and-down variety. On blood culture, one obtained a number of colonies consisting of cocci of staphylococcal type. Patient became afebrile after six weeks and has at the time of demonstration been afebrile for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  weeks. A special feature of this case is the fact that the patient, in spite of the serious pulmonary affection at the outset and the subsequent prolonged period of fever, had during all the time remained quite unaffected, both as to appetite and the general condition.

8. Prof. AF KLERCKER: *Trichocephaliasis*.

As early as 1916 JEPSSON<sup>1</sup> observed at the childrens' clinic in Lund a case of chronic colitis—subsequently published—in a girl,

<sup>1</sup> »Allm. Svenska Läkartidn.», 1917, p. 926.

aged 7, in which on account of the abundancy of *Trichocephalus* eggs in the faeces, intestinal symptoms had already been clinically connected with a marked invasion of *trichocephalus* in the digestive tract, and in which this was fully confirmed by the post-mortem examination, the whole of the inside of the colon being almost «papered» with a fairly dense layer of *Trichocephalus* worms which had burrowed more or less deeply into the mucous membrane (see adjoined photo.). In reference to this case the speaker related three cases of colitis observed at the clinic during the present spring in which *trichocephaliasis* was also suspected as the cause of a frequent occurrence of eggs in the faeces.

The first case was that of a girl, aged  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , who for a year had almost continuously been troubled with frequent, mucous, fetid, thin stools, the last few weeks often mixed with blood, and in addition pain across the stomach in connection with defecation. While treatment with diet and medicine (animal charcoal, bolus alba, bismuth) had no lasting effect there was a distinct benefit from treatment with thymol (0.25 gm. 8 times daily for 2—3 days). Under this treatment about 150 worms were got rid of and the number of eggs also gradually diminished, so that after five such cures 100 microscopic fields could be searched without a single egg being found, while before the thymol treatment eggs were found in at least every third field. At the same time the stools became formed, mucus and blood disappeared from them and they were passed at most once daily; patient increased 2 kg. in weight.

The second case was that of a girl, aged  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, who during different periods since December 1925 had been troubled with «stomach aches» and diarrhoea in the form of thin fetid stools; these always improved under diet and medical treatment to recur as regularly as before at 1—2 months' intervals. On direct microscopical examination at the clinic of the thin, bloody, mucous stools 1—2 *trichocephalus* eggs were seen in each field (in addition to solitary *Ascaris* eggs). In this case, too, dietetic and medical treatment was first tried without any result; thymol treatment was then begun, but on account of the mother's urgent request to get the child home, it had to be interrupted after only a couple of days before any effect had been obtained.

The third case, a girl, aged  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, had had bloody, mucous stools since the autumn of 1926. The faeces here contained *trichocephalus* eggs in not quite so great quantities, varying between 1 egg in every field on some days and one in only every 10th field on others. Under treatment with thymol (0.12 gms. 8 times for one day) worms were got rid of. Despite repetition of the cure and administration of *santonin* no further worms, however, disappeared; the eggs still varied much in size but seemed on the whole to be reduced in numbers. As in any case the movements had become normal, one refrained for the time being

from further treatment with increased doses of thymol, which might have been needed to effect a stronger elimination of the worms.

*Trichocephalus* eggs, however, occur fairly often in lesser quantities in the stools from children treated at the children's clinic in Lund — mainly drawn from the rural districts of the county of Malmöhus — provided the faeces are indirectly examined by the use of some method of concentration. Thus by using Teleman's method, JEFFSSON was able to demonstrate the presence of *Trichocephalus* eggs in 11 of 33 children examined who did not exhibit any intestinal symptoms. In these cases there are undoubtedly only isolated worms or small numbers of them. Symptoms appear to be present only in the case of mass infection and this is conditioned by the children being much given to eating earth as well as having the opportunity of so doing, which of course is more often the case with country children, than with children living in towns. In all the cases mentioned here the patients have, as a matter of fact, been typical geophagists. Naturally geophagy can conceivably give rise to intestinal damage or colitis in other ways than through *trichocephalus* infection and it is quite possible that in case 3, in which in spite of the slight elimination of worms the hospital stay yet brought with it so favourable an effect on the intestinal symptoms, this may be chiefly ascribed to the elimination of damage connected with such eating of earth. On the other hand, however, it must be obvious that such a marked inoculation with worms, as represented by the picture submitted, cannot very well be present without symptoms of irritation from the intestine. And in the first case related here with the striking effect of the thymol treatment it is scarcely possible, either, to deny a causal relation between the *trichocephalus* infection itself and the intestinal symptoms, even if it is admitted that the intestine here was not invaded by parasites to the same extent as in the above related post-mortem case.

The possibility of trichosephaliasis should at any rate always be considered in cases of chronic colitis, resistant to medical and dietetic treatment, in children who are undoubted geophagists.

#### *Discussion:*

DR. WALLGREN: It was with great interest that I listened to Prof. KLERCKER's paper and I must admit that the data given are astonishing. For my own part, it is news to me to hear that *Trichocephalus* which we are accustomed to neglect may give rise to such severe forms of colitis and painful abdominal symptoms. It is greatly satisfactory thus to learn about at least one etiological factor in such symptoms and in addition an effective treatment. So far as I remember now, I have only twice before come across *trichocephalus* eggs, and that was in children without any abdominal symptoms whatever. Considering the frequent

occasions on which we examine for *Trichocephalus* eggs with every means at our disposal, we should find them more often if they occurred in our neighbourhood with the same frequency as in Lund. The difference in frequency must be due to the fact that the worm is much more unusual in Gothenburg than in the neighbourhood of Lund, which in its turn may be connected with the source from which the patient material is drawn.

9. DR. LUNDH: *Malignant hypernephroma*. (The paper is published in full elsewhere.)

*Discussion:*

DR. WALLGREN: The clinical picture described here by Dr. LUNDH is by no means always found in cases of hypernephroma. An adrenal tumour may make itself felt in quite different ways according to the organ from which the main symptoms arise, not always necessarily the primary tumour. Fairly recently I saw a child with this disease presenting the picture of cerebral tumour. It was the case of a boy, aged 11, originally admitted to the hospital for recurrent retronasal catarrh, neuropathic anorexia and vomiting. After having tried in vain for several weeks to relieve him of the catarrhs and the attacks of vomiting and hoping also to improve his anorexia we made an abrasion before his discharge. One week later the boy returned with symptoms of an intracranial affection, with stiffness of the neck, a tense fontanelle, paresis of ocular muscles, and drowsiness. Fundi were normal. Cerebrospinal fluid contained blood. The symptoms, which had come on rapidly were interpreted as signs of intracranial haemorrhage of unknown cause. After aggravation of the condition for about a week, the boy died, and at the autopsy one found a disintegrating tumour in the cerebellum with an extensive recent haemorrhage. This, however, was a metastatic tumour, the main tumour being found in the right adrenal gland, which was considerably enlarged and the seat of tumorous changes. In this child there was no premature development of the secondary sexual characters.

10. DR. RANKE: *A case of Jaksch-Hayem's anaemia*.

Girl, aged 9 months, twin-child, weight at birth 2,500 grm. Breast-fed for three weeks, then on bottle; shortly before admission she was kept on 1,000 gms. of half milk besides mashed potatoes and fruit-juice. According to the mother, she has always been pale, more so, however, during the last 2—3 months when she also began to fret. The twin-sister, who has also been examined at the hospital, is in perfect health.

*Present condition.* Rather small-sized girl (weight 6,515 gms., length 64 cm.). Skin markedly waxy in colour; ordinary amount of fat, fairly flaccid flesh, the visible mucous membranes markedly pale.

Some enlargement of the lymph glands, to the size of beans at the mandibular angle, and to that of peas at the side of the neck; in the axillae and groins, to the size of peas.

Fairly pronounced rickets. Obvious bossing of the skull, the great fontanelle measuring  $3.2 \times 3.2$  cm. Marked craniotabes, distinct rachitic rosary and epiphyseal enlargements.

Lungs and heart nothing abnormal.

Abdomen: The spleen palpable all the way to the umbilical plane, medially to the mammary line and laterally to the posterior axillary line. Feels firm. On percussion the liver extends to two fingerbreadths below the costal margin in the mammary line, not clearly palpable.

No spasticity, no cramps. Physically backward, unable to sit. Mentally not especially backward, lively, interested, laughing, gripping, babbling.

Pharynx normal.

Blood: Red blood-corpuscles 2,900,000. White 17,400. Haemoglobin 33 (normal figure 80).

Differential blood-count: neutrophile leucocytes 12 per cent.

myelocytes 5.5 " "

large mononucle. 10.5 " "

small mononucle. 7.2 " "

Nucleated red: 7 cells on 300 counted; anisocytosis; poikilocytosis, polychromatophilia.

This is clearly an anemia, then, of Jaksch Hayem's type, a form of anaemia combined with an enlarged spleen, moderate enlargement of the lymph-glands and a blood-picture with some increase of the white blood-corpuscles and in the differential count, some lymphocytosis, myelocytosis, normoblasts, anisocytosis, poikilocytosis and polychromatophilia.

A further striking feature in this case is the large size of the head, 43.5 cm. in circumference, and above all of the fontanelle, 3.2 by 3.2 cm.; the fontanelle is also bulging and the sutures are somewhat separated. One gets the impression, therefore, of a moderate hydrocephalus. There is no sign, however, of the eyes being depressed.

On lumbar puncture there was a pressure of 100 mm., 4 cells to the c.mm. with Nonne and Pandy's reactions negative. It was further observed that the fontanelle remained as tense after the puncture as before. The fontanelle was then punctured with the result that at least 1 c.c. of a faintly amber-coloured fluid was obtained on each side, holding 24 white and a little more than 1,000 red cells per c.mm. At a later needling of the fontanelle one obtained on the right side about 1 c.c. of a macroscopically clear fluid, 4 white and 60 red blood-corpuscles per c.mm. and on the left side a homogeneous serous bloody fluid.

An external hydrocephalus is thus clearly present here. As the cause of this condition, chronic meningitis is generally mentioned and in the first place, then, syphilis. No syphilis seems to be present in this case and the Wassermann reaction was negative in the blood as well as in the cerebrospinal fluid. Further one must consider the possibility of internal haemorrhagic pachymeningitis, of which the more chronic form in children tallies very well with the findings in this case.

#### *Discussion.*

Dr. WALLGREN: I should only like to draw attention to a peculiarity regarding the occurrence of JACKSCH-HAYEM's anaemia. It is at the present time a very rare form of anaemia; in the course of 5½ years in Gothenburg I have not come across a single case, and I have also been told from other quarters that it is very unusual. On the other hand, I remember how during my pediatric appointment three cases were demonstrated at one and the same time in connection with a lecture on anaemia. In Gothenburg, too, it has been more common than it is at present. It would seem, therefore, that this form of anaemia has diminished in frequency. The same applies to chlorosis, formerly so common but nowadays rare. The underlying factor in both these forms of anaemia is, as we know, believed to be a particular disposition, a special way of reaction to certain influences. Other types of anaemia in infants are still common; the etiology of these is unchanged, and if Jacksch-Hayem's anaemia is only to be regarded as a reaction form of the ordinary hypochromatous anaemias having the same etiology, the conclusion that may be drawn from the diminished frequency would seem to be that the disposition of the haematopoietic system to such reactions has become less.

#### 11. Dr. KLEMENTSON: *A case of nephrosclerosis.*

The case is that of a girl, aged 16, who gave a history of having slept badly during the last month and now and then been troubled with headaches; never been ill before. On May 3, 1927, she had as usual come home after the day's work and not in any way felt ill; at about 9 o'clock in the evening she decided to go out for a walk and was just ready to go when she suddenly felt giddy, having a sensation of drunkenness, began to vomit and at the same time passed urine and faeces. On being brought to bed she had «cramps» all over the body and lost consciousness. On my arrival about half an hour later she was in bed; she seemed exceedingly restless, moving about mostly with the right arm and leg, did not answer when spoken to, but now and then she put up her hands to her head and screamed «Mother, my head». Her mouth was full of food remnants; her bed was soiled with urine and faeces. Pupils of both eyes small and of equal size. Blood-pressure 270. Patient was transferred to



the General Hospital in Malmö, medical ward, where her condition on May 3 at 11 p.m. was as follows: General condition exceedingly poor. Pale and cyanotic. No stiffness of neck. Does not react when spoken to. Very restless. Keeps turning and twisting in bed and kicks about with her legs. No eclamptic convulsions. Fairly deep breathing. Incontinence of urine. No oedema.

Heart: left border one finger-breadth outside the mammary line, right border at the sternal margin, apex in the fourth interspace, too wide and heaving. Soft systolic murmur at the apex. Second aortic sound ringing. Marked arrhythmia. Pulse soft and weak. Blood-pressure 310. Urine: Heller's test strongly positive. No sediment. Clear and light-coloured. Right pupil much larger than the left. Both react to light. Babinski, extensor on the left side, uncertain on the right. No paresis detected. Fundi normal. Patient died at 12 p.m.

Post-mortem report (Prof. SJÖVALL, Lund). Anatomical diagnosis: nephrosclerosis, cerebral haemorrhage.

Handsomely built, well developed young woman with a moderate amount of fat. Ordinary post mortem signs, no purpura. No oedema. Body cavities normal. Lungs: surface and cut section normal. The heart, on the other hand, shows changes in the form of considerable muscular hypertrophy in the left ventricle. In other respects the heart is quite normal. All of the blood, which is abundant, is fluid. The aorta is of normal width, its wall seems to be somewhat thick and in addition shows plenty of longitudinal white streaks (fat). A more marked hypertrophy is seen in the visceral arterial stems as also in the arteries of the extremities. The renal arteries are not more altered than others. The left kidney is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as large as a normal kidney and the right one is only half the normal size. No increase of tissue. The cut surface of the kidney shows a broad cortex but clear structure everywhere and no opacities, renal arteries are not visible, the capsule strips off easily and the kidney surface is smooth. The suprarenals are of normal size with the medulla prominent and the cortex bright yellow.

Liver normal. Spleen moderately enlarged. Cerebral pressure markedly increased. Meninges normal. Fluid blood in the ventricular system, in addition coagulated blood in the right lateral ventricle. This originates from a focus, the size of a hen's egg, occupying the whole of the posterior part of the striated area with surrounding white substance. No traces of older cerebral haemorrhage. The basal cerebral arteries fully normal.

*Microscopical examination:* Pure and exceedingly clear appearance of the arterial changes in the kidneys with hyalinosis, lipid infiltration and stenosis of the lumina; at the transition to the glomeruli, there is not infrequently a lively increase of cells in the vas afferens. The Malpighian bodies and the convoluted tubules on the whole unchanged. Diagnosis:



Malignant nephrosclerosis. Intimal proliferation in the body arteries with some lipoid infiltration.

*Discussion.*

Dr. WALLGREN: The case of contracted kidney in a child to which Dr. CLEMENTSON referred was that of a girl, aged 8, who had not previously had any illness that might conceivably have caused nephritis. She presented the typical picture of true uraemia, the large hypertrophic heart, high blood-pressure, increased non-protein nitrogen, hyposthenuria and drowsiness. She died after a short time, and at the post-mortem examination one found quite a different type of kidney from that described by Dr. CLEMENTSON. It was the question here of true contracted kidneys. One of them was scarcely the size of a butternut, the other one was equally contracted in its lower part, while its upper part, on the other hand, was tremendously hypertrophied. I thought this condition was an attempt of the organism to compensate for the contracted and disfunctioning renal parenchyma. This has evidently been successful because the girl has lived for a long time with her disease, and this perhaps explains why the histological appearance is quite different from that in Dr. CLEMENTSON's case which evidently represents a relatively early stage of the disease. In my case there was a very considerable destruction of glomeruli with cell infiltration, sclerosis and shrinkage.

12. Dr. MUHL: *A case of syphilitic hepatitis with sudden death.*

N., a boy, born Aug. 4, 1926. Weight at birth 3,700 grm. Father had syphilis 5 years ago, mother 3 years ago, both treated, according to statement, for 2 and 3 years respectively. A sister of the patient died at the age of 2 months with the same symptoms as those presented by this child. At the age of 4 weeks, patient developed a rash for which a doctor was consulted; he prescribed an ointment. According to the parents the child had otherwise seemed to be in good health till the day before admission to hospital when it did not want to eat and slept continuously. The child was admitted to the Flensburg's Hospital on Sept. 23, 1926, 7 weeks old.

*Condition on admission:* Weight 4,020 gms. (had only increased by 390 gms.). General condition not impaired. Small for its age. Skin pale. Firm flesh, normal tonicity. On trunk and extremities bluish red spots, from the size of peas to that of a farthing. On the soles of both feet, brown red spots. The skin on heels and toes is thin, red and shiny. Whitlow on one finger. Palpable glands in axillae and groins; no palpable cubital glands. Liver enlarged, extending to half a finger-breadth above the umbilical plane, of hard consistency. Spleen can also be felt although not very much enlarged. Internal organs otherwise normal.

Red blood-corpuscles 4,300,000, white 77,400, of which neutrophile

leucocytes 50 %, small mononuclears 34 %, large mononuclears 16 %. Haemoglobin 74 (98). W.r. in the blood positive.

Patient took his food badly, about 400 gms. daily; beyond that, however, he did not show anything worth mentioning until the night of Sept. 28 when he passed black stools. There was a tense oedema in the lower extremities, subsequently appearing in the forearms also. Patient died suddenly at 3.30 a.m. Autopsy showed an extensive pallor of all the organs (Prof. SJÖVALL). No other changes in brain, heart or lungs. In the abdominal cavity, the liver appears very much enlarged, smooth, bright yellow and considerably firmer than a fatty liver. Weight 325 gms. On the cut surface the acinous structure of the liver is entirely absent; instead there is a firm, half transparent, grey tissue with layers of fine yellow streaks. Bile ducts normal. Spleen is also obviously enlarged but of normal consistency and form. Weight 61 gms. The cut surface shows a pale red pulp, little distended.

The stomach is large with somewhat slimy and granular, dark brown to black contents. Similar, pitch-coloured contents are also found in the small intestine. The colon is quite empty. There are no haemorrhages in the mucous membrane of the stomach or gut but in the duodenal cap there are possibly small erosions and ulcers.

Kidneys and vascular system normal.

*Microscopical examination:* Typical appearance of a powerful connective tissue rich in cells, forcing apart the sparse parenchymatous trabeculae. No certain miliary gummata but numerous foci and streaks of blood-forming parenchyma. Anatomical diagnosis: syphilitic hepatitis.

In this case the syphilitic infection has been confined to the liver. Patient has had some skin trouble but otherwise has had no symptoms worth mentioning except some loss of appetite. On admission to the hospital 5 days before death, the patient had in addition a greatly enlarged liver and a moderately enlarged spleen. Death occurred suddenly a few hours after a haemorrhage from the intestine and oedema in the lower part of the body. Autopsy revealed almost complete destruction of the liver parenchyma.

**Meeting on Nov. 27, 1927, at the Children's Clinic in Lund together with the Pediatric Section, Stockholm, and the Danish Pediatric Society.**

1. Prof. AF KLERCKER: *Demonstration of the pediatric clinic.*
2. Dr. WALLGREN: *Some herpes zoster problems in the light of clinical considerations.* (Published in Acta Paediatrica.)

*Discussion.*

Dr. WALLGREN: In reply to Dr. LINDBERG I should like to recall the fact in reference to the two children with herpes zoster who had

previously had varicella that in my paper I drew particular attention to one of these cases because it was followed a fortnight later by varicella in the only child in the ward susceptible to it. Just because of the fact that the child with herpes zoster had certainly had varicella two years before I felt inclined to interpret this connection as only a seeming one. No varicella followed upon the second case of herpes zoster.

I quite agree with Professor BLOCK that herpes zoster should not be regarded as an etiological entity. It is a symptom complex that may have the most varying causative factors. We have one kind of zoster, perhaps the most usual form, which is regarded as a specific infectious disease, further zoster produced by traumatic damage to the spinal ganglia, zoster after intoxication, as for example, with arsenic, and finally zoster as an expression of various infections. In my view, varicellae may very well be an infection which may cause zoster more commonly than other acute specific infections. The varicellogenic zoster no doubt makes up only a small percentage of all cases of zoster.

### 3. DR. LINDBERG: *On the treatment of rickets with irradiated ergosterin.*

The most important therapeutic measures against rickets have hitherto been cod liver oil and Huldchinsky's method of irradiation with ultraviolet rays.

At first it was difficult to understand how these apparently different forms of treatment could have the same effect but investigations in recent years have thrown light on the question. It was shown that the antirachitic effect of cod liver oil and the similar effect obtained by many food-stuffs after irradiation with ultraviolet rays was due to their percentage of cholesterin, and at one time it was also suggested that the cholesterin was to be regarded as the antirachitic provitamine activated by irradiation. It was soon found, however, that pure cholesterin was ineffective also after irradiation and it was shown that the antirachitic effect is bound up with some impurity of the cholesterin, defined by WINDAUS in Göttingen as another sterin, ergosterin. This substance frequently occurs in certain fungi from which it can be isolated. After irradiation with suitable rays, of which the best is magnesium light, ergosterin obtains an exceedingly marked antirachitic effect.

I have tested such an ergosterin preparation, subsequently brought on the market under the name of «vigantol», on some cases of rickets. The preparation has been given in daily doses of 5 mgm. dissolved in sesame oil. The antirachitic effect has been followed roentgenologically. In all the examined cases of florid rickets the preparation proved to have an exceedingly rapid and powerful effect. Already after one week one was able to observe a definite increase in the calcium content of the rachitically changed areas in ulna and radius. This improve-

ment subsequently proceeded very rapidly so that after four weeks the calcium content was normal in several cases.

In debilitated children, prophylactic treatment with ergosterin prevents rachitis with certainty.

It seems probable, therefore, that irradiated ergosterin is the antirachitic principle, the antirachitic or D vitamine. The discovery of this substance, aside from its undoubted therapeutic effect, is of great theoretical importance, inasmuch as it is the first time a substance has been isolated that can be classified or compared with the vitamins.

#### *Discussion:*

Prof. BLOCK: Activated ergosterin, as an anti-rachitic agent is of great theoretical interest. It is important in this matter to have clear ideas and a clear nomenclature.

In the conception of a vitamine as «an organic substance indispensable to the animal organism and incapable of being formed by the organism itself», activated ergosterin cannot be regarded as a vitamine. For the animal organism can itself form this connection by mere exposure for a few minutes to ultra-violet rays.

Nor is it correct to use the term «anti-rachitic factor» because light acts not only against rickets but also against tetany, tuberculosis etc.; in certain cases of diabetes it is able to cause the hyperglycaemia to disappear for a short time, and clinical observations as well as experimental tests go to show that ultra-violet rays have an activating effect on the regeneration of blood in some cases of anaemia. There are probably many other functions for the normal course of which this energy is indispensable, and at the present time it may be considered as an established fact that light energy can be taken up by the animal organism by direct irradiation as well as through foodstuffs which are by nature (cod-liver oil, yolk of egg, milk etc.) or by irradiation charged with it.

As the influence of light on all these conditions and functions must be regarded as generally activating, the speaker has in earlier communications on this subject — prior to the establishment of this connection between light and ergosterin and other lipoid substances — denoted this connection as the «activating factor».

In practical life there is scarcely any need of these expensive preparations of activated ergosterine; sunlight, quartz-light and cod-liver oil, all at our disposal, carry us more certainly to the same goal.

Dr. WALLGREN: For the last three months I have been using Vigantol in addition to cod liver oil for rickets as a prophylactic measure and as a treatment. I have already begun, however, to discard Vigantol, partly

on account of its price but mainly perhaps because I have been unable to find any reasons for substituting this preparation for our cod liver oil. But do not let it be inferred from this that I think it of no use; on the contrary, I think it is indicated in those children who cannot take cod liveroil on account of, for example, a tendency to diarrhoea. I have heard it stated by German pediatricians that cod liver oil is no longer active against rickets and I can therefore well understand that Vigantol may come to be extensively used in Germany. I, at least, have found no such inefficiency in cod liver oil and have no reason, therefore to substitute a somewhat more expensive preparation for it. Nor have I found that infants on account of only dislike of cod liver oil could not be given the cod liver oil treatment they are in need of. By perhaps varying the cod liver oil preparations and through supervision of and energetic dealing with the children, one can always overcome the dislike of it that infants now and then show. Just as irradiated ergosterin cannot be considered a necessary addition to our therapeutic arsenal I suppose the artificial light treatment is also something we can do without. We know it is effective and if the treatment is given in institutions where the children live or in private homes it is probably to be recommended, but to send children to an outpatient department for treatment would, not least from the point of view of the risk of infection, seem to be less well-advised. For when all is said and done is it not so that in our prophylaxis and treatment of rickets we can nearly always get on quite well with dietetic hygienic measures and cod liver oil without either Vigantol or light treatment?

DR. LINDBERG: Whether the antirachitic principle is termed vitamin or not seems to me rather immaterial. The main thing to be clear about is that light has no antirachitic effect in itself but that this effect is only possessed by the ergosterin altered in some definite manner by the light.

Naturally cod liver oil will, as hitherto, be our chief antirachitic means, but there are of course many occasions on which a more effective and tasteless preparation may be of importance. Vigantol is indeed certain to be extensively used in the future. The yolk of an egg was first recommended by Hess as a prophylactic measure. Its therapeutic effect is weak.

Finally, the suggestion advanced that the rachitic cases I have treated with ergosterin were already on the way to recovery it is decidedly erroneous. The cases were kept under observation prior to commencement of treatment and showed at that time no tendency whatever to recovery.

4. Prof. AF KLERCKER: *A case of cutis senilis congenita.*

The case is that of a girl infant admitted to the Children's Clinic in Lund at the age of 1 month, and exhibiting some peculiar changes

in the skin, corresponding with those found described in literature under the above term.

Alva N. (case history no. 349), born at home Aug. 6, 1927, of healthy parents; 3 half and 3 full brothers and sisters between the ages of 2 and 19, all in good health without malformations or similar anomalies. Nor are such changes known to have existed among other relatives. No preceding miscarriages. Delivery at the expected time, spontaneous and normal. Weight at birth 2,700 grm., was not asphyctic, took the breast on the second day, suckled badly, however, and slept an unusual amount. On Aug. 24, the mother was admitted to the women's clinic here for thrombosis, the child being brought with her; it then weighed 2,835 gms. It was impossible to get the child to take the breast, for which reason it had to be fed on hand-pumped mother's milk to which was added half-milk which at first had to be given with a spoon; later on it could also be given in a bottle with a large hole in the nipple. On two occasions the child began to cough and had attacks of asphyxia on being fed. On account of the feeding difficulties the child was transferred on discharge of the mother, and at her request, from the women's clinic to the children's clinic, Sept. 13.

*Condition on admission to the Children's Clinic.* On inspection one is at once struck by the markedly loose and coarsely wrinkled skin and the sparing amount of subcutaneous fat. On lifting up a fold of the skin it measures in thickness: over the thorax 2 mm., the front of the thigh at about its middle 7 mm., the front of the upper arm 3 mm. The skin is not only lying in deep coarse folds and grooves but cutis and subcutis are also to an exceedingly great extent displaceable over the underlying fasciae. One has the impression that the skin as a whole is far too wide and roomy for the body. The want of elasticity is particularly marked also in the face and on the neck, the girl having the appearance almost of an old woman of 90. The upper eyelids hang as slack bags almost entirely preventing inspection of the eyes. Pupils appear to be normal and react to light. At the lateral canthi there are readily bleeding rhagades. On opening the eyes only a narrow slit of the globes becomes visible and it is then often noticed that the sclera is exposed above the cornea. The skin is otherwise of normal colour and moisture, plenty of hair on the head, eyebrows and eyelashes normal. The root of the nose is strikingly flattened and wide and somewhat depressed. Muscular tone normal. There are considerable muscular defects, both in the left natis and in the lower left of the abdominal wall on the lateral side of the rectus muscle, where coils of intestine can be palpated almost immediately under the skin. — Weight 3,340 gms., height 52 cm., height when sitting 34.4 cm., circumference of skull 34 cm., circumference of chest 31 cm. The child cries loudly, sucks

the bottle though slowly, sucks repeatedly without swallowing but swallows if the bottle is taken from her mouth.

*Pharynx*: uvula missing, otherwise normal. *Lungs, heart, abdomen and abdominal organs* normal.

*Progress*. The difficulties in feeding became more and more aggravated, one had to begin feeding her with a spoon either directly or by means of a nipple, the milk was retained for a long while in the mouth and at the swallowing attempts there was often coughing, in which attacks she became cyanotic in the face. The dysphagia and the asphyctic attacks continued all the time, although with varying frequency and severity; sometimes asphyctic attacks occurred without connection with the meals. The temperature all the time below 37°, generally monothermic but occasionally with drops down to 36° and below. Defecation normal all the time, never any vomiting. Respiration also normal and no abnormal physical signs were ever found in the lungs. Death occurred during the night of Oct. 30, unconnected with any detectable fault in the swallowing mechanism. Weight on this date 2,950 kg.

*Röntgen examination* of the bone system on Sept. 22 showed no details deviating from the normal picture.

*Autopsy Oct. 31.* (Professor E. SJÖVALL.) The body of a girl infant normal in size for her age. Over the whole body except the skull the skin is «too large» for the underlying parts of the body enabling it to be lifted up in big folds as on a puppy, and the whole skin could have been stripped off in one piece without greater difficulties. On the thighs, in particular, the skin hangs very baggy. Nowhere any turgor in the skin which is loosely connected with the underlying muscles by means of a sparing amount of very loose connective tissue without any trace of fat. The subcutaneous tissue is often oedematous. — The obviously small eye fissures are placed somewhat obliquely. The mouth appears to be shrivelled to a small size. — *Abdominal muscles* thin and weak, particularly in the lateral parts, but all the muscles are normally formed. — No foreign bodies in the *pleural* or *peritoneal* cavities. The *heart* is intact with valves, septa and vessels without malformations, pulmonary arteries normal. — Lungs light-coloured, everywhere air-containing. In the bigger bronchi a fairly great quantity of yellow mucus. The finer bronchi and the cut section normal. — Of the endocrine glands the *thymus* is fairly small (accidental involution), weighing 3.7 gms. The weight of the *thyroid* is 1.3 gms. that of the *adrenals* 1.5 and 1.4 gms. respectively with uniformly lipid-containing cortex and without macroscopical changes. — With the organs still in situ there can be seen, from the larynx to the bifurcation of the trachea to the left of the latter, a sac-shaped distension evidently belonging to the oesophagus. On cutting through in the ordinary way the parietal layer of the pericardium and oesophagus above the diaphragm, section



involves a great portion of the roof of the stomach in addition to the oesophagus, for this projects above the diaphragm. There is no other connection between the oesophagus and the trachea. In its whole extent from pharynx to cardia the oesophagus is far too wide and flabby, in particular above the rather narrow cardia. When slit open it measures, just below the larynx, 3 cm. in breadth. There was found no mechanical cause of the ectasis which is probably in the nature of a malformation (relative stenosis through the upward displacement of the roof of the stomach). Stomach, intestine and mesentery normal. — *Liver, spleen and kidneys* normal. The *brain* and its membranes without malformations or macroscopically demonstrable changes.

*Microscopical examination* (Prof. SJÖVALL): The *hypophysis, thymus* and *suprarenals* of normal structure and well differentiated; the *thyroid* shows here and there a parenchyma not completely differentiated (cell columns without lumen or colloids).

*Anatomical diagnosis* (Prof. SJÖVALL): Mesenchymal laxity, some hypoplasia of the thyroid and acute bronchitis.

This infant with its wrinkled, lax and easily displaceable skin impressed one as being most peculiar, in contrast to anything usually met with at this age; one had the impression of an old woman in the guise of an infant. (Cf. the fig.) To me the appearance was perfectly strange and novel. After some perusal of the literature, however, I came across a clear and lucid description of an analogous case of a girl, aged 25 months, in VARIOT's *Traité pratique des maladies des enfants du premier âge* (Paris 1921, p. 795). Variot also refers here to older observations by CONCETTI and COMBY. It should be strongly emphasized, however, that the condition must not be confused, as seems sometimes to have been done, with the so-called *cutis laxa* there is a markedly extensible but at the same time exceedingly elastic skin which can therefore easily be drawn out into long folds; these, however, rapidly recoil when let go in about the same manner as a rubber glove. In this case, on the other hand, the elasticity is almost entirely missing. VARIOT examined microscopically in his case a piece of skin removed at an operation for inguinal hernia. In the superficial part of the corium the elastic elements were found to be exceedingly poorly developed, having only the form of short, in some part poorly stainable rods, entirely missing in the deeper parts. VARIOT is therefore apt to look upon the condition as a form of agenesis of the rete elasticum of the skin. In my case the skin was unfortunately never microscopically examined. Judging from the clinical as well the pathoanatomical signs of, in places, a very defective development of the musculature, it is natural to suspect that in this case there must at least be a question of some disturbance of much greater compass of the embryonic mesenchyma. The marked dysphagia is perhaps also to be connected with a faulty development of the



pharyngeal musculature, analogous to that observed at the autopsy in the musculature of the oesophagus.

*Discussion.*

Dr. WALLGREN: I should like to refer to a case treated at my hospital for chronic pyelitis and described by Dr. HJÄRNE in *Acta Paediatrica* Vol. III under the heading «cutis striata». It was the case of a child, debilitated physically and mentally, that ever since birth had had too loose a skin. At the back and the sides of the neck almost wing-like folds of the skin were hanging out and on the lower limbs, too, the skin was markedly wrinkled. Dr. HJÄRNE's paper is illustrated by photographs of the child, in many respects reminiscent of the pictures just shown by Prof. KLERCKER.

5. Prof. AF KLERCKER: *Primary abdominal tuberculosis in infancy.*  
(The paper is published in *Acta paediatrica*.)

*Discussion.*

Dr. MUHL: At the Flensburg's Hospital we have had in the period 1913—1927 63 tb. cases examined post-mortem, this number including, with few exceptions, all deaths from tb. in the hospital during this period. The age incidence will be seen from the following table:

| <i>Age</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 0—1        | 34           | 54                |
| 1—2        | 16           | 25                |
| 2—3        | 4            | 6                 |
| 3—4        | 6            | 10                |
| 4—5        | 3            | 5                 |

Of these 63 cases 8, i. e., 12.7 per cent of the total number were certain cases of primary tb. in the abdomen.

The age incidence among these 8 cases of abdominal tb. is as follows:

| <i>Age</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 0—1        | 2            | 25                |
| 1—2        | 2            | 25                |
| 2—3        | 2            | 25                |
| 3—4        | 2            | 25                |

The patients at the Flensburg's Hospital being mainly made up of children, 0—1 years of age, it will be clear from these figures that the number of cases of abdominal tb. is relatively small at this age in comparison with subsequent years.

Primary abdominal tb. which in most cases would seem to arise through contamination with milk and be caused by bovine bacilli is re-

garded as and seems in most places to be of rare occurrence, at least in infancy. From Prof. KLERCKER's investigation it appears that Skåne in this respect occupies a unique position in relation to other parts of Sweden. Without directly contradicting Prof. KLERCKER's figures, however, the figures from Flensburg's Hospital by no means show the high frequency of primary abdominal tb. shown by the material from Lund; this is probably due in the first place to the patients at the Lund Clinic being drawn for the most part from the rural districts in Skåne, while Flensburg's Hospital is mostly attended by patients from the town of Malmö where there is first and foremost a satisfactory milk control, and where, secondly, the milk is probably boiled more commonly than in the country. To this should be added that at Flensburg's Hospital mainly infants are cared for while at the Lund Clinic the material is mainly made up of children over infants' age, thus at an age where the possibility of bovine contamination is greater than in infants.

Dr. WALLGREN: Prof. KLERCKER inquired about data regarding the frequency of primary abdominal tuberculosis in other places and I think I can give some idea about the conditions prevailing in Gothenburg. I have tabulated the post-mortem findings in the 106 cases of tubercular meningitis which I have had under treatment and in these, all the evidence goes to show that in three cases only has there been a primary tubercular infection of the abdominal cavity, and in one case it was impossible to decide for certain whether the primary changes were located in the chest or the abdominal cavity. Now, of course, this proportion is not the same as the frequency of primary abdominal tuberculosis taken as a whole, as a great many of the cases die without contracting meningitis; yet I think that the figures I have mentioned, 3 out of 106, roughly corresponds to the true frequency. At any rate it occurs much more infrequently here than in Skåne and this may perhaps find its explanation in the fact that tuberculosis among cattle is more common in Skåne than in our part of the country. But it may also be due to the fact that my material is drawn from a big town while that of Prof. KLERCKER is, I suppose, mostly drawn from the country-side. In Gothenburg it goes without saying that the milk is boiled before giving it to infants and we have also a well organised milk control. There is no doubt that in the rural districts it happens much more often that people drink milk without subjecting it to any preliminary treatment whatever and give it unboiled to their infants. There seems to be no doubt that the milk is responsible for these primary tubercular infections of the abdominal cavity; we need only remember that milk is almost the only food-stuff consumed in its natural state. By no means must it be inferred from this, however, that tuberculosis caused by contamination with milk is of bovine nature; at least as often is it probably

a question of mixture, after the milking, with human bacilli. — It has been said by Prof. KLERCKER that the children who exhibited the picture of abdominal tuberculosis had died without meningitis and that in his opinion this was due to destruction of the lymphatic channels in the complicating transformation of intestines and omentum. All these children had had serious enteritis and had evidently died as a result of this. Can it not be imagined that children at this sensitive age die so early as a result of enteritis as to be thereby precluded from ever developing miliary tuberculosis or meningitis?

**Meeting on March 4, 1928, at the Children's Hospital, Gothenburg.**

**1. DR. WALLGREN: *Initial pyrexia in tuberculosis.***

Opinions vary as to the existence of initial pyrexia in tuberculosis, some deny it, others hold the opposite view. The clinical material is still far too small to allow of a general opinion; the positive cases in particular are too few in number. In recent years the speaker has had the opportunity of observing three cases in infants.

I. Boy, aged 2 years, with diabetes mellitus. Pirquet negative. After still another week renewed Pirquet also negative. A few days later rise of temperature without any known external cause, with positive Pirquet. At the same time swelling of hilus glands. Source of infection demonstrable eight weeks earlier.

II. Boy, aged 1½ months, with a tuberculous mother. Repeated intracutaneous tuberculin tests — 1 to 3 milligrams — gave negative reaction between Nov. 25 and Dec. 19. Three days later a period of pyrexia set in lasting for a week without any demonstrable cause. On Dec. 26 tuberculin test positive. There was no fever in the subsequent course of the disease.

III. Boy, aged 2 months, from a tuberculous home, who proved free from tuberculosis after having been kept under observation for 7 weeks. On May 2 he was vaccinated intracutaneously with Calmette virus. Intracutaneous tuberculin tests carried out at intervals of one week had so far shown negative results and the same was the case with a test (3 milligrams) made on May 10. On May 20 a period of pyrexia set in, lasting till May 27 with a temperature running up to 39°—40°C., during which an intracutaneous test with 1 milligram gave a positive result. Possible causes of the fever other than the vaccination could not be found. The boy has subsequently remained quite well in spite of tuberculous surroundings.

In older children feverish periods not infrequently occur in connection with allergy although hitherto one has not as a rule appreciated

the significance of this pyrexia. At this time it is very often accompanied by erythema nodosum. I have shown earlier that the erythema usually occurs just at the time when the organism has become sensitive to tuberculin after infection. This point is marked by commencement of fever which, therefore, has the same significance as the initial fever in small children and infants. In illustration of this kind of initial pyrexia the following two cases may be mentioned.

IV. Boy, aged 4 years. Repeated cutaneous, percutaneous and intracutaneous tuberculin tests negative, the last test carried out (percutaneous) on Dec. 11. Two days later, rise of temperature without any known cause, on Dec. 16 erythema nodosum. Pirquet reaction now positive. Subsequently immune and no pyrexia. There was enlargement of the hilum glands in association with pyrexia.

V. Girl, aged 13 years. Repeated intracutaneous tuberculin tests negative (0.01—3 milligrams) Jan. 20—25. On Jan. 29 pyrexia; on Feb. 13 still pyrexia and erythema nodosum. On Feb. 16 Pirquet positive, intracutaneous test of 0.0001 mgm. gave positive reaction. Subsequently allergic and free from pyrexia.

The speaker is in no doubt as to the existence of initial pyrexia, but rather of the opinion that it is far more usual than is generally believed, particularly in children at school-age and somewhat above, i.e. the age at which we find cases of erythema nodosum most abundant. With regard to the question as to whether pyrexia is exclusively produced by the change in the allergy as such or by the changes as a rule occurring simultaneously in the hilum it was considered possible that the appearance of allergy alone could be made responsible.

#### *Discussion. Dr. UDDENBERG.*

Dr. WALLGREN: In answer to the question raised by Dr. Uddenberg why erythema nodosum does not occur in infants I am unable to offer any definite explanation. I should think, however, that it has something to do with different conditions of allergy existing in infants and older children. Infants do not react so readily to tuberculin as do older children, their susceptibility to tuberculin is less. The Pirquet reaction is found negative much more often in tuberculous infants than in older children infected with tuberculosis. For several years I have been carrying out systematic investigations into the degree of sensitiveness to tuberculin in children of different ages and with different forms of tuberculosis; I have thus found that in older children the sensitiveness as gauged by intracutaneous reaction as a rule remains at 0.01 milligram, in infants at 0.1 milligram. When we test infants with tuberculin at the outpatient department we use at the first examination Mantoux, 0.01 milligram. In so doing I have not hitherto seen any unpleasantly strong reaction arise. In an older child, however, I should not venture to begin with

such a strong intracutaneous dose. In the positive cases one would then often get necrosis of the skin. If, now, the erythema nodosum, is, as I think, an allergic phenomenon arising coincidentally with an increase in the allergia and if it is especially marked, it is easy to understand why erythema nodosum does not occur in infants in whom the degree of allergia is slight.

Dr. WALLGREN: *A case of atypical progressive muscular dystrophy.*

This is the case of a boy, aged 11, an only child. The father died of pulmonary tuberculosis, the mother is in good health. The physical and mental development of the child is normal, and of previous illnesses there is to be noted only pleurisy in 1926. The symptoms of the present illness began as early as at the age of four. They have appeared as periodical weakness in back, hips and shoulders lasting for about a month at a time. During these periods he was unable to climb stairs except with the greatest difficulty and with support, and if he fell, he was obliged to support himself in some way or another in order to get up. In spite of these symptoms he has been able to be out playing, taking part in tobogganing etc. In the free intervals during the warm season, he has been entirely free from symptoms with the exception of a certain amount of difficulty in climbing stairs. These symptoms have become intensified every winter and were particularly bad this last winter. His mother has consulted several doctors, also abroad, and the illness has mostly been regarded as functional, as symptoms have been either entirely absent or too slight to justify a diagnosis. As already mentioned, his condition became very much worse this winter and this is the reason why it was now easier to make the diagnosis. When the boy was admitted 1½ months ago he presented a fairly characteristic picture of progressive muscular dystrophy. He was unable to take the sitting position from lying down, could not lift up his head, was unable to raise his arms above the horizontal plane, had a considerable paresis in both upper and lower limbs, was unable to climb stairs and when he had stooped down to pick up some object from the floor, climbed up, as it were, on his legs, etc. During his stay in the hospital the symptoms have abated considerably, but he is still unable to raise himself to the sitting position from lying down and the gross strength in arms and legs is still very low. Apart from the paresis just mentioned, nothing else was found on examination. No pseudohypertrophy.

The peculiar history and the periodic recurrence of symptoms in the winter in addition to freedom from symptoms in the summer have in this case rendered it very much more difficult to settle the diagnosis at an earlier stage. It is not unusual, however, to find such periodical aggravations in different chronic affections of the nerves and

muscles. Experience shows that the condition is aggravated by particularly acute infections of different kinds as well as the influence of cold. For this reason the symptoms are also often more severe in the winter than in summer, although such a periodicity is not always so well marked as in this case. In another case that I have under treatment the aggravation during the winter and the improvement during the summer were very marked. It was the case of a forester suffering from a severe muscular dystrophy which rendered him an invalid during the winter months. When subsequently spring and summer came he began to feel stronger and appeared even objectively better and in his optimism he then thought he could resume his heavy forest work in the autumn. But when winter came his weakness returned with it and all his hopes were ruined; this was repeated year after year.

Dr. WALLGREN: *Calmette vaccination in children threatened with tuberculosis.*

For the last twelve months we have been using at our hospital Calmette's vaccine BCG against tuberculosis. Naturally this is far too short a time for permitting any personal experience to be gained of the practical utility of this vaccination, nor is it my intention to enter upon this question here. My intention to-day is only to relate to you the principles we follow in the vaccination of children, as our mode of procedure to some extent differs from that practised by CALMETTE.

The first principle is to vaccinate a child so that it becomes allergic. A child that does not react to tuberculin we have no reason, with our present knowledge of the diagnostic importance of the tuberculin reaction, to regard as infected, in other words, it has probably a specific immunity against tuberculosis. In administration of the vaccine per os, as advocated by Calmette, the children only exceptionally become allergic. On injecting a sufficiently large dose of the virus, on the other hand, constant allergy is obtained after 3—6 weeks. In my cases of vaccination I have been using a single intracutaneous injection of 0.01—1 milligram vaccine. In comparison I should like to mention that CALMETTE employs 3 centigrams of the same virus per os. With the intracutaneous mode of inoculation there is further the advantage that one knows how much of the BCG the child has really got. In administration per os most of the vaccine always leaves the body with the stools for which reason one has no idea in the individual case how much of it has been absorbed. It may also be of some importance that the primary focus in intracutaneous vaccination is located in the skin; I should like to recall the view held by many tuberculosis specialists that the skin plays an important part in the immunity against tuberculosis.

A few weeks after the inoculation some infiltration arises at the

site of injection; this infiltrated area becomes larger, an abscess forms which breaks through, leaving a small slightly discharging flat ulceration that heals spontaneously after a few months. Shortly after the infiltration has arisen the regional glands become swollen. Occasionally these undergo abscess formation with retarded spontaneous healing. BCG-virus can be recovered in the pus from an inoculation abscess or suppurating gland and has so far proved non-pathogenic to guinea-pigs. I have found no harm done to the children by the vaccination nor any interference with their normal development. The only drawback has been a slight discharge from the ulceration but it has given very little trouble.

The second principle followed in the vaccination is that the child must not be exposed to natural virulent contamination before allergy has appeared. In his latest publications CALMETTE emphasized the desirability of guarding the children from natural infection during the time immediately following the inoculation. As a suitable interval he mentions a month; as he pays no attention to tuberculin tests and on the whole does not know when or whether the child becomes allergic, such a fixed time seems to be rather arbitrary. My arrangement has been this, that the children, if possible, are kept in the hospital until allergy has set in or else they have been sent to some infants' home pending this occurrence.

The third principle followed is that no child is vaccinated unless it can be shown that at the time it is free from virulent tubercular infection. As CALMETTE vaccinates only new born infants, he is thus on the safe side in this respect. Only exceptionally have I had new born infants for vaccination. As a rule, therefore, the children have been exposed to the possibility of becoming infected in their homes for a longer or shorter period of time prior to vaccination. The new born children are vaccinated immediately after admission. Other children have passed through a period of quarantine lasting 6-7 weeks. If after this time they fail to react to large doses of intracutaneous tuberculin, then I regard them as free from tuberculosis and vaccinate them. The children spend the time of quarantine in a children's home as mentioned.

A fourth principle we have followed is to vaccinate only such children as are exposed in their homes to real danger from tuberculous members of the family. This restriction is observed not because I think that the vaccination in itself is a danger to the child but because I think it absurd to expose the child to the unnecessary unpleasantness of having a discharging sinus and needlessly keeping it away for a long time from its healthy parents. It is a question of protecting the children by vaccination during their first year or possibly first few years of life and wise parents are likely to guard their little children of this age from associating with phthisical individuals. If this



principle is not adhered to, it naturally follows that all children ought to be vaccinated as it is impossible to foretell which infants of healthy homes will come in contact with tuberculous individuals outside the family circle and which will not.

In conclusion I should like to mention that to date I have vaccinated 25 infants in this way and all of them are in perfect health and free from radiological hilum changes. The children are kept under regular observation by the Children's Hospital and the dispensary officer.

*Discussion.* Prof. JUNDELL.

4. Dr. WALLGREN: *On so-called mediastinal pleurisy in cases of bronchiectasis.*

Mediastinal pleurisy, formerly considered a very rare condition, has since the introduction of radiological examination been fairly often diagnosed. The usual type and that to be dealt with here is the inferior form of mediastinal pleurisy which appears as a right-angled, dense, triangular shadow filling up the angle between the diaphragm and the spinal column. In some cases radiological examination gives a clue to the diagnosis and test puncture shows it to be really a question of some exudate between lung and diaphragm. This was so in the case of a boy, aged 10, at the Children's Hospital in 1927. He had been taken acutely ill, presented the radiological appearance of an inferior mediastinal pleurisy, and in a test puncture, 20 c.c. of a serous fluid were obtained holding mononuclear cells. The boy gave a positive reaction to tuberculin.

As a rule, however, one has to be content with the radiological findings alone for settling the diagnosis, as the clinical symptoms are misleading, misinterpretation of the disease not rarely being the result. Thus in the case of a girl, aged 12, with tubercular bronchial glands on the right; it was not the exudate that caused the basal triangular shadow but atelectasis of the middle lobe of the right side. Instead of being displaced to the healthy side, as was the case in the first-mentioned case, the heart in this case was drawn over toward the diseased side. This was the case in the three cases related below, children with chronic bronchiectasis, all of them observed during 1927.

A girl, aged 13, with a history of coughing ever since her first year of life, with often repeated acute complications, such as pneumonia etc. She had had a certain number of asthmatic symptoms and been looked upon by her doctor as a case of asthma. When she was no more than two years of age, one found the base of the left lung the seat of infiltration and bronchitis symptoms, which subsequently remained. On examination at the Children's Hospital there was marked dullness, bronchial breathing and plenty of big and harsh râles over the basal median part of the left lung. At this site the radiogram showed a



dense triangular shadow, which on control examination one year later has remained unchanged. The diseased part of the lung was contracted, the thorax over it considerably sunken and the heart drawn over toward the left side. Sputum sometimes abundant; free from bacilli.

A girl, aged 11, repeatedly treated at hospital for bronchiectasis with complications of different kinds. She had been troubled with coughing ever since the age of two years and had several times been through repeated attacks of pneumonia localized to the left side below. On examination in 1923, one found there marked dullness, bronchial breathing and numerous big râles. Sputa occasionally very copious. Tuberculin test negative. These symptoms have subsequently remained unchanged on the whole except on those occasions when acute exacerbation with pneumonia was added. Such was the case in the autumn of 1927 when she was treated at the hospital for an extensive pneumonia on the left followed by empyema. Immediately before this attack of pneumonia one had found on radiological examination a dense triangular shadow filling up the angle between the diaphragm and the spine on the left side. On this occasion there were no acute lung symptoms. The empyema necessitated thoracotomy, parts of two ribs being removed corresponding to the lateral part of the triangular shadow. This was not caused by any exudate, the empyema being located at the lateral side of this area.

A girl, aged 12, with bronchiectasis had been repeatedly treated for complications in the form of attacks of acute pneumonia with nephritis. The physical signs were similar to those of the other two children. Radiologically one found here also on different occasions a basal triangular density behind the heart shadow. The heart was displaced toward the diseased side. Pneumothorax induced with the purpose of affecting the bronchiectasis was successful, although the lung was found adherent to the parietal pleura in its most median part, corresponding to the density.

A basal triangular shadow of this nature is probably not too rare a feature in cases of bronchiectasis. Particularly in the French literature of the last year there appear many communications referring to this condition in connection with a paper by RIST, TROCMÉ and JACOB who have described this radiological change in 7 cases of bronchiectasis. In the German literature, too, there are one or two communications from the last year. The French authors do not regard this shadow as representing an exudate but as due to the pleural thickening always resulting in cases of chronic bronchiectasis and above all to the sclerosing pulmonary process. In operations and at autopsies, one has come across no other changes but the anatomical changes just mentioned. The clinical observations made by the speaker also suggest this: the triangular shadow here has not been the expression of an exudate

but of a localized peribronchitic pulmonary sclerosis. From the above arguments one would seem to be justified in drawing the conclusion that the shadow mentioned is often a sign of induration in the basal median parts of the lung parenchyma and as this in its turn is as a rule due to bronchiectasis the basal triangular shadow will constitute one of the signs of this disease.

5. EDBERG: *Meckel's diverticulum as a cause of disease.*

The speaker gave a brief anatomical survey of the various recess formations arising from the omphalomesenteric duct. Of these formations the true diverticulum is of no mean surgical and pediatric interest. In studying the anatomy of the diverticulum it has been shown in at least 16 per cent. of the cases that the ordinary mucous membrane of the small intestine grows edge to edge with the typical mucous membrane of the stomach and that in more than 39 per cent. there is glandular tissue within the wall of the diverticulum analogous with the pancreas. Lastly one has found in a great many cases polypous adenomata of different types, solid or cystic in the mucous membrane. It seems to be equally common for the whole apex of the diverticulum to be tied off like a pendant trinket.

Three different clinical types were briefly gone through:

1) Haemorrhage: the cause of this is thought to be a *peptic ulcer* ultimately due to the contact between the different kinds of mucous membrane. A severe high intestinal haemorrhage in a child without other clinical signs and symptoms should be suspected as due to a diverticulum.

2) Diverticulitis: this also finds its explanation in the abnormal type of mucous membrane that may give rise to ulcers and craters analogous with those known from other quarters. In other cases the diverticulitis can be compared with appendicitis from which clinically it cannot be distinguished very well, unless haemorrhage is present. Diverticulitis is, in the absence of perforating ulcer and acute peritonitis, a fairly subacute condition with occasionally aggravated symptoms of obstruction. Gradually the intestines become matted in the lower part of the abdomen often just below the umbilicus and give rise to a swelling not easily interpreted.

3) Inversion with secondary invagination of ileum: with regard to the inversion mechanism, the author wishes to suggest that this also may be an expression of the peculiar nature of the mucous membrane. Under ordinary circumstances the mucous membrane of the stomach is provided with a very loose submucosa which varies much in thickness under different conditions. Apart from this the mucous membrane has a powerful musculature of its own. These properties are very liable to lead to the formation of folds which may assume a polypous

form. Through the protrusion of such polypous folds into the small intestine the inversion may find its explanation as a lateral involution. The secondary ileac invagination, however, does not always arise through traction as a continuation of this involution. The primary invagination of the small intestine may instead arise at the site of the apex of the inverted diverticulum. This apex is involved in a circular contraction wave which becomes the origin of an ileac invagination.

*Demonstration* of the photograph of a case of anus praenaturalis umbilici cum eversione ilei (resection and death).

*Demonstration* of specimens of two cases of diverticulitis with ulcer crater and mucous membrane of the stomach (resection of diverticulum and ileum with diverticulum respectively; recovery in both cases).

*Demonstration* of specimens of inversio diverticuli M. cum invaginatione ilei (resection of the whole invagination tumour—recovery).

Communication of a case of congenital diverticulum of the duodenojejunal flexure in which the repeated violent haemorrhages gave reason for suspecting Meckel's diverticulum. Here, too, one found a typical mucous membrane of the stomach. (Resection and recovery.)

6. DR. LANDAU: *Some cases of erythema nodosum arisen during treatment at sanatorium.*

Erythema nodosum is nowadays considered a sign of tb.; particularly does it occur in recent tb. and WALLGREN has endeavoured to show that the erythema appears simultaneously with the allergia, i.e. 3—7 weeks after the tb. infection. Such a view would seem to be contradicted by the fact that erythema nodosum sometimes occurs during treatment at tb. hospitals. These otherwise rare cases can be explained as partial phenomena of a re-wakening of a quiescent allergia, for example, in tonsillitis or in other conditions. At other times another explanation may be forthcoming as illustrated by the following cases.

They were the cases of three girls, aged 7—9 years, who because of suspected tb. were sent to a sanatorium where they were kept in spite of showing a *negative reaction to tuberculin* and lacking radiologically demonstrable changes in the lungs. Two of them developed *pyrexia and erythema nodosum during their stay at the sanatorium 6 and 2½ months respectively after admission*; in the third case patient was discharged after two months but developed *erythema nodosum one month later, thus three months after admission*. In all three cases the *tuberculin reaction became positive in connection with the erythema*.

In the light of the view that erythema nodosum is an expression of a tb. infection it is natural to assume a connection in the above cases between the patient's being placed in tuberculous surroundings and the appearance of erythema nodosum.

Viewed from the opposite angle there are also factors supporting the opinion that there is some connection between the erythema and tb. in that the children, previously proving negative on tuberculin tests, became positive in connection with the appearance of the erythema.

As the incubation time of the erythema can probably be taken to be 3—8 weeks and as this was in the above three cases less than the time elapsed between the admission of the patients to the sanatorium and the appearance of the erythema, it may in all probability be assumed that the children had become infected *after* their admission; and further, as the incubation time of erythema nodosum in those cases in which it makes up the first sign of tb. seems to coincide with that of the tuberculosis, the negative tuberculin tests at their admission would really seem to indicate that the children were not infected with tuberculosis before admission to the sanatoria.

It is important, therefore, to carry out a tuberculin test *lege artis* (Pirquet and a sufficiently large intracutaneous dose) before labelling the child as tuberculous. A child negative to tuberculin should not be admitted to a sanatorium and be put in a ward where it has every chance of contracting tb. it was free from before.

Yet this probably happens sometimes in our hospitals. The reason for this is probably not always a lack of diagnostic acumen but rather that the children are perhaps kept there for social reasons.

Such a mode of procedure is in any case associated with far too great a risk for the little patients. It is of great importance, therefore, to arrange observation wards at sanatoria for children where the presence of tb. can be investigated before they are placed in general wards.

Besides these three cases I have seen other tuberculin-negative children, admitted to sanatoria, having developed tb. at the hospital although in these cases the disease did not make its *début* strable with erythema nodosum but with pyrexia and radiologically demonstrable changes.

*Discussion:* Dr. JOHANNSEN, Dr. UDDENBERG, Dr. PETRÉN.

Dr. LANDAU: It would undoubtedly be most fortunate if the doctor called in, as suggested by Dr. JOHANNSEN, could carry out a tuberculin test before sending the child to a sanatorium. This can possibly be done in a town. In the country, on the other hand, the matter is rather different. It is not easy for a country doctor to carry out such an examination even if familiar with the method in use. The patients may perhaps have a long distance to come; a tuberculin action should not be read off until after at least two days. Should the first test then prove negative, further tests must be made with bigger doses. It is not always possible for the patient to stay in the neighbourhood of the doctor until the investigations have been completed; nor is it always possible to get the patient to return for control tests in case his place of residence is

miles away. For my own part I have sometimes let the relatives give me a description over the telephone of, for example, a Pirquet reaction and tried to draw my conclusions but this is often difficult to do. In my opinion the best procedure in the country would be to arrange observation wards at the sanatoria where the children could be carefully examined as to whether they were infected with tuberculosis or not.

Dr. WALLGREN: I should like to emphasize what has been said by Dr. PETRÉN regarding the recklessness with which tuberculosis is diagnosed in children. A radiological examination is often the cause of a premature diagnosis of tuberculosis. Sometimes this diagnosis is based on the physical signs alone without any sort of tuberculin test. To admit a child not tuberculin-tested to a hospital for tuberculosis in contact with genuine cases of tuberculosis should never be tolerated. At the present time we have it so arranged in Gothenburg that almost all children sent to hospitals for tuberculosis by the resident doctors must first pass through the Children's Hospital.

Regarding erythema nodosum in adults and its etiology my experience is very limited. That such cases not due to tuberculosis occur in adults, as well as in children, seems to be very probable. At the Children's Hospital we have had 6 cases of quite typical erythema nodosum which have not reacted even to very large intracutaneous doses of tuberculin (up to 3 milligrams, in some cases up to 10 milligrams) and in these cases there seems to be no reason for regarding tuberculosis as the cause. The same no doubt holds good, perhaps to a still greater extent, in adults. But I have no doubt that erythema in adults is often also due to tuberculosis. In this relation I should like to refer to the investigations carried out at the Garrison Hospital in Stockholm on conscripts with erythema nodosum in which conditions such as hilum densities, etc. appear to be not far from identical with those present in children with erythema. The fact that the clinical symptoms are often of a different nature — I am referring in particular to the rheumatoid pains occurring in erythema in adults — need not necessarily indicate any rheumatic or other non-tubercular genesis. About a year ago I attended a tuberculous family with endemic erythema nodosum, and the eldest child contracted pulmonary tuberculosis after the erythema, the next eldest severe rheumatic pains during the attack of erythema, and the two youngest children, below the age of 15, developed erythema without any sort of painful symptoms whatever. The etiology was no doubt the same in all the cases, tuberculosis, (the mother had it) but nevertheless the erythema presented different clinical types. For my own part I believe, therefore, that in adults also the etiology of erythema is often of a tubercular nature but may be excited by some other cause.

7. Dr. KEWENTER: *Congenital coxa vara.*

ALBERT HOFFA in 1905 described as coxa vara congenita a typical clinical picture which particularly through the radiological findings can be diagnosed and differentiated from other cases of coxa vara or coxa valga deformities. It is quite likely that some other authors such as KREDEL, MICHAEL COHN had observed the condition earlier than HOFFA but it was probably the latter who, thanks to the radiological findings recognised it as a typical clinical condition.

Congenital coxa vara is a fairly rare disease, yet not so rare as was formerly believed. HELBIG from Hoffa's clinic has thus reported 9 unilateral and 8 bilateral cases. FRANKE related 3 bilateral cases in three members of the same family, and DREMANN and MAYER have observed also similar cases (these figures are collected from HOFFA's «*Orthopedische chirurgie*» published in 1925). There are 6 cases from the surgical section of the Children's Hospital in Gothenburg during 1925--1927 inclusive.

According to WALDENSTRÖM the condition has not been observed in the new-born but only in children who had begun to walk, an observation that tallies completely with Dr. EDBERG's six cases. There seems to be no relative difference between the two sexes. Cases are described where a unilateral coxa vara congenita has been accompanied by a congenital dislocation of the other hip or in one and the same family one child has had a unilateral or bilateral dislocation of the hip and another child a congenital coxa vara.

Regarding the *diagnosis* all authorities seem to be agreed that this is very difficult to settle without radiological examination, as the condition in these small children can scarcely be otherwise distinguished from congenital dislocation of the hip or *coxa vara rachitica*. The radiological findings, however, are characteristic, with a *vertical epiphyseal line* or, if not quite vertical, running from above and inward to below and outward besides being wider than normal. Apart from roentgen the diagnosis can probably be made both on the history — the children walk late, have a limp and on examination the trochanter is found to have ascended — and on Trendelenburg's phenomenon in unilateral cases of coxa vara. The capacity of abduction is also markedly reduced or entirely inhibited.

Regarding the *cause* of this condition, HOFFA has shown on resected specimens that this is to be referred to some disease in the epiphyseal line whereby the neck of the femur with the exception of small islands of bone substance remains cartilagenous. In this way the neck remains soft for a long time and is subsequently bent by the weight of the body. Nor is it impossible, as stated by WALDENSTRÖM, «that the neck even before the child commences to walk becomes bent by the normal muscular pressure forcing the femoral head against the socket».

To the group of congenital coxa vara is also reckoned the cases communicated by JOACHIMSTHAL of congenital defect of the coxal part of the femoral end. DREHMANN believes that congenital coxa vara is the first stage of this disease.

Regarding the treatment of coxa vara it is of course stated by the authors that the neck should be spared some of the body weight as long as it is weak but as this lasts up to the age of about 20 or during the whole period of adolescence, this form of treatment would scarcely seem possible unless certain fixation bandages are applied. WALDENSTRÖM suggests a method when the upper femoral end is ossified and the deformity considerable, namely a wedge-shaped osteotomy and the placing of the limb in abducted position, which may give good results.

Dr. EDBERG's 6 cases of coxa vara congenita at the Children's Hospital here during the years 1925—1927 inclusive were made up of 4 boys and 2 girls between the ages of 5 and 8 years at the time of visiting the hospital. Of these 6 cases 2 are bilateral and 4 unilateral.

*Demonstration of a case with unilateral congenital coxa vara.*

#### 8. Dr. WALLGREN: *A case of acrodynia.*

For a good many years now one has in foreign literature come across accounts of a peculiar condition, called, according to the view of the respective authors, acrodynia, erythromelalgia, pink disease, erythroedema, neurosis of the vegetative nervous system, trophodermatoneurosis etc. These names indicate on the whole the main symptoms. It is a chronic disease setting in gradually, lasting for months and finally abating slowly. In the cases of death no characteristic anatomical changes have been found. Although usually sporadic it may sometimes appear in the form of epidemics, as for example in Paris 1828—32. The etiology and pathogenesis of the disease are so far unknown but certain factors indicate an infectious origin. For some of the cases considered to belong to this category the view held by KARL PETRÉN is probably the correct one, namely that the symptoms are the expression of arsenic poisoning. Up to now no cases of acrodynia have been observed in the Scandinavian countries.

In the autumn of 1922 a boy, aged 8, was treated at the Gothenburg Hospital for a condition which there is every reason to believe should be classed with that under review.

The boy was the youngest but one of a family of 10. Parents, brothers and sisters in good health. The past history of the boy is without interest. In March 1922 he began to be tired and slack, did not want any food and showed a tendency to diarrhoea. Then he began to suffer pains in his lower limbs, his hands began to ache, particularly the tips of the fingers and a little later also the feet. He perspired a great deal and the



aching hands and feet gradually became swollen, particularly so when they were painful. Pains came on chiefly in the night and were frequently so severe that he was unable to lie still but had to get up and run to and fro in the room complaining loudly. Putting the hands in warm water sometimes eased the pains. In the course of the disease the general condition of the boy became gradually steadily worse with marked wasting away. He was admitted to the Children's Hospital 6 months after the onset of disease, Sept. 18.

It was a weakly built boy, considerably wasted with poorly developed muscles and pale-grey complexion. Weight 18.8 kg. Height 132 cm. He was somewhat sluggish and apathetic. The skin on the hands and feet, especially on fingers and toes, and the inside of the palm of the hand was reddish, cracked and desquamating, was felt to be thickened and could be lifted up in folds. The fingers were kept in the claw position indicated on account of the thickness of the skin covering the fingers. The distal phalanges, particularly the tips of the fingers, were markedly tender. Except for this hyperaesthesia there was no demonstrable sensory disturbance. Constant spontaneous pains in the fingers; in the night severe aching there and in the toes. Marked dermatographism. Points normal. No motor disturbances; superficial and deep reflexes normal, no demonstrable changes in the nervous system and internal organs. Blood-pressure 130—135 mm. mercury. Pulse 140—160. Temperature irregular, as a rule afebrile, but often showing subnormal figures of about 35°.5 C. Haemoglobin content 96. Red blood-corpuscles 5,600,000, white cells 11,000, of which 76 per cent. neutrophils, 18 per cent. lymphocytes, 6 per cent. large mononuclears and transition cells. Blood-sugar on fasting stomach 0.08 mgm. per cent. Urinary quantities small at first on account of perspiration 200—500 cc., subsequently 400—800 c.c. Movements sometimes abnormally frequent. Sporadic attacks of vomiting. Wassermann negative. Pirquet negative.

The boy was treated at the hospital symptomatically for a month with various means, after which he became obviously better. Pains diminished, his general condition improved, he increased two kilograms in weight and his pulse became less hasty. From what has been stated by the boy's parents it took another three months before his pains had quite gone and he was completely restored only after the disease had lasted for a year.

9. NICOLAI JOHANSEN: *Experiences with convalescent serum of measles.*

During the measles epidemic in Gothenburg October 1927 to February 1928, the author tried Dagkwitz's convalescent serum for measles as a prophylactic measure on a number of children at Majornas Home



for Children (1—15 years) as well as in private practice. As material for comparison the author gave a survey of the course of measles in the home before it was possible to begin giving the serum. Of 62 children who had not before had the measles 55, were taken ill (88.7 per cent.); 40 (72.8 per cent.) passed through an ordinary or severe attack of measles, 15 (27.2 per cent.) a mild form of measles.<sup>1</sup> Complications arose in 32 children (58.2 per cent.) while 23 (41.8 per cent.) never had any at all. Death occurred in 5 cases (9 per cent. mortality).

At the Children's Home the treatment with convalescent serum was so organised that all new admissions who had not had measles were given 5 c.c. serum after having been in the home for one day. In this way 38 children were treated, to which should be added 10 children from private practice who had had injections, on the 3—6 day of incubation, of 5—8 c.c. serum. Of these 48 children 18 (37.5 per cent.) developed measles; 3 (16.6 per cent.) of these developed ordinary measles, 6 (33.3 per cent.) developed a mild form and 9 (50 per cent.) abortive forms.<sup>2</sup> Complications (mild forms of otitis media) arose only in 3 cases (16.6 per cent. of those taken ill) while the majority, or 15 children (83.3 per cent.) went free from them. There were no deaths among these children.

*Table.*

|               | Taken ill with measles | Measles  |                   |          | Complications |        | Deaths | Remarks        |
|---------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------|
|               |                        | Abortive | Mild (attenuated) | Ordinary | ○             | +      |        |                |
| Not treated . | 88.7 %                 | 0        | 27.2 %            | 72.8 %   | 41.8 %        | 58.2 % | 9 %    | 2 cases of ac- |
| Treated . . . | 37.5 %                 | 50 %     | 33.3 %            | 16.6 %   | 83.3 %        | 16.6 % | 0      | tivated tb.    |

Comparison between non-treated and treated children.

The author ascribes to the prophylactic treatment with convalescent serum the fact that the epidemic of measles at the Children's

<sup>1</sup> By this term the author means a form of measles with an ordinary or little marked rash, moderate catarrhal symptoms, a temperature of not over 39° C. and of less than 3 days' duration and with no complications or mild ones.

<sup>2</sup> By this term the author means an illness with the general condition entirely unimpaired, a very slight atypical rash, no or scarcely any catarrhal symptoms, temperature not over 38° and no more than 1 day's duration; no complications.

Home on Dec. 25, thus while the epidemic was still going on in the town and in spite of a steady supply of fresh non-morbilious cases, ceased to exist.

By also injecting all newly admitted children with no history of measles with the same dose of serum, the author was given the opportunity, when in the middle of January measles were again introduced into the home, of observing the effect of such an immunization carried out prior to the incubation. It was then shown that of 12 children, to which should be added 11 cases from private practice treated in this way, 12 developed measles (52.2 per cent.). As, however, only 16 of the 23 children had subsequently been with certainty incubated with measles a morbidity of 71 per cent is to be considered a more adequate expression of the true state of affairs. Of the 12 children taken ill 2 (16.7 per cent.) developed ordinary measles, 6 (58.3 per cent.) a mild form and 3 (25 per cent.) an abortive form of measles. No complications and no deaths.

In conclusion the author maintains that the results can be regarded as favourable, showing as they do, that a prophylactic injection of convalescent serum of measles according to Degkwitz enables a nosocomial epidemic of measles within a children's home to be interrupted and that with such a serum one has a means of practically preventing complications and deaths. Immunization carried out *before* the incubation is not as effective as if done *after* the incubation and is not suitable for use in institutions. In private practice, on the other hand, in which it is often impossible to know when a child can be incubated with measles and a mild or abortive form can often be considered an ideal way for children to go through a commencing epidemic of measles, it would seem to be valuable.

#### *Discussion.*

Dr. MUHL: During the epidemic of measles that visited Malmö Sept. 1927—Jan. 1928 I had the opportunity of testing at Flensburg's Hospital the usefulness of the prophylactic treatment by convalescent serum. The disease was brought to the hospital three times through patients being admitted while in the incubation stage. *Case A.* was admitted to Ward I on Sept. 26, was taken ill on Oct. 7 and isolated in the fever section. On the 4th day of incubation 5 patients who had been occupying the same and adjacent rooms were given 5 c.c. convalescent serum. None of these children was taken ill. One child in the fever section that a few days earlier had obtained serum developed abortive measles but no other case occurred and the abortive case did not give rise to any secondary one. *Case B.* was admitted to Ward II on Nov. 9, was taken ill on the 19th and isolated in the fever section. On the third day of incubation 18 children [aged 3 months—4 years],

considered susceptible to the disease, were given 2.5—4 c.c. convalescent serum (doses small on account of scarcity of serum). No child was taken ill secondarily to the first case but one of the pupils who in her turn infected 4 children who had obtained serum. In this ward 5 more cases of those who had been given the serum were taken ill, one after the other, thus altogether 9 cases. During this time all newly admitted patients to the ward that could be considered susceptible to measles were given convalescent serum but at this time in big doses, 4—6 (most of them 5) c.c. None of these was taken ill. *Case U.* was admitted to Ward I on Jan. 10, 1928, and was taken ill on the 12th. This case had been kept in an isolation room, was immediately isolated in the fever section and did not give rise to any secondary case.

In conclusion it may be said that of 41 children of an age susceptible to the disease that were given convalescent serum, 9 were taken ill in a mild or abortive (2 cases) form of measles. Of these 9 cases none had had more than 4, most of them only 2.5 c.c. serum. In spite of these cases the benefit of the serum treatment was obvious but would in all probability have been still greater had greater quantities of serum been available when the infection was brought to Ward II.

## **The Second International Pediatric Congress in Stockholm, August 17—August 20, 1930.**

After having conferred with and received the promise of support from leading pediatricians in practically all the countries of the world, the Swedish pediatricians have decided to issue invitations to an international pediatric congress in Stockholm, to last from August 17 to and including August 20, 1930.

Notification of lectures is to be made before March 1, 1930, at the latest.

The program of the conference will, if necessary, be carried on in separate groups.

It is desirable that those wishing to attend signify their intention of doing so as soon as possible, so that the approximate number to be expected may be calculated, and arrangements made in good time for their housing and comfort. This is of great importance because of the Swedish Art and Industry Exposition which will be going on in Stockholm during the summer of 1930.

The admission fee to the conference is twenty Swedish crowns (Kr. 20).

All communications are to be addressed to *The Second International Pediatric Congress, Stockholm, Sweden*. Telegraphic address: *Pediatric, Stockholm*.

Applications for tickets of admission should preferably be accompanied by the fee, sent as a check or money order.

For the avoidance of errors, it is absolutely necessary that all names and addresses be written with printed characters or typewritten.

Further announcements will appear later on.  
Stockholm, September 1929.

I. JUNDELL, M. D.,  
Professor of pediatrics, committee chairman.

- KJ. O. AF KLERCKER, M. D., professor of pediatrics, Lund.  
 R. NORDGREN, M. D., chairman of the pediatric section,  
 Swedish Medical Association, Stockholm.  
 I. THORLING, M. D., professor of pediatrics, Uppsala.  
 WILH. WERNSTEDT, M. D., professor of pediatrics, Stockholm.

*Nils Malmberg.*

M. D., lecturer in pediatrics, Stockholm,  
 committee secretary.

## **Zweiter Internationaler Kongress für Kinderheilkunde, Stockholm 17.—20. August 1930.**

Nach Beratung und Übereinkommen mit leitenden Kinderärzten in praktisch genommen allen Ländern haben sich Schwedische Kinderärzte entschlossen, zu einem internationalen Kinderärztekongress in Stockholm 17.—20. August 1930 einzuladen.

Anmeldungen von Vorträgen sind spätestens am 1. März 1930 einzusenden.

Die Verhandlungen des Kongresses werden, wenn es sich notwendig zeigt, in geeigneter Ausdehnung auf Sektionen verteilt werden.

Es ist wünschenswert, dass Anmeldungen zur Teilnahme sobald als möglich eingesandt werden, damit rechtzeitig eine Berechnung über die ungefähre Zahl von Teilnehmern und Vorbereitungen für ihre Unterbringung und für angenehme Aufenthaltsbedingungen getroffen werden können. Dies ist auch deshalb notwendig, weil im Sommer 1930 in Stockholm eine schwedische Kunstindustrierausstellung stattfindet.

Die Mitgliedsgebühr beträgt 20 Schwed. Kronen.

Alle Anmeldungen und Mitteilungen sind an die Adresse *Zweiter Internationaler Kongress für Kinderheilkunde, Stockholm, Schweden* zu senden. Telegrammadresse: *Pediatric, Stockholm*.

Am zweckmässigsten ist es, gleichzeitig mit der Anmeldung die Mitgliedsgebühr durch Postanweisung oder Check einzusenden.

Um Irrtümer zu vermeiden, ist es unumgänglich notwendig, dass alle Namen und Adressen in Druck- oder Maschinenschrift angegeben werden.

Weitere Mitteilungen werden später ausgesandt werden.  
Stockholm im September 1929.

Das schwedische Komité für den Zweiten Internationalen Kongress für Kinderheilkunde.

**I. JUNDELL.**

Professor der Kinderheilkunde, Stockholm. Vorsitzender des Komités.

KJ. O. AF KLERCKER, Professor der Kinderheilkunde, Lund.

R. NORDGREN, Chefarzt, Vorsitzender der pädiatrischen Section der Schwedischen Ärztegesellschaft, Stockholm.

I. THORLING, Professor der Kinderheilkunde, Uppsala.

WILH. WERNSTEDT, Professor der Kinderheilkunde, Stockholm.

*Nils Malmberg.*

Dozent der Kinderheilkunde, Schriftführer des Komités.

## **Deuxième Congrès International de Pédiatrie, Stockholm 17—20 août 1930.**

Après avoir consulté un certain nombre d'éminents pédiatres de différents pays et sur leur avis favorable, les pédiatres suédois ont résolu d'organiser à Stockholm, du 17 au 20 août 1930, un Congrès International de Pédiatrie.

Les communications à présenter au Congrès doivent être annoncées au plus tard le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1930.

Les travaux du Congrès seront répartis, s'il y a lieu, entre un nombre approprié de sections.

Il est désirable que les adhésions soient envoyées le plus tôt possible au Comité du Congrès, afin que celui-ci puisse évaluer le nombre approximatif des participants et prendre en temps utile les dispositions nécessaires pour leur logement et leur agrément. Cette recommandation s'impose d'autant plus

que, dans l'été de 1930, une Exposition des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels suédoise aura lieu à Stockholm.

La cotisation est fixée à 20 couronnes suédoises.

On est prié d'adresser les adhésions et toute correspondance relative au Congrès au *Deuxième Congrès International de Pédiatrie, Stockholm, Suède*. Adresse télégraphique: *Pediatric, Stockholm*.

En même temps que les adhésions, il est recommandé d'envoyer, par mandat-poste ou par chèque, le montant de la cotisation.

Afin d'éviter les erreurs, il est indispensable que tous noms et adresses soient écrits en caractères d'imprimerie ou dactylographiés.

Des renseignements complémentaires seront fournis ultérieurement.

Stockholm, septembre 1929.

Le Comité Suédois du Deuxième Congrès International de Pédiatrie:

I. JUNDELL.

Professeur de Pédiatrie, Stockholm, Président du Comité.

KJ. O. AF KLERCKER, Professeur de Pédiatrie, Lund.

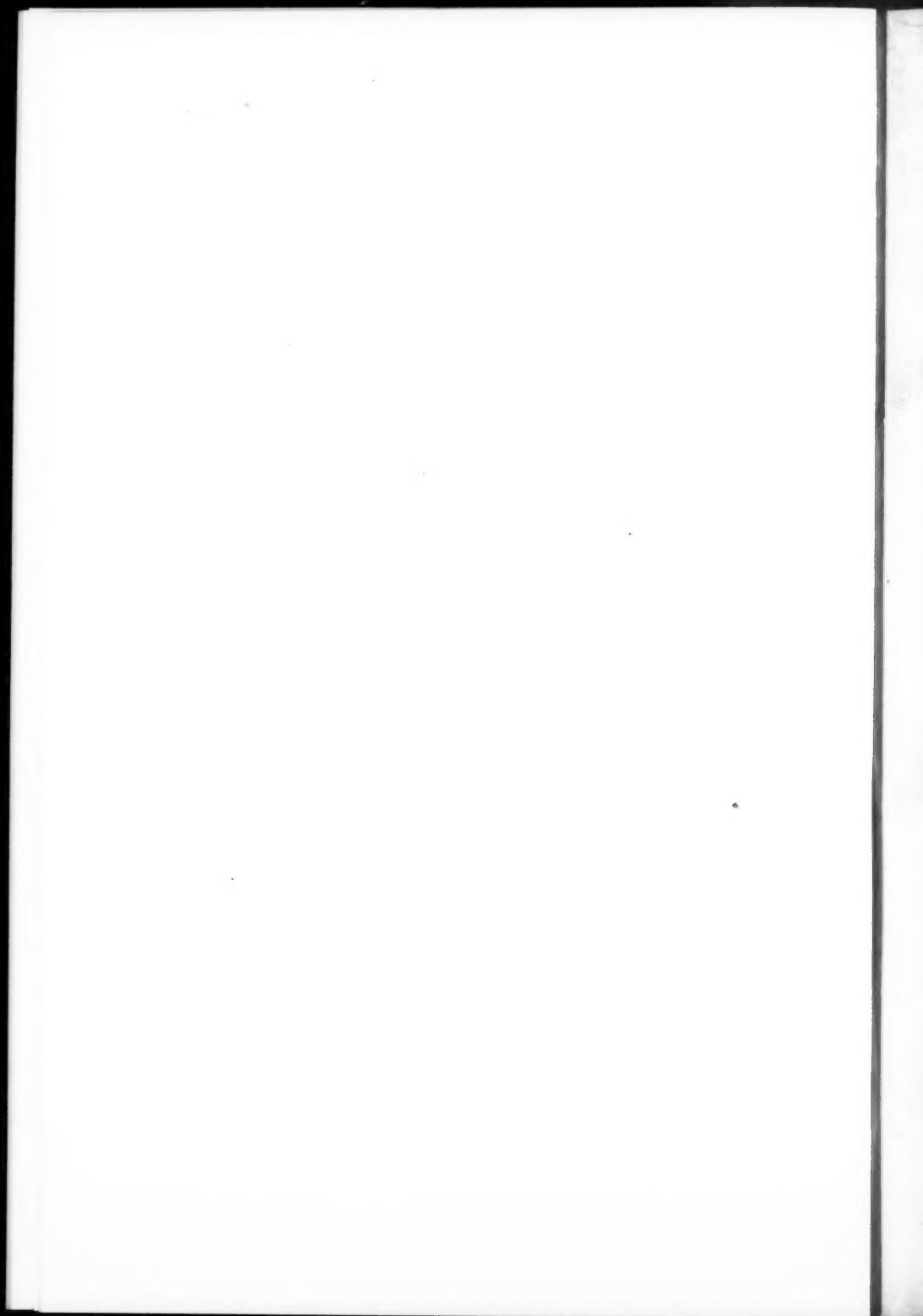
R. NORDGREN, Médecin-chef, Président de la Section de Pédiatrie de l'Association Suédoise des Médecins, Stockholm.

I. THORLING, Professeur de Pédiatrie, Upsal.

WILH. WERNSTEDT, Professeur de Pédiatrie, Stockholm.

*Nils Malmberg.*

Professeur agrégé de pédiatrie,  
Secrétaire du Comité, Stockholm.





610.5  
A202

# ACTA PÆDIATRICA

---

## REDACTORES:

IN DANIA: C. E. BLOCH, KÖBENHAVN, S. MONRAD,  
KÖBENHAVN. IN FENNIA: ELIS LÖVEGREN, HEL-  
SINGFORS, ARVO YLPPÖ, HELSINGFORS. IN HOL-  
LANDIA: E. GORTER, LEIDEN, J. HAVERSCHMIDT,  
UTRECHT, CORNELIA DE LANGE, AMSTERDAM. IN  
NORVEGIA: TH. FRÖLICH, OSLO, CARL LOOFT,  
BERGEN. IN SUECIA: I. JUNDELL, STOCKHOLM,  
A. LICHTENSTEIN, STOCKHOLM, WILH.  
WERNSTEDT, STOCKHOLM.

EDITOR: I. JUNDELL, STOCKHOLM

Vol. IX. Fasc. 3—4

20: V. 1930

---

*Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri-Aktiebolag*  
UPPSALA 1930

# ACTA PÆDIATRICA

EDITOR PROFESSOR I. JUNDELL  
33 ARTILLERIGATAN, STOCKHOLM

---

The 'ACTA PÆDIATRICA' contain articles relating to pediatrics. These articles are published in English, French or German, according to the wishes of the author. Each number consists of about 6 printed sheets, 4 numbers forming a volume. The numbers will be issued as soon as the articles sent in can be printed. The 'Acta' is open to articles from foreign authors in all countries, if sufficient space can be found for them. Manuscripts are to be sent direct to the Editor, to whom also enquiries about the exchanging of papers are to be directed. The subscription should be forwarded to the Editor. Each volume costs 20 Swedish crowns or 25 shillings or 5 dollars.

ACTA PÆDIATRICA enthalten Arbeiten aus dem Gebiete der Kinderheilkunde. Die Arbeiten werden, je nach eigener Wahl des Verfassers, in deutscher, französischer oder englischer Sprache veröffentlicht. Jedes Heft enthält circa 6 Druckbogen; 4 Hefte bilden einen Band. Die Hefte erscheinen, je nachdem die in dieselben aufzunehmenden Aufsätze druckfertig vorliegen. Die Acta nehmen nach Möglichkeit auch Arbeiten ausländischer Verfasser aller Nationen auf. Manuskripte nimmt der Herausgeber entgegen, desgleichen Wünsche betreffs Austausch von Zeitschriften. Abonnementanmeldung bei dem Herausgeber. Preis pro Band 20 schwedische Kronen.

Les ACTA PÆDIATRICA contiennent des ouvrages du domaine de la pédiatrie. Les études sont publiées en français, anglais ou allemand au choix de l'auteur. Chaque fascicule contient env. 6 feuilles in -8°; 4 fascicules forment un volume. Les fascicules paraissent au fur et à mesure que les articles y destinés sont imprimés. Les Acta reproduisent, dans la mesure du possible, les articles d'auteurs étrangers de tous les pays. Les manuscrits doivent être expédiés à l'éditeur, à qui les demandes relativement à l'échange de journaux devront également être adressées. Abonnement chez l'éditeur. Prix par volume Cr. Suéd. 20.

# ACTA PÆDIATRICA

Medical  
Library  
3 19-47  
37953 v 9, no. 3-4

FROM THE ANATOMICAL INSTITUTE OF VETERINÄRHÖGSKOLAN, STOCKHOLM, THE ANATOMICAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UPPSALA AND THE ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC LABORATORY OF SERAFIMERLASARETTET, STOCKHOLM.

## **The Appearance of the Electrocardiogram in Heart Lesions produced by Cod Liver Oil Treatment.**

By

**ERIK AGDUHR**, M. D. and **NILS STENSTRÖM**, M. D.  
Professor of anatomy, Uppsala. Docent of medicine, Stockholm.

### **Part II. A study of the behaviour of the myocardial lesions in albino mice after the cessation of the cod liver oil medication.**

In human clinical medicine no attention has hitherto been given to cardiac disease eventually produced by the toxic effect of cod liver oil preparations, although many persons in their childhood have for long periods received the oil in doses comparatively greater than those used in our experiments. According to the recent experiences of AGDUHR (6 and 7) and MALMBERG (11) this can hardly be caused by some insusceptibility of the human heart to the toxic action of the cod liver oil. It is more likely that the lesions of the myocardium produced by the oil are apt to heal so completely that in a later period of life neither functional heart trouble nor palpable morphologic residuals can be detected.

In order to get a more exact conception of this problem, we started an experiment on a group of white mice, letting some of those animals, which in a previous experiment had been treated with emulsion of cod liver oil ad libitum (groups 18—21 in the table 1 (p. 32—33 part. I) and diagrams 6 and 7) remain, and studying the animals behaviour after the oil was omitted. When about half the number of the animals of these groups had died, the remaining ones were killed except 12, and the

oil medication was discontinued, the surviving animals being later fed only with their previous basal diet in series 20 and with a better basal diet in series 18, 19 and 21 (further details in the diagrams 6 and 7!) This occurred on August 19, 1927, when the animals in the different groups had been receiving the oil preparation during a period of 3 months and 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  months respectively. As some of the surviving animals very soon died the experiment could be prosecuted to an end only in 9 animals. In these the Ecg. was recorded at intervals of about two months, until they were killed at the age of one year. The hearts of the animals which died during the time of cod liver oil medication and of those killed, when the medication was stopped, constitute the control of the maximal progress of the heart lesions by the estimation of the regressive changes in the hearts of the surviving animals.

Regarding the variation of the Ecg. during the time when the animals were influenced by the cod liver oil emulsion, these animals behave in quite the same way as other animals in such experiments. The aberrant curve, which we have termed »the typical cod liver oil Ecg.», usually occurred very soon after the start of the medication, and minor changes of the Ecg. caused by the oil appear in less than a month. The alterations of the Ecg. in all animals are rather uniform, and therefore we may conclude that the morphologic heart lesions, found in the animals which died or were killed while they stood under influence of the oil, correspond rather closely to the maximal lesions, which the hearts of the surviving animals once exhibited.

On a microscopic examination of the hearts of those animals, which died during the influence of the cod liver oil emulsion, or of those killed when the medication was stopped, here termed the control animals, pathological changes were found to be of the same nature as has previously been described. Thus there are found muscle cells with pigment degeneration and with vacuolous degeneration, cells exhibiting sarcolysis and degenerative fatty infiltration and calcareous incrustation in single muscle cells, or groups of such cells, as well as

a more or less prominent intercellular edema. Side by side with these different kinds of degenerative processes, of which now one now another seems to be the most prominent in a heart, there is always found at least a relative increase of connective tissue elements. As the total amount of this connective tissue corresponds rather closely to the intensity and the spread of the other pathological processes, we have used it for comparison of the intensity and spread of the pathological processes within the hearts of the different animals. (See the tables 2—5!). On comparing the different hearts, we have thus estimated the amount of connective tissue present in three sections, namely at  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the distance between the apex and the base of the ventricle and in these sections we have separately estimated the amounts of connective tissue in the right and the left ventricular wall and in the interventricular septum. The amount of connective tissue was estimated to be either slight +, medium ++, abundant + + +, verry abundant + + + + or complete + + + + +.

As the Ecg. of the control animals are all of about the same features as those previously reproduced and all show the same kind of progress, which is seen in the Ecg. of the animals of this experiment before the cod liver oil medication was discontinued, we refrain from publishing more of them. Also for the study of the morphologic changes in the control animals we may refer tho the particulars of the histories of the animals 14—17 previously reported. In order to give a more complete view of the morphologic injuries of the hearts of the control animals, however, we will give some more microphotographs from some of these hearts. See microphotographs (and their explanations) of mouse XXVII, fig. a and mouse XXII, fig. a—c!

Concerning those animals, which survived the cod liver oil emulsion medication and were then nourished only with basal diet, we will give a more detailed description.

*Mouse I, born on March 2. 1927 (group 18). Marked: left ear and tail cut, was given the emulsion ad libitum between its 22:nd and 170:th day of life; then it received the basal diet*

only (see diagram 7). The animal died on Nov. 7. 1927, 245 days old.

*Electrocardiographic examinations* were made on the days noted in the table I. Already the first Ecg., recorded about a fortnight after the commencement of oil treatment, seems to be somewhat altered, with a comparatively long a-v conduction time. The QRS-time reaches its maximum at the examination on June 19. The general features of the curve, however, remain comparatively constant and the aberrant features, which we have termed »the thypical cod liver oil Ecg.» do not occur; the initial curve reminds one most of this sort of Ecg. On July 22. the height of the string deviations appears much reduced and in lead I the S-deviation has become more prominent than before. Later on the deviations grow even more reduced and on the last examination, Nov. 4. 1927, the deviations in lead I can hardly be perceived, a phenomenon which we have often noticed in those of our mice which received cod liver oil. With regard to the times of the electrical events of the Ecg. this last curve, obtained after the mouse had been fed without oil for nearly 3 months, shows no reduction from the previous values.

At the *post mortem examination* the mouse showed a pale colouring of the heart-muscles, signs of a fatty degeneration of the liver, yellow colourings of some parts of the intestines, a red-brown-colouring of the subcutaneous adipose tissue.

At the *microscopic examination* the heart of this animal exhibits some few examples of muscle cells with calcareous incrustations, single or in groups of a few. In preparations stained with haematoxyline the blue colour of these incrustations is far less intense than in preparations from animals killed when under influence of the cod liver oil, and because of this the pictures seem to indicate that the calx is about to be dissolved (See fig. a). These calcified spots to judge from several signs are rather old.

Now and then one comes across some single example of degenerative fatty infiltration in muscle cells (Fig. b).

Pigment degeneration in the muscle cells, of the type, which generally occurs in connection with the production of connective tissue elements, is wanting. On the other hand some examples of muscular cells with vacuols containing grey or light yellowish or sometimes eosinophile granulae can be demonstrated. Above such forms of alteration are interpreted as a combined vacuolous and pigment degeneration of muscle-cells. At least a part of these cellular contents must be conceived as pigment.

The alteration within the auricular walls are of the same kind but are comparatively somewhat less pronounced than in the ventricle.

Transformation of muscle into connective tissue is also present but compared with the control animals it is much less prominent except in some parts of the atria, where the walls show a complete transformation of this kind. Estimated in the way described, the amount of connective tissue (See table 2!) in all sections of the apical third of the ventricles can be termed as slight(+) and in the other parts of the heart-ventricles it only reaches the medium degree(++).

No signs of regeneration of muscle-cells could be clearly proved microscopically in the heart of this animal.

*Mouse II, born on March 2. 1927, (group 18); the whole tail cut off, received emulsion of cod liver oil between its 22:nd and 170:th day and was killed when it reached the age of 370 days.*

Even in this animal the first *Ecg.* (fig. *Ecg. II*) is certainly altered. The aberration termed typical cod liver oil *Ecg.* is recorded on the two following examinations, May 13:th and 28:th, and then the curve gradually acquires more normal features simultaneously as the size of the deviations is reduced. From the table I can be seen how the times of the curves on both examinations referred to reach their maximum and later, despite continued oil treatment, only show constantly a rather lower value. After the end of the oil medication the times are reduced and simultaneously the curve grows more normal in its appearance, and on the last examination the times are shorter than in the initial curve. From this one may suppose that the mechanism of contraction of the heart now is restored to the normal or nearly normal.

At the *post-mortem examination* the mouse showed strong dilation of the atrium and of the right ventricle. The outer walls of these cavities were also somewhat pale coloured.

The *microscopic examination* of the heart revealed isolated examples of pigment degenerated muscle cells (containing yellowish brown pigment) especially situated subepicardially. In the outer wall of the right ventricle pigment degenerated muscle cells occur rather frequently. In places these muscle-cells appear in groups and then usually in connection with a transformation into connective tissue. See fig. a! Muscle-cells with vacuols containing light yellow or yellowish grey pigment-granulae are rare. Any examples which seem to indicate, that the pigment is about to disappear from the muscle cells were *not* proved.

The atrial walls contain many examples of rather advanced destructive processes in several places. In fig. b by T.c.t. the wall is formed right through of connective tissue, and also at



several other points the transformation of the atrial walls into connective tissue is decidedly abundant to complete.

All over the heart-muscle, especially within the ventricle degenerative fatty infiltration can be seen, and generally it is rather frequent and most advanced in the subendocardial muscle cells (Fig. c).

Small spots with minor calcareous incrustations in single cells or groups of muscle-cells are found spread through the heart.

Nevertheless, if the sections from this animal are compared with those from the controls one must point out that the injuries in this heart are considerably less prominent (Fig. d), and on a comparative estimation of the connective tissue, this amounts here, just as in mouse I, to the slight degree in the apical sections and to the medium degree in the others. All facts indicate that a regeneration of the heart muscle has taken place, although as has been pointed out above, many examples of anatomic alterations of the muscular cells still persist (see fig. e).

*Mouse III, born on March 3, 1927 (group 19), right ear and tail cut off, male, received emulsion of cod liver oil between its 22:nd and 160:th day of life and afterwards only the basal nourishment until it was killed at an age of 371 days. See the curve of diagram 7 b!*

It is most probable that the first *Ecg.* obtained from this animal is already altered. At the three following examinations the curve changes and becomes almost like the typical cod liver oil *Ecg.*, but later, as in the case of the other animals, it grows more like the initial curve. As can be seen from the table, the increase of the a-v conduction time has occurred already between the 1:st and the 2:nd examination, but a new maximum is reached at the time when the oil medication was ended, and at the same time the QRS-interval reaches its maximal value, although the outlines of the curve look rather more normal than before. The oil medication being ended, the features of the *Ecg.* as well as its times evidently grow more normal and the *Ecg.* finally obtained reminds us of the initial curve; its features seem even more normal than those observed at the initiation of the *Ecg.*-control, although the QRS-time has not yet been reduced to its initial value.

At the *post-mortem examination* the mouse showed a pale colouring of the heart-muscle, a dark-red colouring of the subcutaneous brown adipose tissue etc.

On the *microscopic examination* of the heart some few muscle-



cells with calcareous incrustation are met with, all of them without any capsulae of connective tissue.

Pigment degeneration in muscle cells, of the type exhibiting a rather numerous content of intense yellow pigment, is rather frequent. These cells are never found in connection with larger spots of connective tissue as is usual in mice of this series killed <sup>19</sup>/<sub>8</sub> 1927 or in mice showing progressive cod liver oil lesions in their heart-muscles. On the contrary these pigment degenerated muscle-cells are jammed in between normal muscle-cells, just as is more fully described and reproduced for an animal below. See fig. a, mouse VII!

Degenerative infiltration of fat in the muscle cells is seen here and there, especially just beneath the endocardium, but is nowhere of very great intensity.

The amount of connective tissue in the different parts of the heart estimated in the usual way, only is of slight degree (+), but in the upper parts of the walls of the ventricles the sections show this tissue somewhat more increased but yet hardly reaching the medium degree (++). In the wall of the atrium only two places with abundant, but not complete transformation into connective tissue could be found. See the table 3!

*Mouse IV, born on March 3. 1927 (group 19), left ear and tail cut off* received the cod liver oil emulsion and was killed on same dates as the former animal (III).

To judge from the times and the general aspect of the curve, already the first *Ecg.* — obtained when the animal had had the oil for a fortnight — is altered. In the three following examinations the changes grow prominent, and from May 28. to June 19. the curve reaches its most aberrant shape, but the maximal prolongation of the a-v conduction time and the QRS-time is reached later. It may be noted how the S on this occasion predominates the curve in lead I, instead of R, which is the greater as well in the beginning as in the end of the observation time. After the oil was omitted the curve grows markedly more normal and its times are palpably reduced.

At the *post-mortem examination* the mouse showed a faint pale colouring of the outer wall of the left ventricle.

The *microscopic examination* revealed rather rare single muscle-cells with calcareous incrustation and they were never surrounded by connective tissue. In single places hyaline degenerated muscle-cells with pycnotic nuclei were met with.

Pigment degeneration in muscular cells is rather rare but examples of both types can be found (both those, where the

cells are full of yellow pigment, and those, where the pigment is deposited in vacuols).

Especially in subendocardial position cells with degenerative fatty infiltration are rather numerous in some places.

The increase of connective tissue is in all parts of the heart slight (+); in the apical third of the interventricular septum, it reaches a somewhat higher degree than this. See table 3! Even the walls of the atria do not offer an example of a complete transformation into connective tissue.

Several pictures in the preparations seem to indicate, that the destructive processes in this heart have been rather advanced, but that the resultant anatomical structure must be mentioned as a rather good example of healing of the former injuries (see fig. a!).

*Mouse V, born on March 3. 1927 (group 19), right ear cut, received the emulsion in the same time as the previous animal. See the curve of the diagram 7 b! It died on February 10. 1928, 244 days old.*

Also in this animal the *Ecg.* first obtained shows signs of alteration, and in its further development it follows nearly the same rate as the curves from the previous animal. The maximal changes, as well in the features as in the times, are recorded on May 28. After the oil had been omitted, only two records were obtained, the last on Jan. 7. 1928, in which the regress is, however, very palpable.

At the *post-mortem examination* the mouse showed a faint pale colouring of the outer walls of the heart-ventricles.

At the *microscopic examination* it could be proved, how calcareous incrustations were present in numbers of areas of the heart, either in single muscle-cells or in groups of them. Some of the incrustated groups of muscle-cells were surrounded by rather thick capsulae of connective tissue elements (see fig. a and b), but the comparatively low intensity of the colour of the incrustation in preparations stained with haematoxylin shows that the amount of calcium is not very great. On comparison with preparations from animals which had received cod liver oil during the whole period of the experiment, one gets the impression, that the lime in the heart of this animal is partly dissolved.

According to our opinion the healing of these lesions showing calcareous incrustation will hardly advance further than a dissolving of their incrustation. The degenerated muscle-cells, enclosed with capsules remain however. See fig. a and b!

Pigment degenerated muscle-cells especially of the type with

intense yellow pigment, were rather numerous within spots with connective tissue. However, it is worthy of note that these muscle-cells contain rather few pigment granulae, and that their nuclei are rather well conserved; it does not look impossible that the pigment is on the point of dissolving. On the subsequent fate of these cells we can make no statements; they may either proceed to form connective tissue elements, or they may be restored to muscle-cells, but many sections seem to indicate that they proceed to complete degeneration.

Degenerative fatty infiltration is met with now and then, mostly in muscle-cells in subendocardial position.

Within the ventricle the formation of connective tissue in places is obvious, but hardly anywhere of a higher degree with the exception of some places in the outer wall of the right ventricle. Here also examples of a complete transformation of the wall into connective tissue are met with. By comparison in the three sections (see table 3!) it is estimated as slight (+) in the apical and of medium degree (++) in the two others. In the walls of the atria in some few places the transformation into connective tissue is complete.

*Mouse VI, born on March 13—15, 1927, (group 20), tail cut* was given the cod liver oil emulsion between its 66:th and 155:th day of life and afterwards only the basal diet of the group (see diagram 6 a!) until it was killed, when it had reached an age of 365 days.

*The Ecg.* was first recorded before the beginning of the oil treatment, and during the progress of the experiment it was only slightly altered. The typical cod liver oil Ecg. is not met with, but in the records on July 22. and Aug. 18. the curve approaches this closely. In table 1 may be seen, how the QRS-time in these records reaches its maximum, which is only a trifle above the initial value. The increase of the a-v conduction time appears already on June 20., after one month of oil medication, and this increase also remains comparatively small. After the oil was stopped, the times are reduced and the shape of the curve becomes more like the initial one.

*At the post-mortem examination* the mouse showed a pale colouring of the muscle-tissue of the outer wall of the right heartventricle.

*The microscopic examination* reveals here and there in walls of the ventricle specimens of muscle-cells with calcareous incrustation, some groups of which are surrounded by capsulae of connective tissue. The incrustation appears to be partly dissolved.

Several examples of pigment degeneration in muscle-cells are found. These are all of the type with intense yellow pigment, and nearly all of them are situated between regenerated or young muscle cells of usual appearance, exactly in the way illustrated in fig. a, belonging to mouse VII.

No specimens of degenerative fatty infiltration are found in the muscle-cells of this heart.

In numerous muscle cells the nucleus is unusually long, and there are seen several nuclei showing different stages of amitotic division.

The spots with connective tissue formation are of small size, usually embracing muscle cells with pigment degeneration. Muscle-cells showing pigment degeneration also lie between regenerated muscle-cells. On a comparative examination of the appearance of connective tissue, this is estimated to be slight (+) in all parts of the ventricle. See table 4!

Only a few examples of regenerating muscle-cells have been proved in the heart of this mouse.

*Mouse VII, born on March 14, 1927, (group 21) right ear and tail cut off, female, got the emulsion between its 66:th and its 156:th day of life, and then only the basal diet until it was killed, 365 days old. See the curve of diagram 6 b!*

*In the Ecg.-examination, made one month after the start of the cod liver oil medication, the curve shows a very slight alteration, but in the two following examinations this is exaggerated, and a rather well-marked aberrancy of the cod liver oil type is seen. Simultaneously the S-deviation, instead of the R, as formerly, predominates in lead I. The way in which the alterations also appear as an evident increase of the times of accomplishment of the different parts of the Ecg. can be seen from table 1. After the omission of the oil emulsion, the curve is again altered. The R summit again predominates in lead I, but the height of the deviations remains considerably reduced in comparison with the control curve from the time previous to the medication. The times in the last curve are reduced nearly to their initial value.*

*At the post-mortem examination the mouse showed a pale colouring of the outer wall of the right ventricle.*

*In the microscopic examination a considerable number of pigment degenerated muscle-cells are found, especially in the ventricular walls, (see fig. a), and there may also be seen rather numerous examples of greyish yellow, in single instances eosinophile, pigment within vacuols.*

Rare instances of muscle-cells with calcareous incrustation appear, but only few areas consisting of groups of such cells can be found.

The degenerative fatty infiltration is in several places of rather high degree; it is especially advanced in muscle cells in subendocardial position, but even in other places in the myocardium it must be termed prominent.

The formation of connective tissue in most parts of this heart is very prominent. In the usual sections appointed for comparative examination, it is estimated as abundant (+ + +) or very abundant (+ + + +) and in some spots of the outer wall of the right ventricle it is complete (see fig. b and c!); but also in the wall of the left ventricle, especially on steads in the neighbourhood of sulcus coronarius (see fig. d!) a complete transformation into connective tissue is found. The interventricular septum also in some parts contains practically only connective tissue cells, as also the walls of the atria in several places consist of such tissue alone.

In many places the numerous pigment degenerated muscle cells are pressed between muscle cells of normal appearance (see fig. a!). Considering the behaviour of those cells in animals killed while yet under influence of the oil, where such cells are always found within more or less wide zones of connective tissue, it does not seem far from the truth to presume, that in this case a regeneration has taken place, which has not been able to eliminate those cells which already were highly pigment-degenerated. This regeneration, however, not has been sufficiently active to cause the musculature to reappear in the outer walls of the ventricle, where the formation of connective tissue as seen from the figures b—d is in places very intense. Only a few examples of a healing as far advanced as is reproduced in the microphotograph, fig. a, are met with.

*Mouse VIII, born on March 14. 1927, (group 21) left ear and the whole tail cut off, was given the emulsion and was killed just the same as animal VII.*

In this animal the *Ecg.* by degrees alters its features, and on Aug. 17. appears with the typical aberration. The alterations are also evident in the times (table 1). When the oil is stopped, a regress is observed, and in the last examination the *Ecg.* is of utmost the same aspect as the initial *Ecg.* obtained before the start of the experiment.

At the *post-mortem examination* the mouse showed a somewhat enlarged heart.

In the microscopic examination pigment degeneration is found now and then in muscle-cells, with a content of intense yellow pigment. These lesions are most frequently met with in the outer wall of the right ventricle. The other type of pigment-degenerating muscle-cells with yellowish pigment in vacuols occurs rather seldom.

Some few examples of muscle-cells with calcareous incrustations are met with (see M.c.c.i. fig. a!), but they are rare and only exceptionally lie in groups; they are never seen surrounded by connective tissue capsulae.

Muscle-cells with a fatty infiltration appear here and there in the muscle, and in some places the alteration of the cells and their nuclei evidently indicate, that this infiltration is of a degenerative nature.

In some places all over the preparations the formation of connective tissue is prominent, but only in very small spots do the walls of the heart show a complete transformation into connective tissue. One such spot is found in the outer wall of the right ventricle (fig. b), and some few other are seen in the walls of the atria. Altogether, the formation of connective tissue in this animal on comparison with the controls, is estimated as slight (+) and in parts of the walls of the right and of the left ventricle as reaching the medium degree (++). See the table 5!

The two microphotographs (fig. a and b) on closer examination show examples of an incomplete healing of injuries, which in a previous stage of the experiment, judging from all signs, must have been more prominent. Nowhere could an example of a complete healing be proved microscopically.

*Mouse IX, born on March 14. 1927 (group 21) left and right ear cut off*, was treated in exactly the same way as the preceding animals VII and VIII. See the diagram 6 and the table 5!

*The Ecg.* during the first month of cod liver oil emulsion medication is rather greatly altered, and there is a progress of the alteration during the whole time the emulsion was given. A marked predominance of S<sub>1</sub> appears on July 22. and on Aug. 17. a rather typical cod liver oil aberration is present. After the cessation of the medication an evident regress is seen, but neither the times nor the outlines of the control curve are reached; for instance the S<sub>1</sub> is rather prominent up to the end.

*At the post-mortem examination* the mouse showed a somewhat enlarged heart, which in the outerwalls of its ventricles showed a pale colouring.

In the *microscopic examination*, pigment-degenerated muscle-cells are seen here and there in places where connective indurations are present. Most of these cells are of the intense yellow coloured type, but the other type, with the brighter pigment lying in vacuols, is also represented, although in rare specimens.

Not a single example of muscle-cells with calcareous incrustation could be found.

The induration with connective tissue in this heart is of slight degree (+), but at the middle of the ventricles and in some places also at their base it reaches medium intensity (++); at the middle of the outer wall of the right ventricle it reaches an abundant degree (+++). See table 5!

In some of the small spots of connective tissue, it appears as if the remaining pigment-degenerated muscle-cells fit closely in between normal cells. Such appearances are quite the reverse of the experience from animals which died when under the influence of the oil, where the connective tissue is prominent, and the pigment-degenerated muscle-cells are found within this as remnants of the musculature.

Without doubt these discoveries must be regarded as a healing of smaller fibrous indurations, where now only pigment-degenerated muscle-cells remain. To judge from our preparations this healing has arisen partly on account of hypertrophy of the surrounding muscle-cells and partly by means of regeneration from sarcoleues.

If a comparison is made between the control animals, which died or were killed when they were under influence of the cod liver oil emulsion, and the surviving animals, which for long times had received no oil, one can make the following observations.

In group 18, (table 2), where the animals, between their 22:nd and 170:th day of life, got free amounts of cod liver oil emulsion (up to 5 cc. of oil per kg. bodyweight and day), all the controls exhibit rather uniform pathological conditions of the heart muscle, where the formation of connective tissue, estimated as described above, reaches the abundant (+++) or very abundant (++++) degree; only two animals, in the interventricular septum in the apical section, have slightly less connective tissue, estimated to be of the medium (++) degree. See the table 2! In evident opposition to this, the two sur-



viving animals, which between their 170:th and 245:th, or 370:th day of life, got no oil, have far fewer indurations with connective tissue in their hearts. In the apical section in both cases the connective tissue is estimated to be of the slight (+) degree, and in the medium and basal sections it reached only medium (++) degree. There is in both cases slightly less connective tissue in the interventricular septum than in the outer walls of the ventricle, and the animal, which lived the longer, has a slightly smaller amount of connective tissue than the other.

In group 19 (table 3) the comparison gives exactly the same result. In two animals, which died after they had had the emulsion between their 22:nd and 134:th day, the formation of connective tissue is, however, more prominent than in any of the animals of the previous group (18), compare the tables 2 and 3! Thus the connective tissue here in some places forms on average about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of all the tissue of the ventricular wall. Of the three surviving animals two exhibit a slight (+) amount of connective tissue but the third a slight up to medium (++) amount and in places somewhat more (++(+)).

The controls of group 20 (table 4) all show a considerably less prominent formation of connective tissue, than that found in the previous groups. Thus in two animals it is estimated to be of the medium (++) amount, but the others, including the surviving animal, only show a slight (+) connective tissue formation. This may to the greatest extent depend on the circumstance that these animals received the cod liver oil emulsion during a considerably (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  month) shorter time than the animals in the previous groups, i.e. only between their 66:th and 156:th day of life. It is also very difficult to decide to what extent the better basal diet and the more advanced age on initiation of the experiment could have been of importance in the protection of the animals against the poisonous influence of the oil.

The controls of group 21 (table 5) where the animals also had a better diet and first received the emulsion on the 66:th



day, show somewhat more prominent heart damage, with the connective tissue formation estimated to be of medium (++) degree. Of the four surviving animals, one died in its 201st day and exhibits a from medium up to abundant (+++) induration of connective tissue in its heart. The three remaining animals were killed at an age of one year. In two of these the amount of connective tissue is somewhat smaller than in the controls, reaching a slight up to a medium degree — exceptionally also an abundant degree occurs, but in the third, on the other hand, it is much more prominent than in any other animal of the group; it is in fact so prominent, that it must be estimated as very abundant (++++).

Judging from the circumstance that the animals, which received the oil emulsion during the longer period (group 18 and 19) show the obviously more advanced morphological changes of their hearts, it seems very likely, that the heart injury is in progress throughout the period in which the oil is given. In this event the behaviour of the Ecg., which in a certain and rather early stage of the medication commonly appears in an evidently aberrant shape, but later to some extent regains its features — yet with the times remaining prolonged — seems to support our conception, that this behaviour of the Ecg. is caused by initially narrow local injuries (perhaps only in parts of the conduction tissue), which later grow general and involve the whole heart.

When studying the Ecg:s and finding the reduction of the times in the curves, we anticipated a healing of the pathological processes after the oil was omitted. It is evident that this anticipation is supported by the morphology of these hearts, as what has been said above regarding the reduction of the connective tissue has its correspondence also in a regress of the other pathological processes. A most striking exception to this rule, however, is met with in animal No VII, and this is all the more remarkable as this could hardly be suspected from the electrocardiographic findings. It is true enough, that some features of the last Ecg:s of this animal differ rather widely from the initial curve, but the times gra-

dually grow shorter in exactly the same measure as in the other surviving animals.

On studying the Ecg:s, evidence is brought forth, that the heart injury appears very soon after the commencement of the cod liver oil medication. In groups 18 and 19, where the electrocardiographic control was started after the animals had had the emulsion for from 11 to 16 days, in all cases alterations of the curve, if not evident, are yet suspected from the features of the Ecg. first obtained. In groups 20 and 21, where a control curve was recorded before the start of the experiment, all the animals in the following examination, one month later, show alterations of the curve. The maximal alterations are reached within two or three months, when there occurs the aberration, which for brevity's we have termed the typical cod liver oil Ecg., in more or less characteristic outlines. Then the curve by degrees seems to regain a form more reminiscent of its initial, and in the mouse normal, type, but with the a—v conduction time and QRS-time remaining at about their maximal prolongation or even increasing. After the oil is omitted, the regress of the alterations of the curve usually continues and the times are reduced. The features of the last curves, obtained after about 7 months of abstinence of oil in 7 of the cases, obviously differs from the initial ones and in three of these cases the difference must be characterized as rather great. The QRS-time in the last examination in three of the cases is reduced to its initial length, and in three more cases it is even shorter, which may depend in two of these cases, upon the fact that already the initial curve is altered; in the remaining three animals the time at the end of the experiment is still prolonged. As regards the a—v conduction time, it is still prolonged in five animals at the termination of the experiment.

The electrocardiographic examination thus indicates, that even more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  year after cessation of the cod liver oil medication, there remain functional alterations, although they are about to disappear. Changes in the appearance of the curves, in some cases rather prominent, seem, however, to

indicate that permanent alterations of the mechanism of contraction of the heart may be left, in as much the relation between the muscle of the left and the right ventricle in the surviving animals has not been the principal factor determining the direction of the deviations of the Ecg. Indeed, by measuring the ventricular walls in the way once before described in these animals, there is found no better congruity between the direction of the electrical axis of the heart and the relation of muscle mass between left and right ventricle, than in the animals receiving oil throughout the experiment. Concerning the index in the surviving animals, it is in four of them less than 2,5, indicating that the left ventricular wall is the more reduced, and, in two it amounts to more than 5,5, indicating a reduction mainly of the right ventricular wall.

It has already been mentioned, that these tendencies of functional healing at least to some extent have their morphological correspondence, but rather a great deal of this healing is certainly due to the compensatory power of the heart. With the exception already stated (mouse VII) the morphological injuries met with in the surviving animals are smaller than in the controls. Anatomical alterations are, however, not lacking in any of the hearts of those animals, but most of them exhibit slight to medium or somewhat more extensive alterations. At least in some animals a rather extensive regeneration of the heart muscle must have taken place during the time of consolidation.

Considering the circumstance, that some of these animals with great probability have once been subjected to as grave injuries of the heart — in this connection we may leave out of consideration the alterations in other organs — as may on an average be consistent with life, the consolidation must be accepted as very good, and it is possible that it would have been even better, had the animals lived a longer time.

A certain anatomical restitution in these animals thus seems to be not only possible, but even very probable, even in cases with more advanced heart injuries produced by the cod liver oil. Considering the fact that so prominent an in-

jury in the heart of man, even if it can be reached, might be very seldom, it seems far from remarkable that attention to myocardial damage caused by cod liver oil has not been given in the clinic.

The circumstance, that one of our few animals exhibits very small, if any, tendencies of healing suggests, however, the possibility that a cod liver oil medication, which has long ago been stopped, dependent on individual disposition or other for the present unknown circumstances, might produce prominent myocardial injuries lasting for long time and with the greatest probability occurring as a chronic disease of the heart.

### Summary.

In 9 animals, previously treated with emulsion of cod liver oil up to the highest degree consistent with life, a study is made of the behaviour of the Ecg. for the following 7 1/2 months, as well as of the morphology of the hearts of these animals when they were killed.

The Ecg. appears gradually to regain the normal, as the a—v-conduction time and the QRS-time are reduced from their prolongation, reached during the oil treatment, and the outlines of the curves as well gradually look more normal. A complete restitution, however, is not reached, and in most of the animals the mechanism of contraction of the heart seems to be permanently somewhat altered, in as much as the last curve evidently differs from the initial one.

The anatomical lesions of the heart of the animals, with one striking exception, are less prominent than in control animals, which died or were killed when under influence of the same amounts of oil. No example of complete anatomical healing of these lesions is proved in any animal.

The best and most clear anatomical healing was reached when, after cessation of the dosing with c.l.o. the animal received a better diet than the basal diet used during the medication.

On average therefore, a tendency of consolidation is found, which as to the function would possibly have been even more advanced if the animals had survived for a longer time.

In the light of the experience from these experiments one can understand, why cod liver oil injuries are not known in human hearts from individuals once treated with even large quantities of oil.

However, as it is exceptionally found that almost all the injuries arisen, from any cause may persist or perhaps even advance after the oil has been omitted during the comparatively long time, for this species of animal, of 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  months, it seems not impossible, that a cod liver oil treatment in man may cause a chronic heart disease.

As far as these experiments show it, smaller heart-lesions may possibly persist after a medication with cod liver oil for a fairly longer period in man.

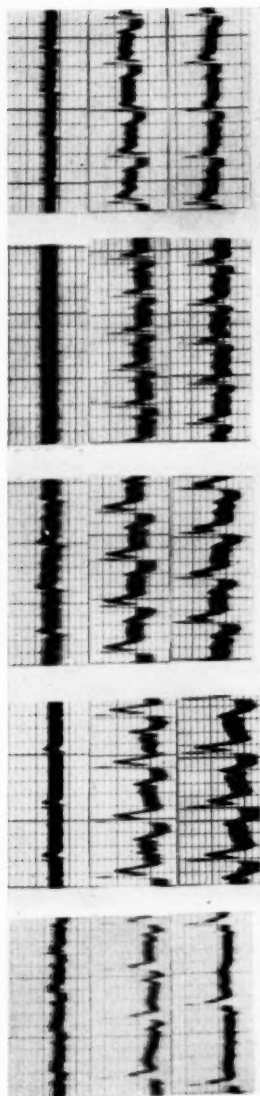
*Table 1.*

Survey of the Ecgs of the surviving animals.

| Animal  | Date          | Heart-rate | P-Q-interval | QRS-interval | Remarks  |
|---|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| I.  | Apr. 11. 1927 | 510        | 0''.0875     | 0''.025      | The curve probably already altered.                            |
| Group 18. (Born on March 2. 1927.) Left ear cut and tail cut. | May 13.       | 500        | .0425        | .020         |  |
|   | » 28.         | 560        | .040         | .0875        |  |
|   | June 19.      | 510        | .040         | .040         |  |
|   | July 22.      | 510        | .040         | .0275        | Evident regress, continuing later.                             |
|   | Aug. 17.      | 600        | .035         | .030         |  |
|   | Nov. 4.       | 460        | .040?        | .035         |  |
| II.   | Apr. 11. 1927 | irregular  | 0''.0875     | 0''.035      | Most certainly the curve is altered already.                   |
| Group 18. Tail cut tight at the body.                         | May 13.       | 360        | .055         | .050         |  |
|   | » 28.         | 400        | .050         | .050         | Maximal alteration. Commencement of regress, later continuing. |
|   | June 19.      | 510        | .040         | .040         |  |
|   | July 22.      | 460        | .040         | .040         |  |
|   | Aug. 17.      | 480        | .0425        | .040         |  |
|   | Nov. 4.       | 630        | .040         | .0325        |  |
|   | Jan. 7. 1928  | 680        | .035         | .0325        |  |
|   | March 12.     | 640        | .035         | .030         |  |

| III.<br>Group 19. (Born<br>on March 3,<br>1927.) Right ear<br>cut and tail cut,<br>male. | Apr.  | 11. 1927 | 440                   | 0".085       | 0".030       | The curve may possibly be already altered.   |
|--|-------|----------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|  | May   | 13.      | 460                   | .0425        | .030         |  |
|  | "     | 28.      | 360                   | .040         | .030         | No evident maximum.                          |
|  | June  | 19.      | 600                   | .0375        | .025         |  |
|  | July  | 22.      |                       | .040         | .040         |  |
|  | Aug.  | 17.      | 400                   | .050         | .045         |  |
|  | Nov.  | 4.       | 620                   | .040         | .0375        | Evident regress, later continuing.           |
|  | Jan.  | 7. 1928  | 640                   | .0375        | .035         |  |
|  | March | 12.      | 480                   | .035         | .035         |  |
| Animal   | Date  |          | Heart-rate            | P-Q-interval | QRS-interval |  |
| IV.<br>Group 19. Left ear cut and tail cut.  | Apr.  | 11. 1927 | 620                   | 0".0375      | 0".040       | The curve probably already altered.          |
|  | May   | 13.      | 400 <sup>irreg.</sup> | .0375        | .0425        |  |
|  | "     | 28.      | 540                   | .0425        | .045         | Maximal change.                              |
|  | June  | 19.      | 540                   | .040         | .040         |  |
|  | July  | 22.      | 420 <sup>irreg.</sup> | .040         | .060         | Evident regress, continuing later.           |
|  | Aug.  | 17.      |                       | .045         | .050         |  |
|  | Nov.  | 4.       |                       | .035         | .030         |  |
|  | Jan.  | 7. 1928  | 560                   | .040         | .040         |  |
| V.<br>Group 19. Right ear cut.   | Apr.  | 11. 1927 | 540                   | 0".035       | 0".040       | Most certainly the curve is already altered. |
|  | May   | 13.      | 570                   | .035         | .040         |  |
|  | "     | 28.      | 440                   | .050         | .050         | Maximal change.                              |
|  | June  | 19.      | 660                   | .0325        | .030         |  |
|  | July  | 22.      | 510                   | .040         | .050         | Evident regress.                             |
|  | Aug.  | 17.      | 550                   | .035         | .025         |  |
|  | Nov.  | 4.       | 580                   | .040         | .020         |  |
|  | Jan.  | 7. 1928  | 600                   | .0375        | .030         |  |

|   |       |          |     |          |         |                                       |
|---|-------|----------|-----|----------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| VI.<br>Group 20. (Born<br>on March 13.—<br>15, 1927.) Tail<br>cut.                          | May   | 20. 1927 | 530 | 0''.035  | 0''.030 | Control curve.                        |
|   | June  | 20.      | 570 | .0375    | .030    | Slight alteration.                    |
|   | July  | 22.      | 400 | .040     | .035    | No evident maxi-<br>mum.              |
|   | Aug.  | 17.      | 600 | .040     | .035    |                                       |
|   | Nov.  | 4.       | 650 | .040     | .025    |                                       |
|   | Jan.  | 7. 1928  | 640 | .040     | .030    |                                       |
|   | March | 12.      | 640 | .0375    | .0275   |                                       |
|   |       |          |     |          |         |                                       |
| VII.<br>Group 21. (Born<br>on March 14.<br>1927.) Right ear<br>cut and tail cut,<br>female. | May   | 20. 1927 | —   | 0''.0325 | 0''.030 | Control curve.                        |
|   | June  | 20.      | 520 | .040     | .030    | Slight alteration.                    |
|   | July  | 22.      | 540 | .040     | .040    | Maximal changes.                      |
|   | Aug.  | 17.      | 570 | .040     | .040    |                                       |
|   | Nov.  | 4.       | —   | .040     | .035    | Evident regress,<br>continuing later. |
|   | Jan.  | 7. 1928  | 420 | .0425    | .0325   |                                       |
|   | March | 12.      | 520 | .035     | .030    |                                       |
|   |       |          |     |          |         |                                       |
| VIII.<br>Group 21. Left<br>ear cut and tail<br>cut, tight at the<br>body.                   | May   | 20. 1927 | 620 | 0''.035  | 0''.030 | Control curve.                        |
|   | June  | 20.      | 650 | .035     | .035    | Slight alteration.                    |
|   | July  | 22.      | 600 | .040     | .030    | Maximal changes.                      |
|   | Aug.  | 17.      | 640 | .0375    | .040    |                                       |
|   | Nov.  | 4.       | 640 | .0375    | .0375   | Evident regress,<br>continuing later. |
|   | Jan.  | 7. 1928  | 660 | .0375    | .040    |                                       |
|   | March | 12.      | 630 | .0375    | .030    |                                       |
|   |       |          |     |          |         |                                       |
| IX.<br>Group 21. Right<br>and left ear cut.   | May   | 20. 1927 | —   | 0''.035  | 0''.025 | Control curve.                        |
|   | June  | 20.      | 600 | .0375    | .0375   | Evident alteration.                   |
|   | July  | 22.      | 590 | .0375    | .040    | Maximal changes.                      |
|   | Aug.  | 17.      | 540 | .040     | .0375   |                                       |
|   | Nov.  | 4.       | 620 | .035     | .040    | Evident regress,<br>continuing later. |
|   | Jan.  | 7. 1928  | 660 | .035     | .040    |                                       |
|   | March | 12.      | 660 | .035     | .035    |                                       |
|   |       |          |     |          |         |                                       |



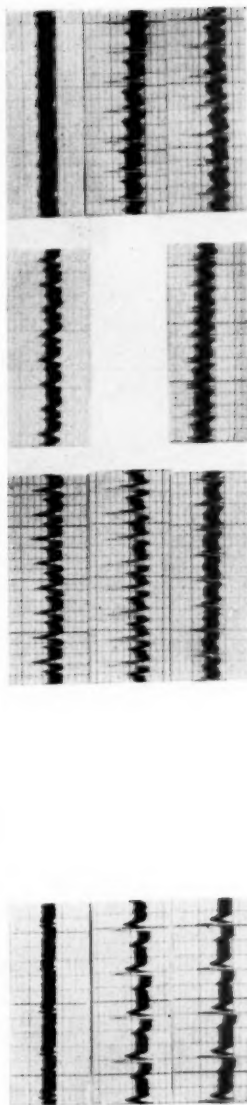
April 11. 1927.

May 13.

May 28.

June 19.

July 22.



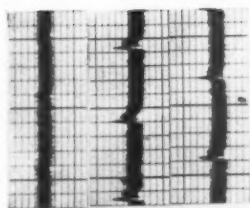
Aug. 17.

Nov. 4.  
Mouse No. II.

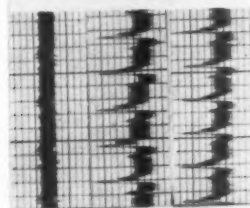
Jan. 7. 1928.

March 12.

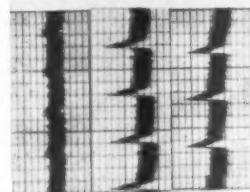




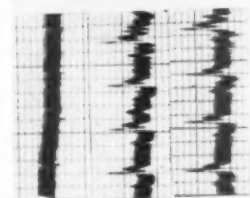
July 22.



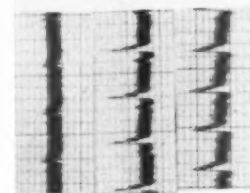
June 19.



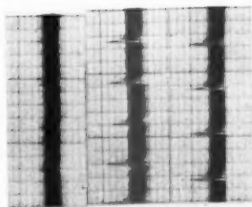
May 28.



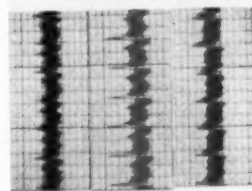
May 13.



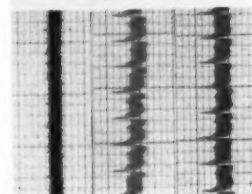
April 11. 1927.



March 12.

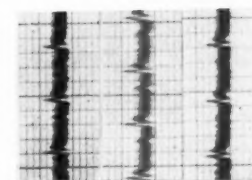


Jan. 1. 1928.

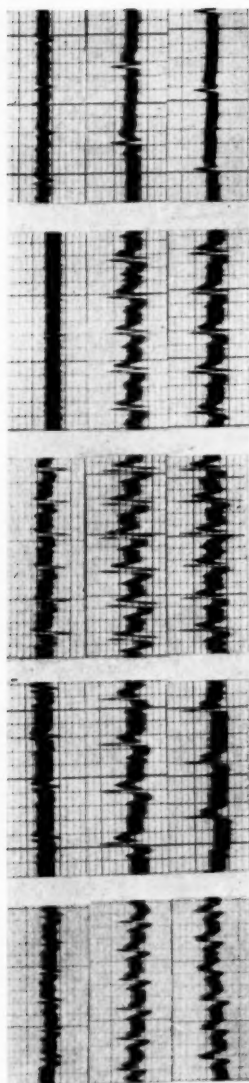


Nov. 4.

Mouse No. III.



Aug. 17.



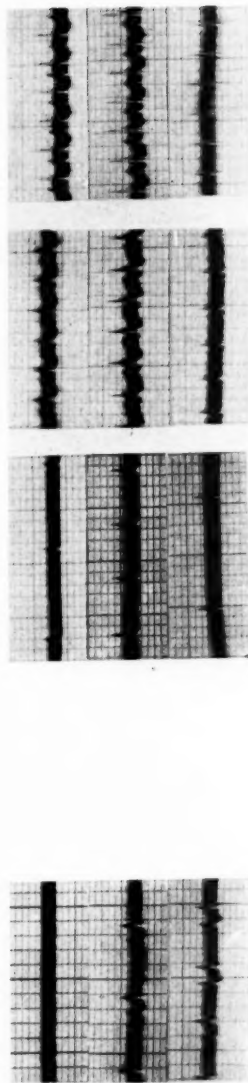
July 22.

June 19.

May 28.

May 13.

April 11, 1927.



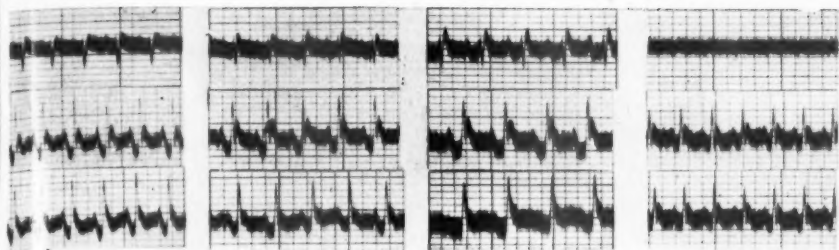
Aug. 17.

Nov. 4.

Jan. 7, 1928.

March 12.

Mouse No. IV.

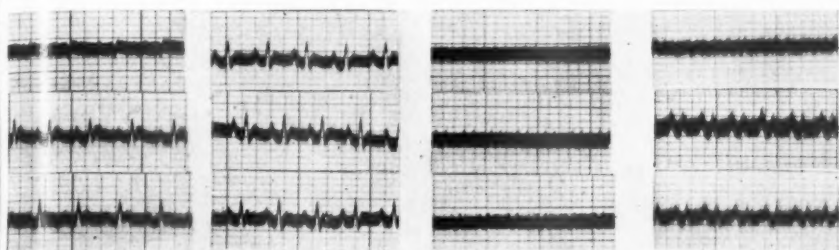


April 11. 1927.

May 13.

May 28.

June 19.



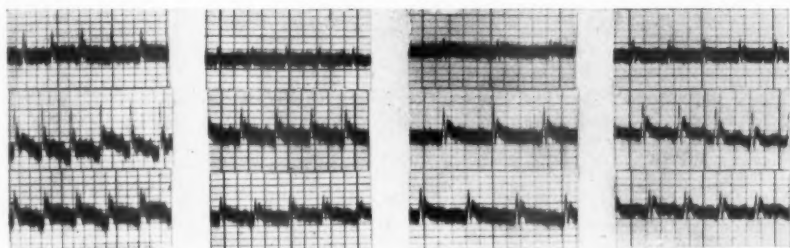
July. 22.

Aug. 17.

Nov. 4.

Jan. 7. 1928.

Mouse No. V.

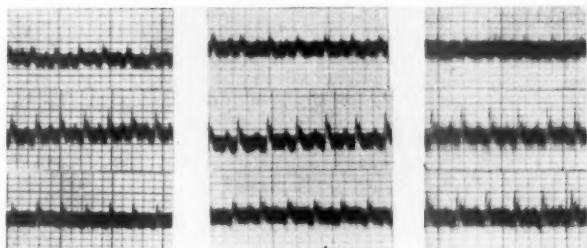


May 20. 1927.

June 20.

July 22.

Aug. 17.

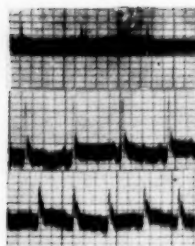


Nov. 4

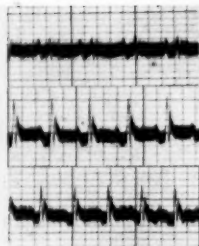
Jan. 7. 1928.

March 12.

Mouse No. VI.



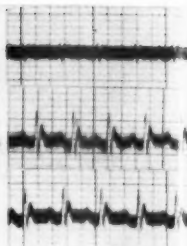
May 20. 1927.



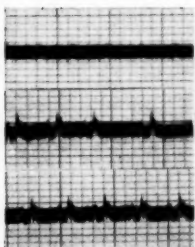
June 20.



July 22.



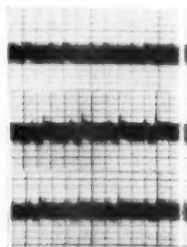
Aug. 17.



Nov. 4.

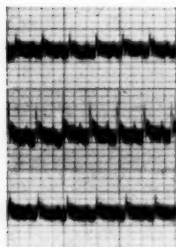


Jan. 7. 1928.

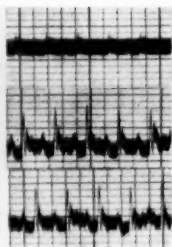


March 12.

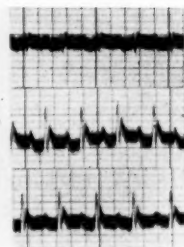
Mouse No. VII.



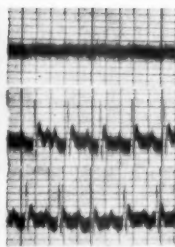
May 20. 1927.



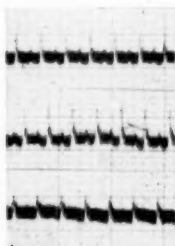
June 20.



July 22.



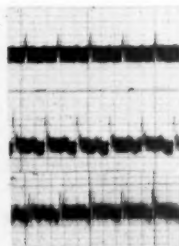
Aug. 17.



Nov. 4.

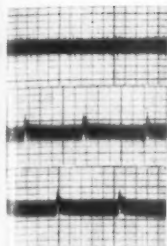


Jan. 7. 1928.

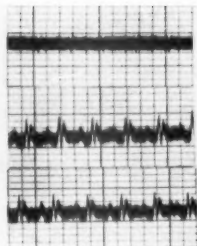


March 12.

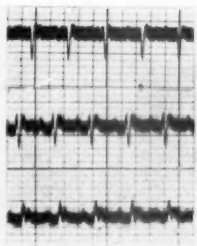
Mouse No. VIII.



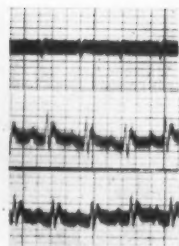
May 20. 1927.



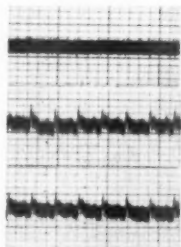
June 20.



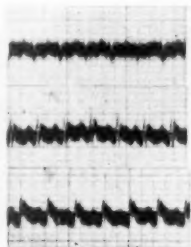
July 22.



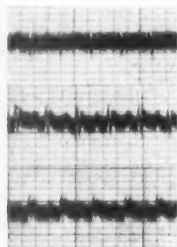
Aug. 17.



Nov. 4.



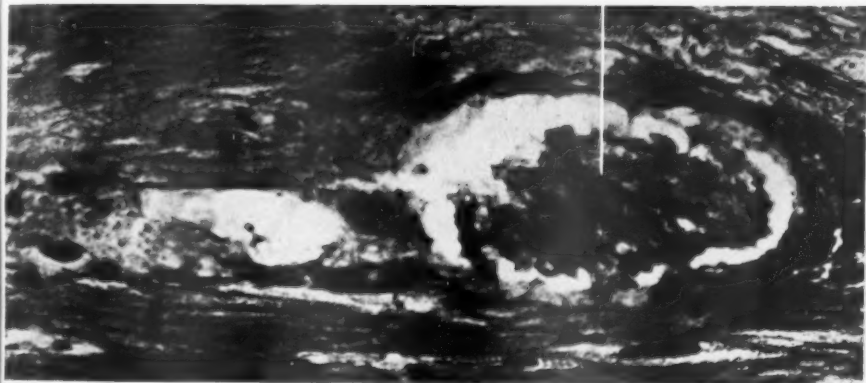
Jan. 7. 1928.



March 12.

Mouse No. IX.

M.c.c.i.

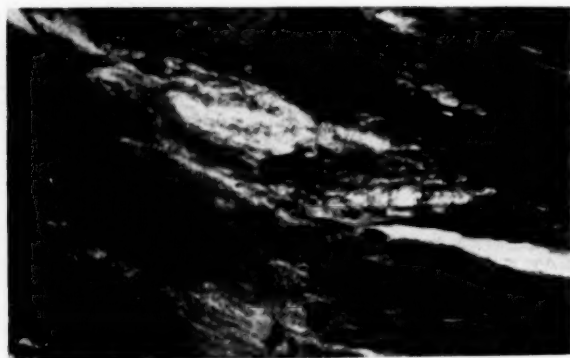


Mouse No. I. Fig. a.

The microphotograph is taken from the outer wall of the left ventricle and it shows an area with calcareous incrustation of muscle cells. The hearth is surrounded with a capsule of connective tissue.

M.c.c.i. = An area of muscle-cells with calcareous incrustation. The area is surrounded with a capsule of connective tissue. Judging from the pale hematoxylin staining of the incrustated muscle-cells the lime is dissolving.

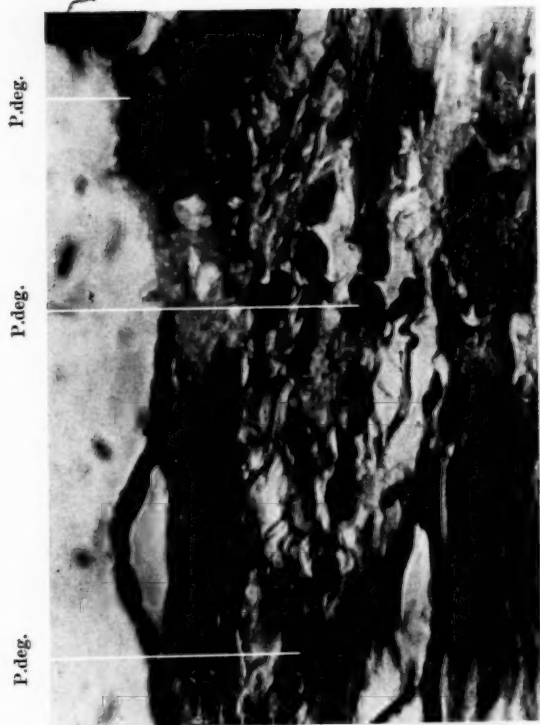
Magnified = 750 : 1.



Mouse No. I. Fig. b.

Shows muscle-cells with a combined vacuolous and pigment degeneration. To the left one also sees Q-grains with calcaeous incrustations in muscle-cells. Also examples of degenerative fatty infiltration are proved here.

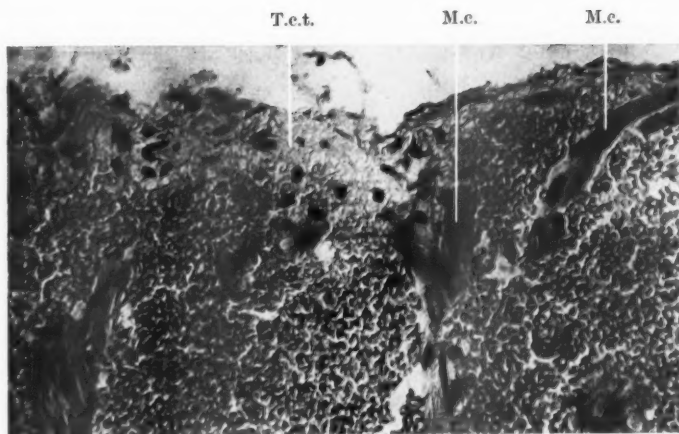
Magnified = 450 : 1.



Mouse No. II. Fig. a.

A microphotograph of a subpericardially lying part of the outer wall of the right ventricle. The figure shows a place where a transformation of muscle into connective tissue occurs.

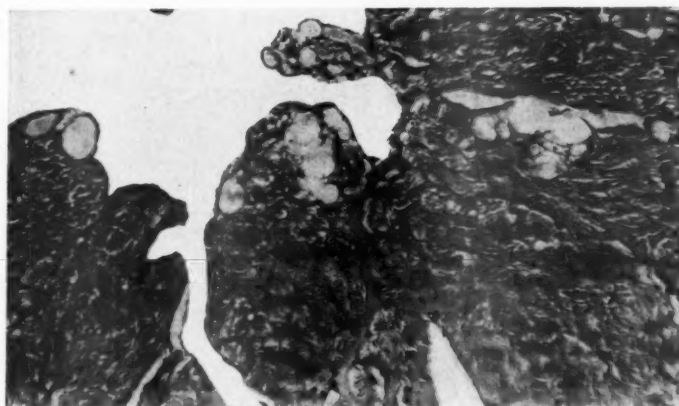
P.deg. = Pigmentdegeneration in muscle-cells, lying in an area, where muscle are transformed into connective tissue.  
Magnified = 680 : 1.



Mouse No. II. Fig. *b*.

A microphotograph of the outer wall of the right atrium showing a part with complete transformation of muscle into connective tissue.

T.e.t. = Transformation of muscle into connective tissue.  
 M.e. = Intact muscle-cells.  
 Magnified = 274:1.

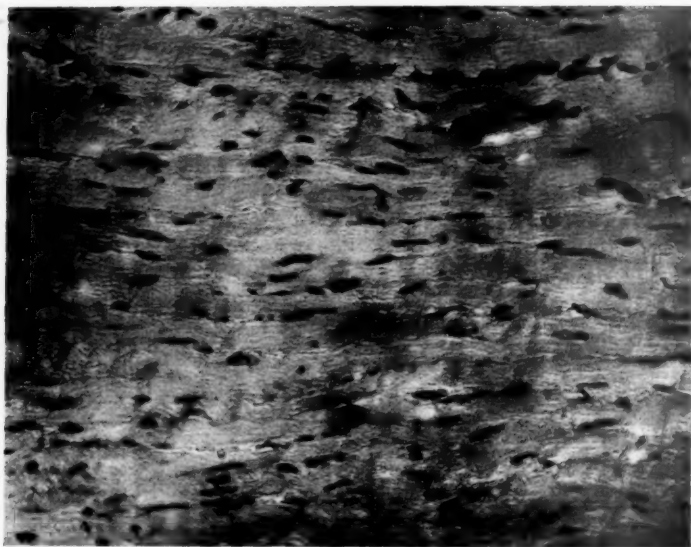


Mouse No. II. Fig. *c*.

A microphotograph of a subendocardially lying part of the septum as well as of the outer wall of the left ventricle. Here we see muscle-cells with highly advanced fatty degeneration.

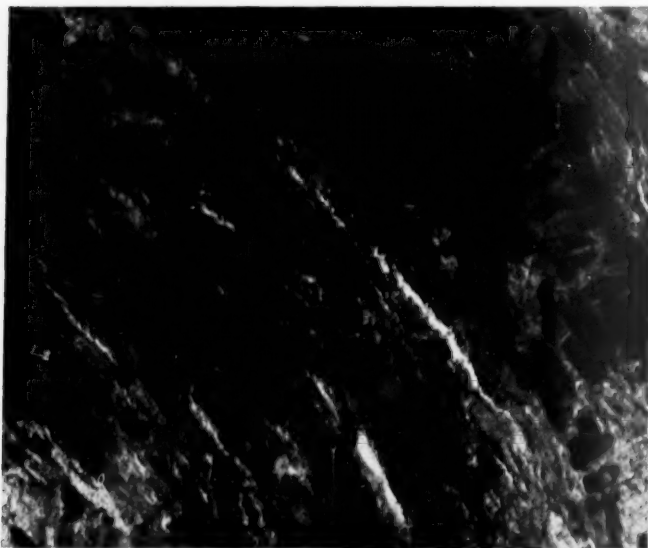
O.w.l.v. = The outer wall of the left ventricle.  
 S.v. = Septum ventriculorum.  
 Magnified = 150:1.





Mouse No. II. Fig. *d*.

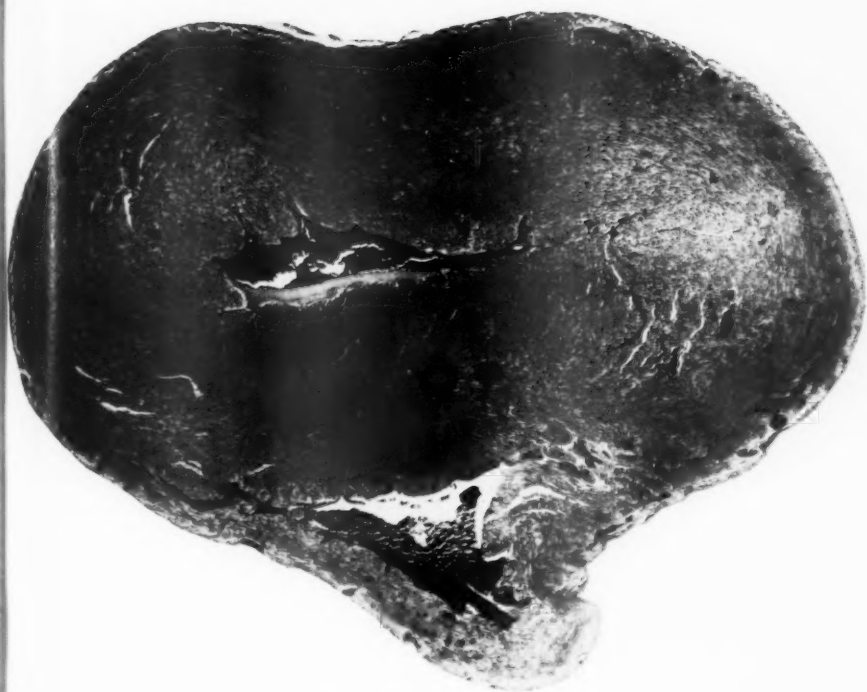
A microphotograph showing a general view of the heart-muscle.  
Magnified = 232 : 1.



Mouse No. II. Fig. *e*.

A microphotograph showing an almost healed lesion in the heart-muscle.  
Magnified = 1200 : 1.

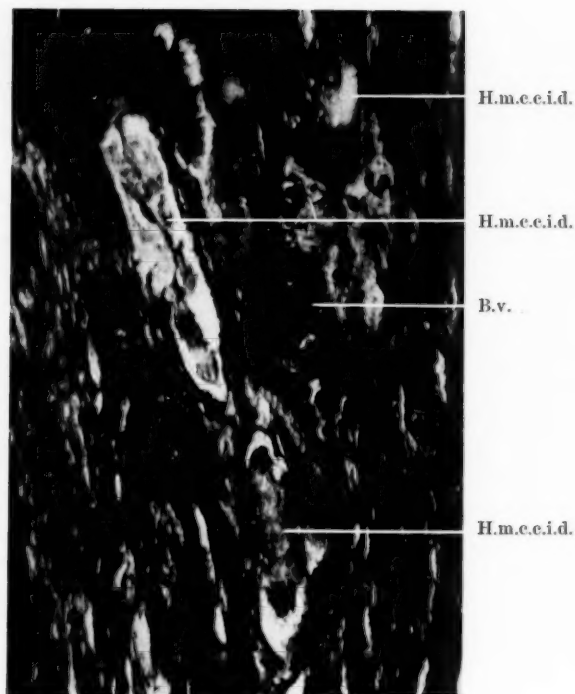




Mouse No. IV. Fig. *a*.

A microphotograph of a cross-section of the middle of the heart-ventricles.

Magnified = 24 : 1.



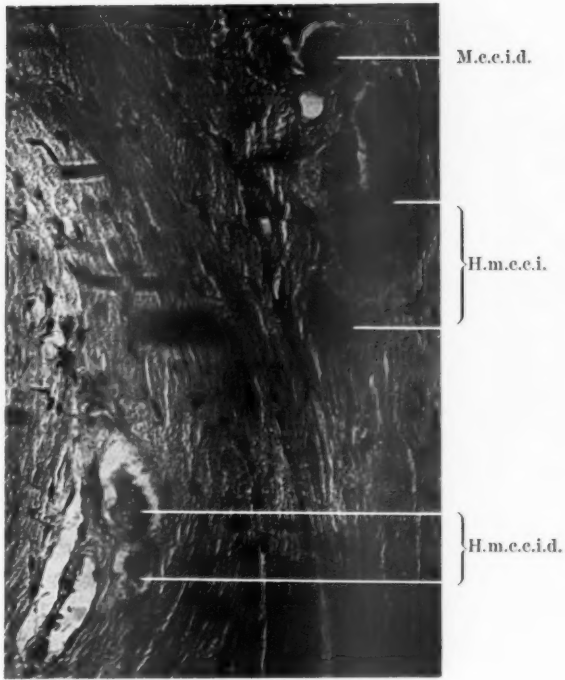
Mouse No. V. Fig. a.

A microphotograph showing some examples of dissolving calcareous incrustations of muscle-cells in the outer wall of the left ventricle.

B.v. = Blood-vessel.

H.m.c.c.i.d. = Heart-muscle cells with calcareous incrustations, which are dissolving.

Magnified = 319 : 1.



Mouse No. V. Fig. b.

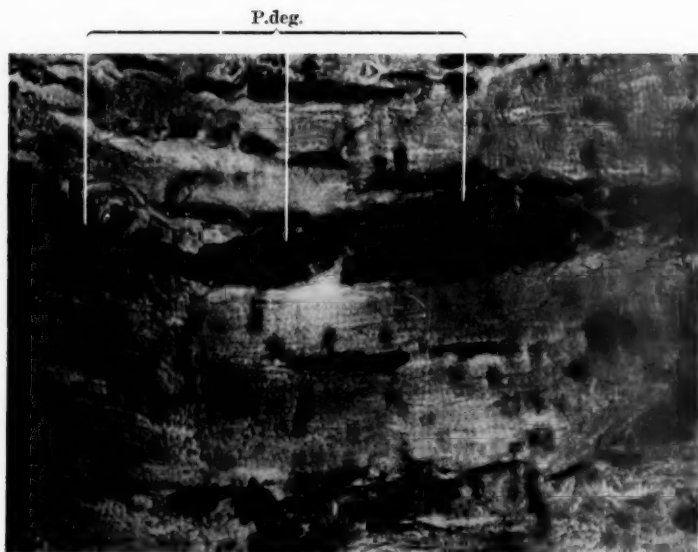
A microphotograph giving some examples of calcareous incrustations of muscle-cells in the upper part of the septum ventriculorum. From a hematoxylin-eosin-stained section.

M.c.e.i.d. = Muscle-cells with calcareous incrustation. The incrustation is dissolving.

H.m.c.e.i. = Areas of muscle-cells with calcareous incrustation.

H.m.c.e.i.d. = Areas of muscle-cells with calcareous incrustations, which are dissolving.

Magnified = 258 : 1.

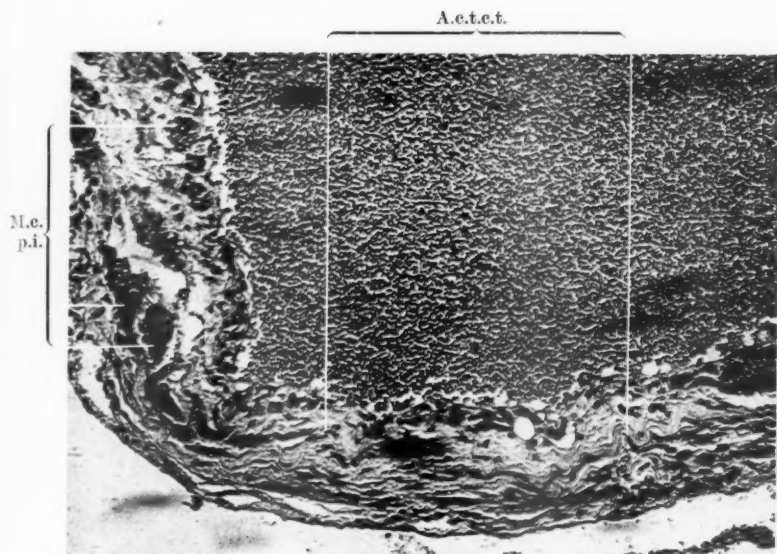


Mouse No. VII. Fig. a.

A microphotograph of a part of a section of the outer wall of the left ventricle. The figure shows healing c.i.o. lesions.

P.deg. = Pigment degenerating muscle-cells jammed between intact and partly regenerating muscle-cells.

Magnified = 732 : 1.



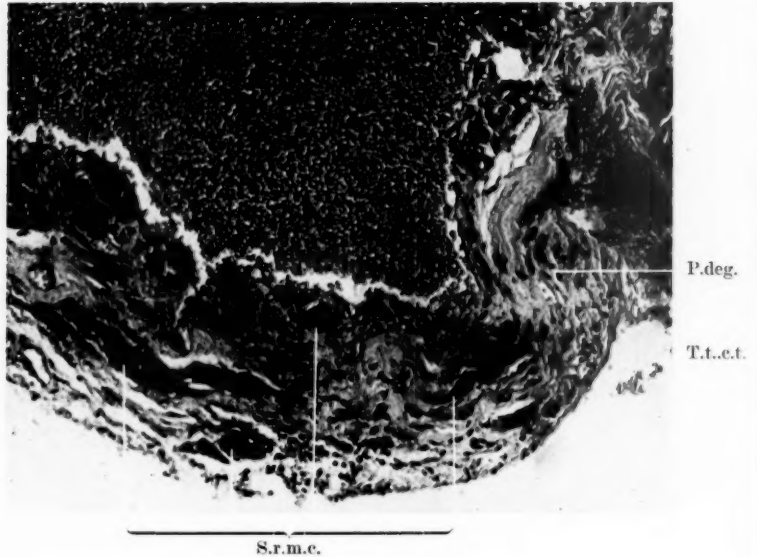
Mouse No. VII. Fig. *b*.

A microphotograph showing a part of the outer wall of the right ventricle.

A.c.t.e.t. = An area of complete transformation of the wall into connective tissue.

M.e.p.i. = Muscle-cells being partly intact.

Magnified = 171 : 1.



Mouse No. VII. Fig. c.

A microphotograph showing a part of the outer wall of the right ventricle. Among other things one here sees a highly advanced transformation of muscle into connective tissue.

S.r.m.c. = Solitary remaining muscle-cells.  
 P.deg. = Pigment degenerating muscle-cells.  
 T.t.e.t. = Through-going transformation of muscle into connective tissue.  
 Magnified = 168 : 1.



(A.c.t.  
t.c.t.)

R.p.m.c.

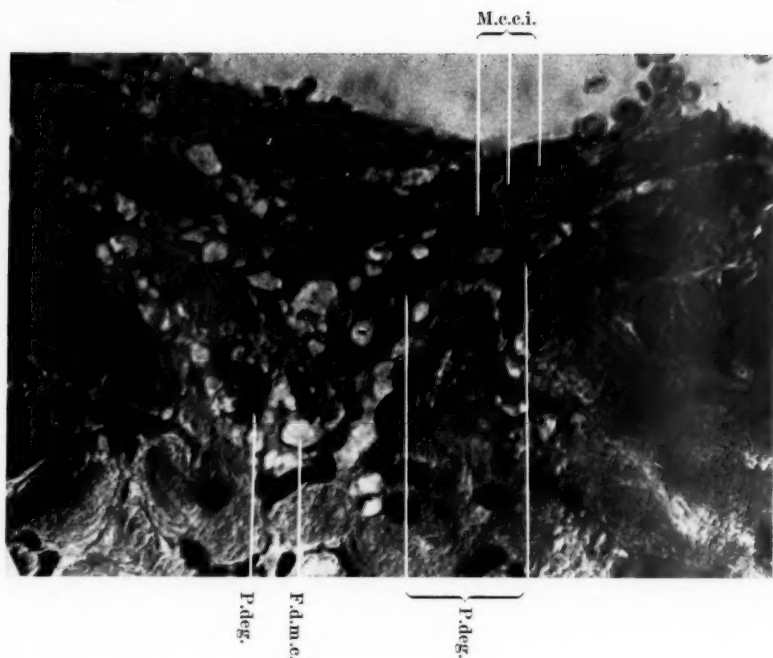
Mouse No. VII. Fig. d.

A microphotograph of a part of a section through the upper part of the outer wall of the left ventricle. The figure shows a complete transformation of the wall into connective tissue.

A.c.t.c.t. = Here the wall shows a complete transformation into connective tissue.

R.p.m.c. = Remaining parts of muscle-cells.

Magnified = 130 : 1.



Mouse No. VIII. Fig. *a*

A microphotograph showing an area of altered muscle-cells. The area is situated subendocardially in that part of the ventricular septum which faces the lumen of the right ventricle.

M.c.c.i. = Muscle-cells with calcareous incrustation.

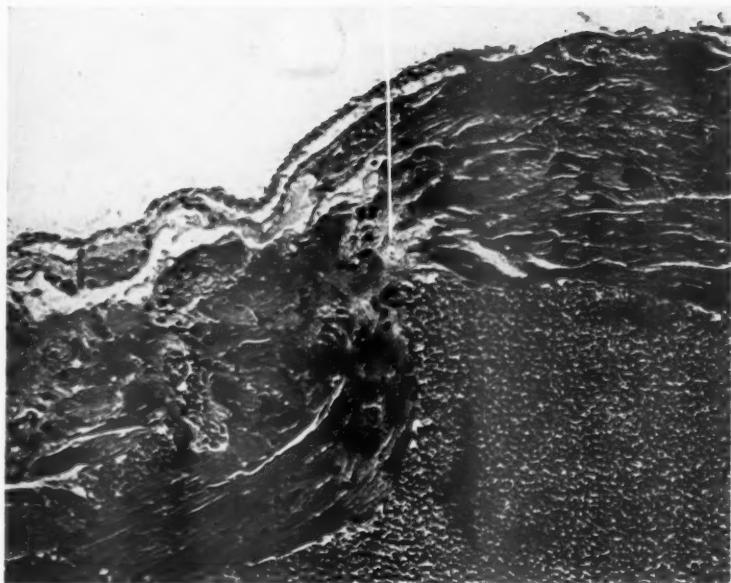
P.deg. = Pigment degenerating muscle-cells.

F.d.m.c. = Fatty degeneration in muscle-cells.

Magnified = 800 : 1.



T.t.c.t.

Mouse No. VIII. Fig. *b*.

A microphotograph showing a small area with a complete transformation into connective tissue of the outer wall of the right ventricle.

T.t.c.t. = An area in the outer wall of the right ventricle, where the transformation into connective tissue embraces the whole wall.  
Magnified = 191 : 1.

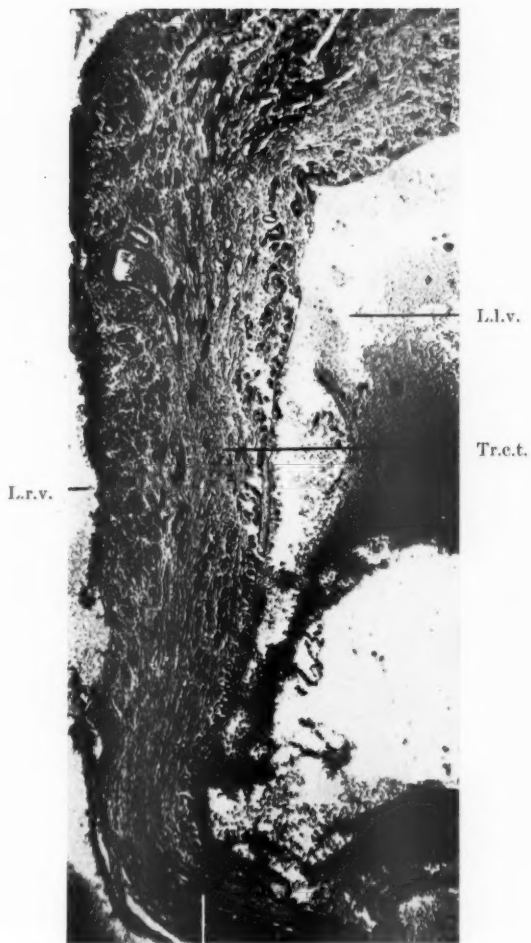


Mouse No. XXII. Fig. a.

Microphotograph of a cross-section through the middle of the heart-ventricles. The picture shows an average value of the fibrous indurations of the walls of the ventricles.

Concerning the basal diet and the dosing with c.l.o.-emulsion see the diagram 7 b.

Magnified = 27 : 1.



C.tr.e.t.  
Mouse No. XXII. Fig. *b*.

The microphotograph shows a cross-section of the upper part of the interventricular septum, which shows a transformation into connective tissue complete in parts.

- L.r.v. = The lumen of the right ventricle.
- C.tr.e.t. = Complete transformation of the septum into connective tissue.
- Tr.e.t. = The left half of the interventricular septum shows a complete transformation into connective tissue.
- L.l.v. = The lumen of the left ventricle.
- Magnified = 54 : 1.



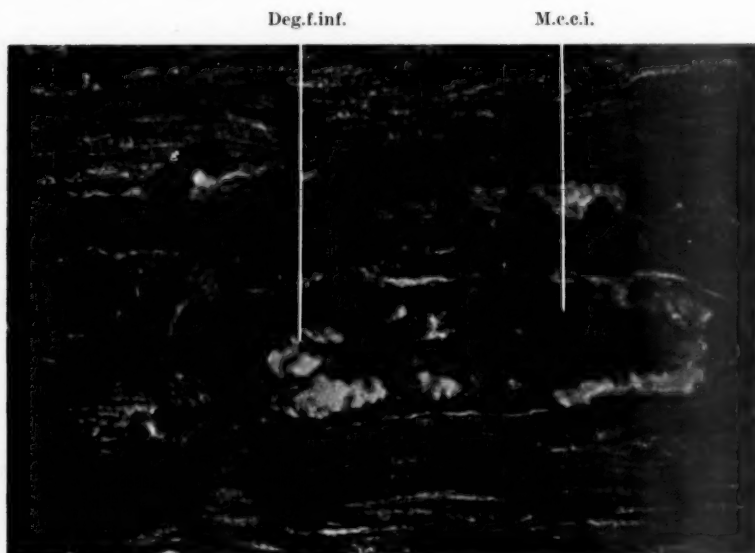
Mouse No. XXII. Fig. c.

The microphotographs show examples of regeneration in the muscle-cells of the heart of this animal. (From the outer wall of the left ventricle.)

I shows at a.div. a very extended nucleus of a muscle-cell. Here the nucleus is undergoing amitotic division.

II shows i.a. a muscle-cell (b) extending from c to d. This muscle-cell is rather hypertrophied, embraces three nuclei and shows also other signs of proliferation.

Magnified = 383 : 1.



Mouse No. XXVII. Fig. a.

The microphotograph is taken from the outer wall of the left ventricle of the heart, and it shows an area with calcareous incrustations of muscle-cells. The area is surrounded with a capsule of connective tissue.

Deg.f.inf. = Degenerative fatty infiltration within a group of muscle-cells most of which show a high calcareous incrustation.

M.c.e.i. = A group of muscle-cells with calcareous incrustations. This group is surrounded with a capsule of connective tissue.

Magnified = 925 : 1.

Table 2. Survey of the amount of connective tissue in the mice of group 18.

| White mouse                                       | Age in days                         |                               | Body-weight                         |                               | Fibrous induration or transformation of heart-muscle into connective tissue. The amount of this lesion is expressed by slight +, medium ++, abundant +++, very abundant ++++ or complete ++++++ |                                  |                      | Remarks                          |  |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|   | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the level of   | Outer wall of the left ventricle | Interventric. septum |                                  | Outer wall of the right ventricle  |
|   |                                     |                               |                                     |                               |   |                                  |                      |                                  |  |
| Marked:   |                                     |                               |                                     |                               |   |                                  |                      |                                  |  |
| No. I in the description. Left ear and tail cut   | 22                                  | 245                           | 6.5                                 | 24.3                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +<br>++<br>+++                   | +<br>+<br>++         | +<br>++<br>++                    | If it occurred the regeneration of the heart-muscle-cells has been finished in this animal.            |
| No. X. Right ear and tail cut                     | 22                                  | 170                           | 6.7                                 | 15                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +++<br>+++<br>+++                | +++<br>+++<br>+++    | +++<br>+++<br>+++                |  |
| No. XI. Not marked                                | 22                                  | 170                           | 8.5                                 | 17                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +++++<br>+++++<br>+++++          | +++<br>++++<br>+++++ | +++++<br>+++++<br>+++++          |  |
| No. XII. Left ear cut                             | 22                                  | 170                           | 8                                   | 17.9                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +++<br>+++++<br>+++++            | ++<br>+++<br>+++     | ++<br>+++<br>+++++               |  |
| No. XIII. Right ear cut                           | 22                                  | 171                           | 6.2                                 | 20.5                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +++++<br>+++++<br>+++++          | +++<br>+++<br>+++    | +++++<br>+++++<br>+++++          |  |
| No. XIV. Left and right ear and tail cut          | 22                                  | 171                           | 8.7                                 | 23                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +++++<br>+++++<br>+++++          | ++<br>+++<br>+++     | +++++(+)<br>+++++(+)<br>+++++(+) |  |
| No. XV. The whole tail and left ear cut off       | 22                                  | 170                           | 6.2                                 | 10                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +++<br>+++++<br>+++              | +++<br>+++<br>+++    | +++<br>+++<br>+++                |  |
| No. XVI. Left and right ear and tail cut          | 22                                  | 184                           | 7.2                                 | 19.6                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +++<br>+++++<br>+++              | +++<br>+++<br>+++    | +++<br>+++++<br>+++              |  |
| No. II in the description. The whole tail cut off | 22                                  | 370                           | 5.2                                 | 27.8                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +<br>++<br>++                    | +<br>+<br>+          | +<br>++<br>++                    |  |
| No. XVII. Tail cut off                            | 22                                  | 171                           | 6.5                                 | 14.5                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +++<br>+++<br>+++                | +++<br>+++<br>+++    | +++<br>+++<br>+++                | Some signs of regeneration could be proved microscopically, but no complete healing is shown anywhere. |

<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> indicate cross-sections of the heart-ventricles, which sections lie between 1st and 2nd fourth, 2nd and 3rd fourth as well as between 3rd and 4th fourth of the ventricular axis counted from the apex cordis and upwards.

Table 3. Survey of the amount of connective tissue in the mice of group 19.

| White mouse   | Age in days                         |                               | Body-weight                         |                               | Fibrous induration or transformation of heart-muscle into connective tissue. The amount of this lesion is expressed by slight +, medium ++, abundant +++, very abundant ++++ or complete ++++++ |  |  |   | Remarks  |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
|   | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the level of   | Outer wall of the left ventricle                 | Interventric. septum   | Outer wall of the right ventricle                 |  |
|   |                                     |                               |                                     |                               |   |  |  |   |  |
| No. IV in the description. Left ear and tail cut off      | 22                                  | 371                           | 6.5                                 | 37                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +<br>+<br>+                                      | +(+)<br>+<br>+   | +<br>+<br>+                                       | A regeneration of muscle-cells is proved but no complete healing is found.                                 |
| No. V in the description. Right ear cut off               | 22                                  | 344                           | 6.2                                 | 26                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +<br>++(+)<br>++(+)                              | +<br>++<br>++  | +<br>++<br>++                                     | Some signs of regenerating muscle-cells are met with but no complete healing is proved anywhere.           |
| No. XVIII. Left and right ear cut off                     | 22                                  | 158                           | 6.5                                 | 17                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | ++<br>+++<br>+++                                 | +++<br>+++<br>+++  | ++<br>+++<br>+++                                  |  |
| No. XIX. Tail cut off                                     | 22                                  | 161                           | 6.5                                 | 20.8                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +++<br>++++<br>++++                              | ++<br>+++<br>+++   | ++<br>+++<br>+++                                  |  |
| No. XX. Tail and left ear cut off                         | 22                                  | 134                           | 10.9                                | 18                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | ++++<br>+++++ <sup>2</sup><br>+++++ <sup>2</sup> | +++++ <sup>2</sup><br>+++++ <sup>2</sup><br>+++++ <sup>2</sup> | +++++<br>+++++ <sup>2</sup><br>+++++ <sup>2</sup> |  |
| No. III in the description. Tail and right ear cut off, ♂ | 22                                  | 371                           | 10.5                                | 29.2                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | +<br>+<br>+(+)                                   | +<br>+<br>+(+)   | +<br>+<br>+(+)                                    | A regeneration of muscle-cells could be proved microscopically, but no complete healing is found anywhere. |
| No. XXI. Tail left and right ear cut off                  | 22                                  | 161                           | 11                                  | 16.7                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | ++++<br>++++<br>++++                             | ++++<br>++++<br>++++   | ++++(+)<br>++++(+)<br>++++(+)                     |  |
| No. XXII. The whole tail and left ear cut off             | 22                                  | 134                           | 12.5                                | 21                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$   | ++++<br>++++(+)<br>++++(+)                       | —<br>++++(+)<br>++++(+)  | —<br>++++(+)<br>++++(+)                           |  |

<sup>1</sup>  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  indicate cross-sections of the heart-ventricles, which sections lie between 1st and 2nd fourth, 2nd and 3rd fourth as well as between 3rd and 4th fourth of the ventricular axis counted from the apex cordis and upwards.

<sup>2</sup> A partly complete transformation of the wall into connective tissue.

Table 4. Survey of the amount of connective tissue in the mice of group 20.

| White mouse                                    | Age in days                         |                               | Body-weight                         |                               | Fibrous induration or transformation of heart-muscle into connective tissue. The amount of this lesion is expressed by slight +, medium ++, abundant +++, very abundant ++++ or complete +++++ |                                  |                      |                                   | Remarks  |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|  | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the level of  | Outer wall of the left ventricle | Interventric. septum | Outer wall of the right ventricle |  |
|  |                                     |                               |                                     |                               |  |                                  |                      |                                   |  |
| No. XXIII. Left and right ear cut off          | 66                                  | 155                           | 21.5                                | 26.5                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +<br>++<br>++                    | +<br>+<br>++         | +<br>+<br>++                      | Only a few examples of regenerating muscle-cells are proved in the heart of this animal. |
| No. VI in the description. Tail cut off        | 66                                  | 365                           | 24                                  | 30.2                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +<br>+<br>+                      | +<br>+<br>+          | +<br>+<br>+                       |  |
| No. XXIV. Tail and left ear cut off            | 66                                  | 155                           | 20                                  | 22                            | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +<br>++<br>++                    | +<br>++<br>++        | +<br>+<br>++                      |  |
| No. XXV. Tail and right ear cut off            | 66                                  | 155                           | 21.2                                | 18.1                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +<br>++<br>+                     | +<br>+<br>+          | +<br>+<br>+                       |  |
| No. XXVI. Tail, right and left ear cut off     | 66                                  | 155                           | 19                                  | 26.5                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +<br>+<br>+                      | +<br>+<br>+          | +<br>+<br>+                       |  |
| No. XXVII. The whole tail and left ear cut off | 66                                  | 155                           | 18.5                                | 21.9                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +<br>+<br>+                      | +<br>+<br>+          | +<br>+<br>+                       |  |

<sup>1</sup>  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  indicate cross-sections of the heart-ventricles, which sections lie between 1st and 2nd fourth, 2nd and 3rd fourth as well as between 3rd and 4th fourth of the ventricular axis counted from the apex cordis and upwards.

Table 5. Survey of the amount of connective tissue in the mice of group 21.

| White mouse  | Age in days                         |                               | Body-weight                         |                               | Fibrous induration or transformation of heart-muscle into connective tissue. The amount of this lesion is expressed by slight +, medium ++, abundant +++, very abundant ++++ or complete +++++ |                                  |                      |                                   | Remarks   |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the level of  | Outer wall of the left ventricle | Interventric. septum | Outer wall of the right ventricle |   |
|  |                                     |                               |                                     |                               |  |                                  |                      |                                   |   |
| No. XXVIII.<br>Not marked  | 66                                  | 155                           | 18                                  | 17                            | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | ++<br>++<br>++                   | ++<br>++<br>+        | ++<br>++<br>++                    |   |
| No. XXIX. Left ear cut off                                       | 66                                  | 156                           | 28.5                                | 24.2                          | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | ++<br>++<br>++                   | +<br>+<br>++         | +<br>+<br>++                      |   |
| No. XXX. Right ear cut off                                       | 66                                  | 156                           | 17.9                                | 24                            | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | ++<br>++<br>+++                  | ++<br>++<br>++       | +<br>+<br>+                       |   |
| No. IX in the description. Left and right ear cut off            | 66                                  | 365                           | 18.7                                | 27.8                          | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | +<br>++<br>+                     | +<br>+<br>+          | +<br>+++<br>+                     | Some signs of regeneration could be proved microscopically, but no complete healing is proved anywhere. |
| No. XXXI. Tail cut off   | 66                                  | 201                           | 19.2                                | 25                            | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | ++<br>+++<br>+++                 | ++<br>++(+)<br>++    | ++<br>+++<br>++                   |   |
| No. XXXII. Left ear and tail cut off                             | 66                                  | 131                           | 25.2                                | 17                            | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | ++<br>++<br>+                    | —<br>++<br>++        | —<br>++<br>++                     |   |
| No. VII in the description. Right ear and tail cut off           | 66                                  | 365                           | 20                                  | 29.2                          | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | +++<br>++++<br>++++(+)           | —<br>++<br>+++       | —<br>+++<br>+++(+)                | Only few signs of regeneration could be proved microscopically.   |
| No. XXXIII. Tail, left and right ear cut off                     | 66                                  | 156                           | 19.8                                | 23.9                          | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | ++<br>++<br>++                   | +<br>+<br>+          | +<br>++<br>+                      |   |
| No. XXXIV. The whole tail cut off                                | 66                                  | 156                           | 17.2                                | 19.8                          | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | ++<br>++<br>++                   | +<br>++<br>++        | +<br>++<br>++                     |   |
| No. VIII in the description. The whole tail and left ear cut off | 66                                  | 366                           | 17                                  | 29.5                          | 1/4<br>2/4<br>3/4  | +<br>++<br>+                     | +<br>+<br>+          | +<br>++<br>++                     | Clear pictures of regeneration appear but no complete healing is proved anywhere.                       |

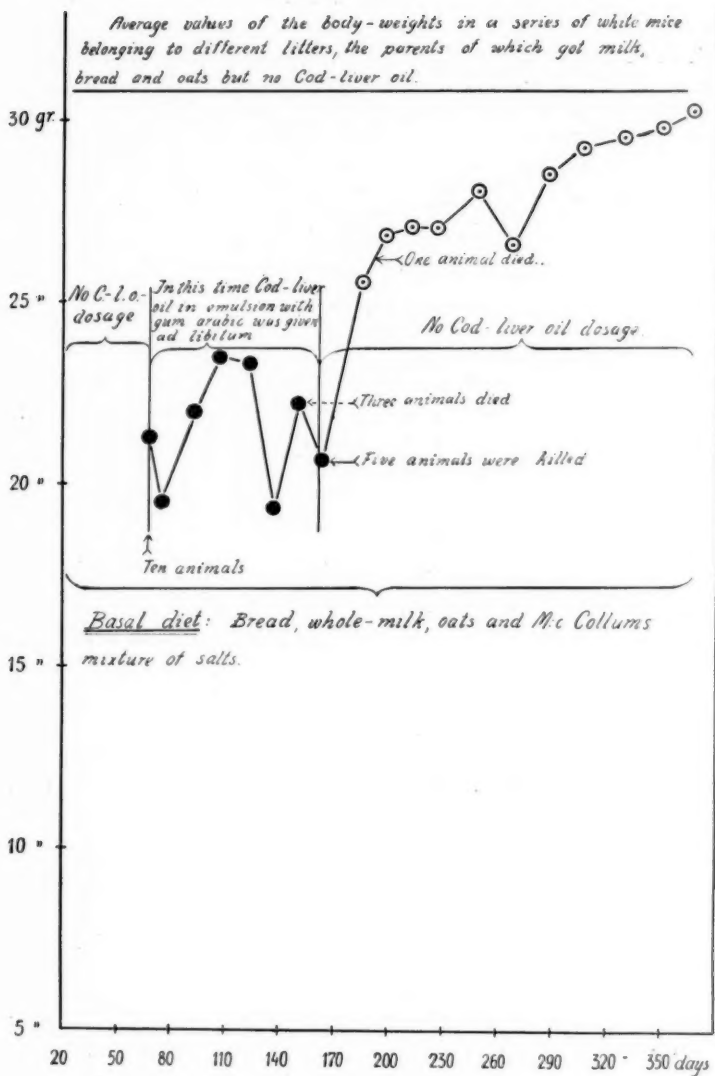
<sup>1</sup>  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  indicate cross-sections of the heart-ventricles, which sections lie between 1st and 2nd fourth, 2nd and 3rd fourth as well as between 3rd and 4th fourth of the ventricular axis counted from the apex cordis and upwards.



Tab. 6. Average values of the degree of transformation into connective tissue which appears in the myocardium of the heart-ventricles.

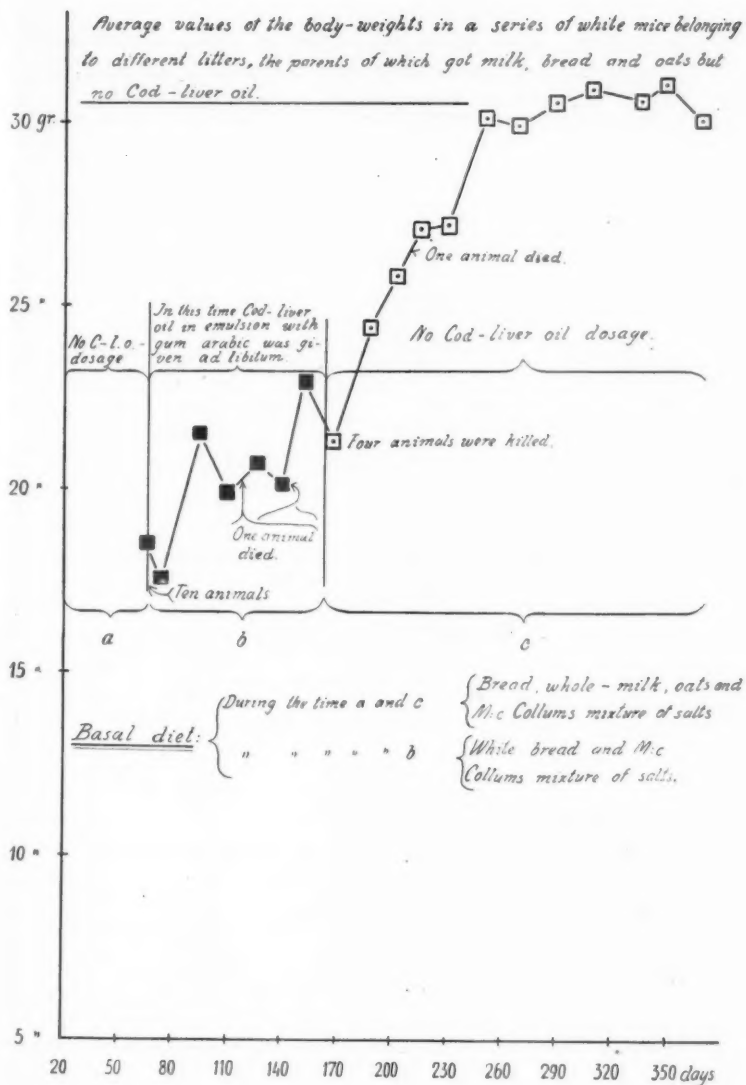
| White mouse             | Age in days                         |                               | Body-weight                         |                               | Fibrous induration or transformation of heart-muscle into connective tissue. The amount of this lesion is expressed by very slight trace (+), slight trace [+], trace [[+], slight +, medium ++, abundant + + +, very abundant + + + + or complete + + + + + |                                  |   |   | Remarks  |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
|                         | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the beginning of the experiments | At the end of the experiments | At the level of  | Outer wall of the left ventricle | Interventric. septum  | Outer wall of the right ventricle   |  |
|                         |                                     |                               |                                     |                               |  |                                  |   |   |  |
| 4 control animals       | 20                                  | 360                           | 8.6                                 | 33.4                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | (+)<br>(+)<br>(+)                | (+)<br>(+)<br>(+)   | (+)<br>(+)<br>(+)   | Diet: Whole milk, ryebread, oats, Mac Collums mixture of salts and water.  |
| 5 control animals       | 24                                  | 366                           | 9.46                                | 24.3                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | (+)<br>(+)<br>(+)                | (+)<br>(+)<br>(+)   | (+)<br>(+)<br>(+)   | Diet: White bread, Mac Collums mixture of salts and water.   |
| 6 experimental animals  | 22                                  | 395                           | 6.4                                 | 27.1                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +<br>+<br>+                      | $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} + \\ + \end{smallmatrix} \right]$<br>$\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} + \\ + \end{smallmatrix} \right]$<br>$\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} + \\ + \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ | $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} + \\ + \end{smallmatrix} \right]$<br>$\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} + \\ + \end{smallmatrix} \right]$<br>+ | $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. c.l.o. per kg. bodyweight.<br>Basal diet: White bread, Mac Collums mixture of salts and water.  |
| 26 experimental animals | 20                                  | 386                           | 6.7                                 | 25.1                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +(+)<br>+[[+]<br>+[[+]           | +[[+]<br>+[[+]<br>+[[+]   | +(+)<br>+(+)<br>+(+)  | 1 c.c. c.l.o. per kg. bodyweight per day.<br>Basal diet: White bread, Mac Collums mixture of salts and water.  |
| 21 experimental animals | 21                                  | 353                           | 6.6                                 | 24.1                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +++ (+)<br>+++ (+)<br>+++ [[+]   | +++ [[+]<br>+++ [[+]<br>+++ +   | +++ [[+]<br>+++ [[+]<br>+++ [[+]  | 5 c.c. c.l.o. per kg. bodyweight per day.<br>Basal diet: White bread, Mac Collums mixture of salts and water.  |
| 5 experimental animals  | 20                                  | 395                           | 6.9                                 | 23.8                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | ++ (+)<br>++ (+)<br>++ [[+]      | ++<br>++<br>++  | ++<br>++<br>++ (+)  | 1.5 c.c. c.l.o. (in emulsion with gum arabic and water aa) per kg. bodyweight per day.<br>Basal diet: White bread, Mac Collums mixture of salts and water. |
| 5 experimental animals  | 20                                  | 371                           | 7.6                                 | 26.2                          | $\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{2}{4}$<br>$\frac{3}{4}$  | +++ [[+]<br>+++ +<br>+++ + (+)   | +++ (+)<br>+++ [[+]<br>+++ [[+]   | +++ [[+]<br>+++ +<br>+++ +  | 2.0 c.c. c.l.o. (in emulsion with gum arabic and water aa) per kg. bodyweight per day.<br>Basal diet: White bread, Mac Collums mixture of salts and water. |

<sup>1</sup>  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  indicate cross-sections of the heart-ventricles, which sections lie between 1st and 2nd fourth, 2nd and 3rd fourth as well as between 3rd and 4th fourth of the ventricular axis counted from the apex cordis and upwards.



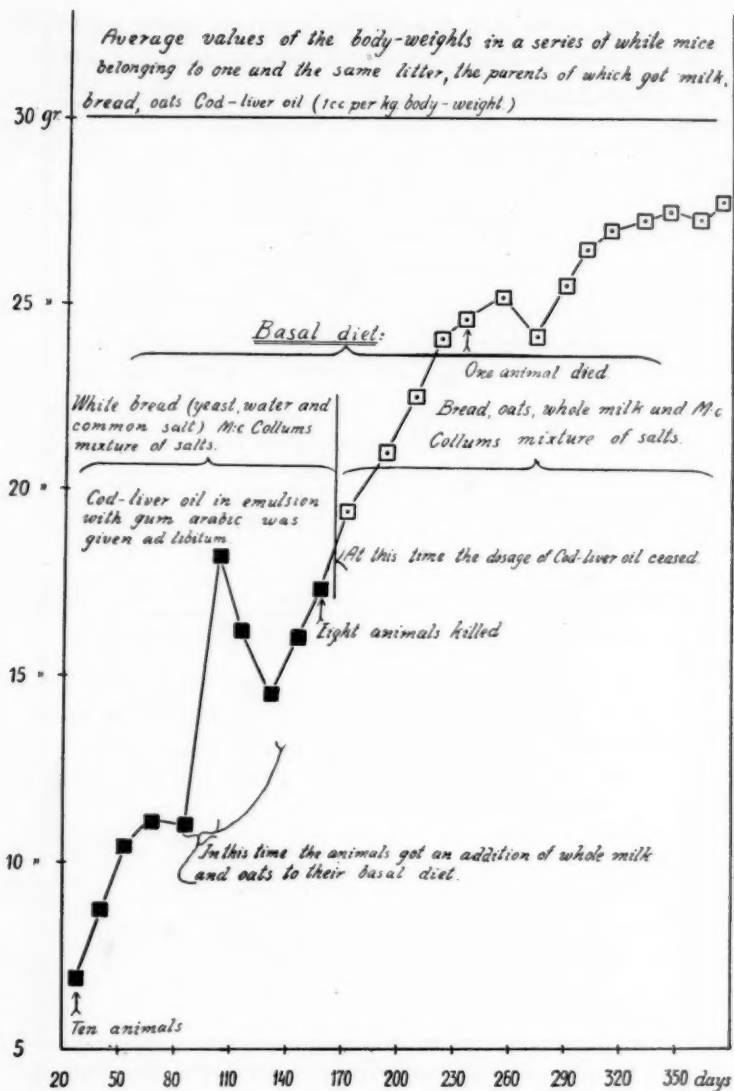
Time:  $23\frac{15}{3}$  1927 —  $24\frac{7}{3}$  1928.

Diagram 6 a. (The mice of group 20.)



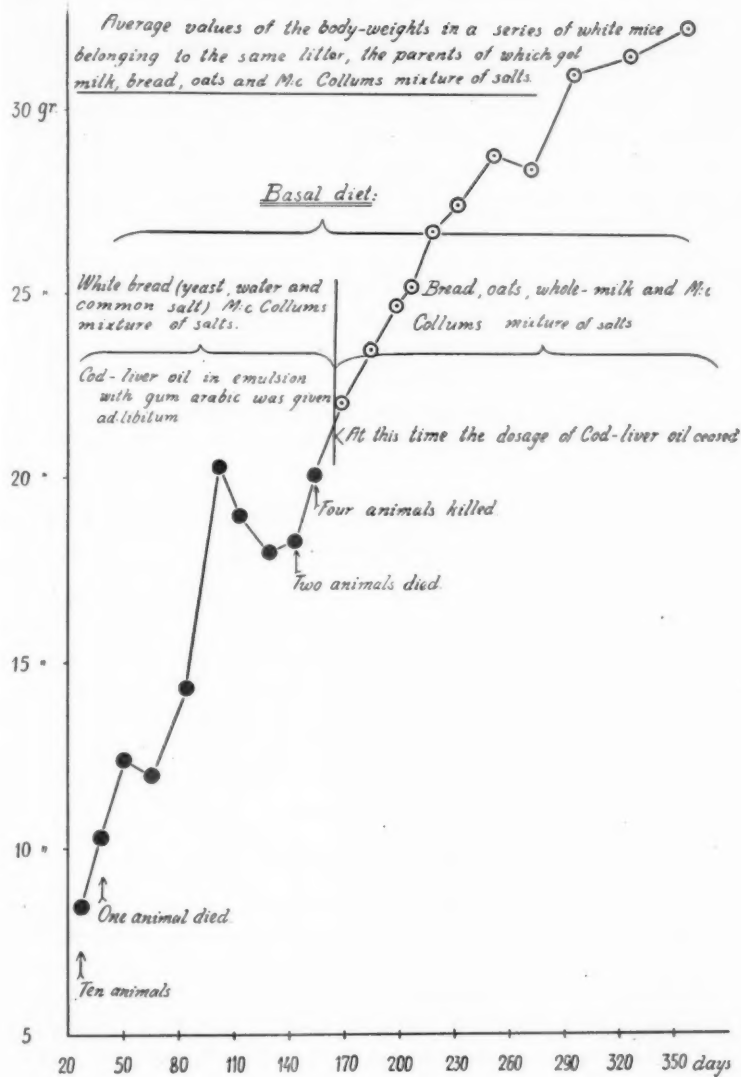
Time:  $\frac{1}{3}$  1927 —  $\frac{1}{3}$  1928

Diagram 6 b. (The mice of group 21.)



Time:  $\frac{2}{3}$  1927 —  $\frac{2}{3}$  1928

Diagram 7 a. (The mice of group 18.)



Time:  $\frac{7}{3}$  1927 —  $\frac{14}{3}$  1928

Diagram 7 b. (The mice of group 19.)

FROM THE ANATOMICAL INSTITUTE OF VETERINÄRHÖGSKOLAN, STOCKHOLM, THE ANATOMICAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UPPSALA AND THE ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC LABORATORY OF SERAFIMERLASARETTET, STOCKHOLM.

## **The Appearance of the Electrocardiogram in Heart Lesions produced by Cod Liver Oil Treatment.**

By

**ERIK ABGDUHR, M. D.** and **NILS STENSTRÖM, M. D.**  
Professor of anatomy, Uppsala.      Docent of medicine, Stockholm.

### **Part III. The electrocardiogram in albino rats treated with cod liver oil.**

On the examinations of the Ecg. in the rats the same technique is used as previously described in the case of the mice. Thus the animals are narcotized previously to the examinations and are examined lying on their backs and fixed to the examination table with pins through the nose, tail and extremities. Also the details of the anatomical examination have been the same and therefore we refrain from description of them in this connection.

#### **The normal conditions in the rats.**

To study the appearance of the Ecg. in the rats under normal conditions, as it appears from table 1, we followed 6 animals with repeated examinations during the period from an age of  $\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$  months up to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{2}{3}$  months of age resp. The basal diet of these control animals has varied in accordance with variations in the diet of the different groups of animals treated with c.l.o. Thus three control animals have received a basal diet consisting of rye bread, whole

milk and oats; one of them had 0.2 gram of marmite added daily to this basal food; and two have received a basal diet of white bread, Mc Collum's mixture of salts and water, and added to this 0.2 gr. marmite daily. As examples of the normal Ecg. in the rat the curves obtained from the other animals before the initiation of the c.l.o. treatment may also serve, and this all the more as the proper features of the Ecg. during the subsequent time of life of the rats is subjected only to minor alterations.

Before discussing the average normal conditions we may give a more particular account of the circumstances concerned in our controls, but as the differences from the one animal to another are rather small, we may be content with reproducing the Ecg. of only one of these rats. In connection with this, however, we point out the differences and special conditions in the other control animals.

Rat No. 1. (table 1) born on Jan. 8. 1926, left ear cut. Like all the other animals of this investigation this was nourished by the mother during the first 20 days of its life and then got the basal diet described in table 1.

The *post natal growth* of the animal is seen from diagram I, where the dots represent the resp. weights of the 4 different animals of the group (only 3 of them are controlled with Ecg.) and the curve gives the average value of the whole group.

The Ecg. (set of curves No. 1, times in table 2) is recorded on 8 different occasions, the first on Aug. 24. 1926, when the animal's age was only 24 days, and the last on June 20. 1927, when the rat had reached the age of 10 months 20 days. As is seen from the Ecg:s, the size of the deflections sometimes becomes somewhat altered and principally in such a way, that  $R_I$  grows larger and  $R_{III}$  smaller and later also a rather well marked  $S_{III}$  develops, and there appears a rotation of the electrical axis of the heart in anti-clockwise direction. On Sept. 20. a peculiar increase in the T-summit in leads II and III is also observed, which remains to some extent on the following examination. Concerning the cause of this we lack knowledge, but it hardly can be produced by any defect in the technique, because the two other animals of this group, as well as another control animal (no. 4) behave in the same way.

Concerning the times of the curves (table 2) the a-v conduction time as well as the Q—T interval becomes increased, especi-

Table 1. Survey of the

| No. | Marke                  | Born on       | Basal diet   | Dosing of c.l.o. cc. kg./day    | Eeg.-controled on  |
|-----|------------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 1   | l. ear cut             | Aug. 1. 1926  | rye bread,<br>whole milk,<br>oats, water                             | control<br>animals<br>no c.l.o. | 8/24, 9/20, 10/10, 1926.<br>1/10, 2/20, 4/8, 5/20, 9/20, 1927. |
| 2   | not marked             | " 1.          |  |                                 |  |
| 3   | tail cut               | " 1.          |  |                                 |  |
| 4   | not marked             | Aug. 4. 1926  | rye bread,<br>whole milk,<br>oats + 0.2 gr.<br>marmite               | no c.l.o.                       | 8/24, 9/20, 10/10, 1926.                                       |
| 5   | not marked<br>dark     | " 26.         | white bread,<br>McC.'s mixt. of<br>salts, water +<br>0.2 gr. marmite | no c.l.o.                       | 9/20, 10/10, 1926, 1/10, 1927.                                 |
| 6   | not marked<br>white    | " 26.         |  |                                 |  |
| 7   | not marked             | May 2. 1926   | rye bread,<br>whole milk,<br>oats, water                             | since<br>9/2. 0.5 cc.           | 8/2, 8/16, 9/20, 10/10, 26, 1/10, 27.                          |
| 8   | l. ear cut             | " 2.          |  | " 1 "                           | 8/2, 8/16, 9/20, 10/10, 1926.                                  |
| 9   | r. " "                 | " 2.          |  | " 2 "                           | " " " " "  |
| 10  | l. ear split           | " 2.          |  | " 6 "                           | 6/2, 8/16, 9/20, 1926.   |
| 11  | r. " "                 | " 2.          |  | " 12 "                          | 6/2, 8/16, 9/20, 10/10, 1926.                                  |
| 12  | l. ear cut             | Aug. 4. 1926  | rye bread,<br>whole milk,<br>oats, + 0.2 gr.<br>marmite              | 9/4. 1 cc                       | 8/24, 9/20, 10/10, 1926.                                       |
| 13  | r. ear cut             | " 4.          |  | " 2 "                           |  |
| 14  | r. ear and<br>tail cut | " 4.          |  | " 8 "                           |  |
| 15  | r.+l. ear cut          | Aug. 26. 1926 | white bread,<br>McC.'s mixt. of<br>salts, water +<br>0.2 gr. marmite | 9/22. 1 cc.                     | 9/20, 10/10, 1926.   |
| 16  | l. ear split           | " 26.         |  | " 10 "                          | 1/10, 1927.  |

ally between the 1:st and the 2:nd examination, but the QRS-time remains constant. Later only the a-v conduction time is increased further, but the others exhibit only minor irregular alterations, with differences just a little above those we are able to measure.

The greatest alterations of the curve occur during the first 2—3 months of the animal's life and by a comparison with



experiment animal. (Rats.)

| Died on                           | Months of c.l.o. treatment | a-v-conduction time |              | Q-R-S-time   |              | Remarks   |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|                                   |                            | initial sec.        | maximal sec. | initial sec. | maximal sec. |   |
| killed after 320 days on 9/27. 27 |                            | 0.0875              | 0.0475       | 0.02         | 0.02         | R <sub>I</sub> and S <sub>III</sub> increased.        |
|                                   |                            | 0.04                | 0.0425       | 0.015        | 0.02         | " " " "   |
|                                   |                            | 0.04                | 0.04         | 0.015        | 0.020        | no obvious alteration.                                |
| 11/10. 1926                       |                            | 0.04                | 0.04         | 0.01         | 0.015        | on 9/30 and 10/10 nodal rhythm?                       |
| 2/28. 1927                        |                            | 0.0875              | 0.04         | 0.015        | 0.02         | no obvious alteration.                                |
| 11/2. "                           |                            | 0.04                | 0.05         | 0.0125       | 0.0125       | R <sub>I</sub> increased.                             |
| 2/21. 1927                        | 8 2/3                      | 0.04                | 0.0475       | 0.02         | 0.02         | S <sub>I</sub> considerably increased on 1/10.27.     |
| 12/10. 1926                       | 6 1/3                      | 0.04                | 0.0475       | 0.02         | 0.02         | R <sub>I</sub> increased, R <sub>III</sub> decreased. |
| 12/2. "                           | 6                          | 0.04                | 0.05         | 0.02         | 0.02         | " " " "   |
| 10/12. "                          | 4 1/3                      | 0.0425              | 0.0425       | 0.02         | 0.02         | slight alterations.                                   |
| 11/5. "                           | 5                          | 0.0425              | 0.045        | 0.02         | 0.02         | " "   |
| 11/10. 1926                       | 2                          | 0.04                | 0.04         | 0.015        | 0.015        | R <sub>I</sub> increased. Peculiar T.                 |
| 11/11. "                          | 2                          | 0.04                | 0.04         | 0.015        | 0.015        | no alteration.  |
| 11/4. "                           | 2                          | 0.04                | 0.04         | 0.015        | 0.0175       | no very great alterations.                            |
| 3/30. 1927                        | 6                          | 0.04                | 0.04         | 0.0175       | 0.0175       | 1/10 nodal rhythm? ventr. curve constant.             |
| 1/28. "                           | 4                          | 0.0875              | 0.04         | 0.0125       | 0.0175       | R <sub>I</sub> increased on 1/10.                     |

diagram I, it can be found that the rat during these respective periods has doubled, respectively trebled its bodyweight. The electrical axis turns in the same direction as in growing children, and, as in their case this may be caused by the alteration of the position of the heart when the diaphragm alters its position in connection with the relative decrease of the size of the abdominal viscera, especially the liver, in the first period of life.

The a-v conduction time in the two other animals is not increased, but in one of them the Q—T interval is initially increased from 0.08 to 0.09 sec. and later remains constant. It is very difficult to decide whether this is caused by the increase of the size of the heart, but it is not very probable that this is so, because later the times do not increase, although from Sept. 20. to the end of the experiment the weight of the animals is about quadrupled. This increase in weight was not caused merely by increase in the fat but there was a corresponding growth of all the body and certainly of the heart also. In this connection we may draw attention to these incongruences in the conditions, that although the size of the heart is much increased — the length of the conduction system might be considerably more than doubled — the times of the Ecg. are very little, or even not at all, increased, which should mean, that the reaction rate in the full grown heart is considerably greater than in the young heart. This problem, however, will be discussed once more when we describe the conditions with regard to the calves.

At the *post mortem examination* no lesions and no disturbing divergences from the normal state could be proved in any animal of this group (animals 1, 2 and 3).

*Histological examination of the heart:* The myocardium of the rat no. 1 showed smaller changes. In the muscle tissue of the auricle as well as of the ventricle, intercellular and perivascular edema was rather frequently met with and appeared most advanced in the outer wall of the left ventricle, but was much smaller in the other parts of the myocardium. The interventricular septum contained a few examples of muscle cells with pycnotic nuclei.

The *remaining animals of the group* showed lesions qualitatively equal to but quantitatively smaller than those of the animal described. The smallest lesions were shown by the rat not marked, which in diagram I. exhibits the smallest increase of its bodyweight.

This experiment will partly give us an idea of the increase in weight of these animals and partly an opportunity of studying the electrocardiographical and anatomical conditions in the heart caused by use of the diet in question. This is all the more important as this diet in two of the following experimental groups of rats will form the basal food of the animals. From the average of the bodyweights of these animals the average weight curve in the diagrams is drawn. As can be seen from diagram I, two rats (1, left ear cut and 2, right ear cut) show a much greater increase in their bodyweight than the other two animals (3, tail

cut and 4, not marked). The greatest increase of the bodyweight appeared in the animal nearer described above (1, left ear cut). It seems remarkable that this rat is the one in which the anatomical lesions of the myocardium are most evident.

The control rat No. 4 (table 1), which in addition to the basal diet already mentioned, also got marmite, electrocardiographically behaved exactly as the animals just described. The 2nd and to some extent the 3rd Ecg., obtained at an age of  $1\frac{2}{3}$  and  $2\frac{2}{3}$  months, have, as the curves reproduced (set of Ecg. No. 1), a rather prominent and peculiar T-summit, about of the same appearance as in the curves obtained on Oct. 19. in rat No. 1.

The weight curve of the animal follows rather closely the average curve of diagram I (see diagram III) but the experiment was soon interrupted because of the animal's death, which as also happened with most of the other animals of this litter, occurred in connection with the administration of the marmite through the "stomach pump".

At the *histological examination of the heart* the perivascular connective tissue was proved to be increased in comparison with the other control animals but there were no other lesions of the heart.

The two controls of the litter of rats born on Aug. 26. 1926 (rats No. 5 and No. 6 in table 1), which received white bread, Mc Collums mixture of salts, water and marmite, electrocardiographically differ from the previously described rats in as much as the peculiar appearance of the T-summit is not obvious.

Their post natal growth is seen from the diagram IV and it lies markedly lower than the average weight curve of those controls previously referred to which had a better diet.

Histologically their hearts did not show any of the lesions exhibited in the animals of the litter which was treated with c.l.o. but muscle cells with pycnotic nuclei and such with hyalinoïd degeneration were met with in their myocardium.

If we sum up the results of the investigations in the control rats, the *heart rate* is evidently reduced when the animals grow older. Thus the average heart rate in the control animals 1—3 in table 1 on the first examinations, when they were only 24 days old, is 530, but later it is continually reduced and counts at the age of 5 months about 400, which rate is later about constant for the remaining 5 months of the experiment. The average rate in all the 16 animals on their first examination is somewhat lower, or about 490. The

experience obtained from the said group of controls holds good also for the other control rats in as much as can be gathered from the short time of observation of these.

The *action of the heart* has been perfectly regular in all the records of the control animals, as also in all the initial examinations in the other rats.

The *Ecg. of the rat* is of the same type as in man, and thus it differs from the *Ecg. of the mouse* in that, as a rule, an obvious T-summit, distinctly separated from the QRS-complex, is present. — It might be remarked that the peculiar shape of the T, which is seen to occur on some occasions, makes the curve rather similar to the *Ecg. of the mice*. — The deflections are usually of a smaller size than in human *Ecg.* but sometimes they may even be as large as in this. An occurrence which is, however, comparatively usual here just as in the mice, is that the deflections in lead I are oftenly comparatively very small, especially in young animals.

Concerning the *time relations* of the curve, the a-v conduction time in all the control curves on an average measures about 0.04 sec. In 4 of the controls this time remained rather constant but in 2 (No. 1 and 6) it was increased by 0.01 sec. — in the one (No. 1) the increase yet later was reduced to 0.005 sec.; the times (see table 2) thereby measure 0.0375, 0.0475 and 0.0425 sec. With these exceptions the a-v conduction time in the control curves varies between 0.0375 and 0.0425 sec.

The QRS-time varies between 0.01 and 0.02 sec. with the average value a little above 0.015 sec. in all the control curves. Even this time varies a little on the different occasions of examination of the same animal. With one exception, however, this has not influenced the appearance of the QRS-complex. This exception concerns animal No. 2 (table 1), which on Jan. 10. 1927, together with the increase of the QRS-time from 0.015 sec. to 0.02 sec., exhibited an obvious alteration of the outlines of the curve in lead III. Previously, this was of normal appearance with the R as the dominating deflection, but now it had the features of a levocardiogram (with dominating S); during the following 5 months the curve by degrees

regained features nearly like the initial ones, although there remained a rather well marked S-deflection, not present before the change.

The Q—T-interval in the different animals measures 0.06 to 0.08 sec. on the first examination, but in 4 of the rats it is increased during the first three months of life by 0.01—0.015 sec. and then remains constant.

With the one exception already mentioned (rat No. 2) the increase of the times of the Ecg. takes place within the first 2—3 months of life, and simultaneously an alteration of the appearance of the Ecg. occurs; namely the R-deflection in lead I is increased and in lead III R is decreased in size. The turning of the electrical axis of the heart which thus appears, as stated before, is obviously caused by the first growth of the animals, with its relative decrease in size of the abdominal viscera, followed by an altered position of the diaphragma. Probably the initial increase of the time relations of the curve are caused by the growth of the heart although, as is pointed out on page 5, there might be objections to this assumption.

*From the investigation of the control animals it can thus be gathered, that the Ecg. of the rats, except for certain variations occurring in the first 2—3 months of life, remains rather constant in its appearance as well as in its times during the period of time concerned in our experiments.*

#### **The condition in rats treated with cod liver oil.**

The animals treated with c.l.o. as can be seen from the table 1, are in other respects fed with the same basal constituents of diet as the controls and they have even lived in the same cage as the controls, of the same litter. This could be managed because the c.l.o. was administered by means of a stomach pump directly in the ventricle. The initial number of rats investigated was greater than appears from table 1, but as some of the animals died at an early stage of the experiment, when their Ecg. had been recorded only once or twice, these animals were omitted.

Concerning the remaining animals in the litter of rats born on Aug. 4. 1926, three of the animals, including the control, died after a period of experiment of about 2 1/2 months. They all succumbed in a period of about a week, and their death was directly caused by some circumstances in connection with the administration of the marmite or the c.l.o. through the stomach pump. It was usually very difficult to force these animals to breath during the injections of marmite and c.l.c. through the stomach pump, and they learned to hold their breath for long times on such occasions and after the injections showed signs of respiratory cramps, and their death appeared during such respiratory troubles. In the post mortem examination it could not be proved that the oil or the marmite had been injected into the respiratory tracts, nor that there were any lesions of the oesophagus or the ventricle. The only animal which did not show respiratory cramp and the death of which had nothing to do with the circumstances mentioned is rat 3 in diagram III.

Previous to discussion of the results, we will give a more detailed description of the conditions as regards our animals. This will be necessary in order to prove that real anatomical lesions of their hearts occurred, because the alterations in their Ecg. in all cases were very small and hardly differing from those in the control animals. We therefore refrain from reproducing any Ecg:s of the rats, with the exception of a single example.

*The litter of rats born on May 2. 1926* all had a basal diet consisting of rye bread, whole milk, oats and water, and were treated with c.l.o. amounting to between 0.5 and 12 cc. of c.l.o. per kg. bodyweight per dag. The dose of oil of the different animals can be seen from table 1 and the explanation to diagram II.

The *post natal growth* of the animals, as it appears from the diagram, initially follows rather closely to the curve of growth of the controls, but after a time of about 3 months of oil treatment the animals all except one suddenly lose weight, and all of them succumbed after a time of c.l.o. treatment lasting for between 5 and 10 months. One of the rats had died previously

on account of the narcosis during the recording of the Ecg. and is not included in table 1. — We may mention that such incidents have been very rare in our experiments. That the death of the animals was caused by the c.l.o. may be presumed already from the circumstance that the rats receiving the greater doses succumbed first while the one which received the comparatively very small dose of 0.5 cc. of oil kg./day lived much longer. The animal exhibiting the biggest increase in weight got 1 cc. of oil kg./day.

*The appearance of the Ecg. in these animals except in one is only altered in this respect, that the size of the R-deflections in lead I becomes increased, and in leads II and III decreased, during the first months of life just as in the control animals. Concerning the times of the details of the curve they remain constant, or they vary to the same extent as in the controls. There is hardly any difference in this respect between the animals which were given the greater doses and those receiving the smaller ones (see table 1). Even the enormous dose of 12 cc. of oil kg./day did not produce any greater alterations in the Ecg. of the animal.*

As regards the animal (No. 7 table 1), however, which got the smallest dose of c.l.o., but on the other hand was treated for a longer time than any other rat, on the last examination the Ecg. was prominently altered. Its  $R_I$  was reduced and the S-deflection predominates in lead I and in lead III R was increased in size. There is a turning of the direction of the electrical axis from  $+50^\circ$  to  $+110^\circ$  but no increase in the QRS-time. If this occurred in man it would be considered to indicate right ventricular preponderance. On measuring the thickness of the ventricular walls we also find the right wall comparatively thick, the index, i.e. the relation between the thickness of the left and the right ventricular wall, being lower than in any other rat.

At the *post mortem examination* no changes in the hearts were discovered except an off and on appearance of a pale colour of the myocardium. Except in the animal (No. 1 in the diagram), which died in narcosis, some other organs usually showed lesions, which must be regarded as caused by the c.l.o. treatment. Among these lesions may be mentioned a yellow colouring of tissues and organs and a fatty degeneration in some organs as well.

*Histological examination of the hearts.* Sections of the heart of the rat, just mentioned, which died in narcosis showed at least as pronounced lesions as any other animal of this group. The atrial myocardium had numbers of muscle cells with a



vacuolous degeneration and also rather many examples of a degenerative fatty infiltration of muscle cells were met with. Here and there examples of intercellular edema occur. From the walls of the ventricle, especially that of the right one, are seen numbers of muscle cells with vacuolous degeneration and in many places intercellular edema as well. In the two rats (2 and 3 in the diagram) which received the greatest doses of c.l.o., the lesions of the hearts are rather less advanced but of the same kind as those just described. One of them (No. 2) offers some examples of calcareous incrustation in the cardiac muscle cells. As to the lesions in the myocardium of rat No. 6 in diagram II, they are in almost completely agreement with those in rat No. 1.

Also, an evident increase of connective tissue around the larger blood vessels appears in the myocardium of rat No. 4 of the diagram. Besides this, transformation of muscle cells into connective tissue, Q-grains degeneration and sarcolysis appears in groups of muscle cells (see microphoto *a*). Rat No. 5 of the diagram shows almost the same lesions of its heart muscle as the last mentioned animal.

The litter of rats born on Aug. 4, 1926 received a basal diet exactly the same as the preceding one, but to it these rats received 0.2 gr. of marmite daily. The cod liver oil dosage can be seen from the table 1.

The *post natal growth* of these animals is summed up in the diagram III. Their weights, even including the weight of the control animal, lie slightly below the average weight of those control rats which did not receive marmite. The increase in weight in the short time of life of these animals is apparently not unfavourably influenced by the c.l.o., because the animal receiving 1 cc. of oil kg./day grow faster than the control, which might, however, depend on a favourable influence of the oil, and the animal getting 8 cc. of oil exhibits a bigger increase in weight than another getting only 2 cc.

The *Ecg.* of the animal receiving the largest dose of c.l.o., 8 cc. kg./day (No. 14 in table 1 and No. 3 in the diagram III) is reproduced in the set of Ecgs No. 2. The alteration in this *Ecg.*, as also in the curves of the other animals of the group, differs from what has previously been described, in as much as the R-deflections in leads II and III are greater on the second examination than initially. As far as we can control it this is not dependent on any technical error. Even here a suggestion of the peculiar appearance of the T-summit appears on Sept. 20, 1926.

Concerning the times of the curves, they are found in table 3 and they hardly differ from what is described in the controls.



At the *post mortem examination* the animals often showed a yellow colouring of parts of the intestines as well as a discolouring of the other organs. Obvious changes in the hearts could not be proved macroscopically.

*Histological examinations of the hearts.*

The rat No. 3, diagram III, receiving the greatest dose of c.l.o. in this group showed the following heart lesions.

The myocardium of the auricle showed rather advanced intercellular edema and numbers of muscle cells with vacuolous degeneration.

In the outer wall of the right ventricle perivascular and intercellular edema were rather advanced, and also the perivascular connective tissue was much increased. Several muscle cells had pycnotic nuclei and many other such cells showed hyalinoid degeneration also. Muscle cells with degenerative fatty infiltration, such ones with Q-grains degeneration and others showing vacuolous degeneration were frequently met with.

Lesions similar to those in the outer wall of the right ventricle also occur in the interventricular septum and here they are more highly advanced. Subendocardially on the right side of this septum the cells of some Purkinje fibres show calcareous incrustations. Also in some moderator bands muscle cells with such an incrustation are met with. Here and there sarcolysis and hyaline degeneration as well as waxy degeneration are discovered in subendocardially lying muscle cells.

The outer wall of the left ventricle shows changes similar to those in the right. The lesions here, however, are more advanced and there also occurs a transformation of the myocardium into connective tissue (see microphoto *b*). In parts of a moderator band lying close to this wall there appear in cross section cells with sarcolysis and with hyalinoid degeneration as well as transformation of muscles into connective tissue.

The two rats Nos. 1 and 4 in the diagram III show heart lesions similar to the animal just described, but they are not so far advanced. On the other hand these two animals show smaller haemorrhages within their myocardium as well as subendocardially.

The control animal (previously described) lacks degenerative fatty infiltrated muscle cells and muscle cells with calcareous incrustation as well, but the perivascular connective tissue here also is increased in comparison with what is discovered in the control animals born on Aug. 1. 1926.

Apparently there seems to be a rather great incongruence between the anatomical lesions found, which no doubt involve

even parts of the intraventricular conduction system and the Ecg. in the animal 14 (table 1), which yet remains rather unfluenced.

*The litter of rats born on Aug. 26. 1926* initially consisted of 10 animals. Two of them are controls and 6 died in an early stage of the experiment. The animals received a basal diet consisting of white bread, Mc Collum's mixture of salts and water ad libitum and added to this they received 0.2 cc. of marmite a day.

From the two surviving rats treated with c.i.o. the one (No. 15 in table 1) was given 1 cc. of oil kg./day and the other (No. 16), 10 cc. This latter animal on Dec. 29. when the oil and the marmite were administered, got respiratory cramps and died.

The *post natal growth* of the animals appears from the diagram IV. The bodyweights of all of the animals, even the controls, is appreciably lower than in the controls getting the better basal diet. The weight curves of the animals-treated with c.i.o. do not obviously differ from those of the controls, which yet succumbed with signs of some infectious disease.

*The Ecg.* in these animals do not clearly differ from what has been previously described, but in the curve of the animal No. 15 (table 1) at the last examination, the a-v conduction time is reduced to 50 % and the P ends just in connection with the start of R. Evidently the auricular pace-maker is a different one from previously and situated within or in the neighbourhood of the a-v node.

At the *post mortem examination* some yellowish colouring of the lungs and of the intestines often appeared. Liver and spleen were usually dark and enlarged and in some cases the heart showed a pale grayish colour.

*Histological examination of the heart.* In the animal 4 (diagram IV) the auricular wall shows numbers of muscle cells with vacuolous degeneration as well as many examples of muscle cells with degenerative fatty infiltration.

Except in subendocardially lying parts the walls of the ventricle are relatively intact. The endocardium and the subendocardial muscle tissue contains haemorrhages spread into many parts of the ventricle (see microphoto c). In the apical part of the left ventricle also was found a subendocardially situated area with an advanced transformation of muscle cells into connective tissue.

Two other animals belonging to this group (not included in table 1), which have been subjected to c.i.o. treatment for a short time, show a rather pronounced degenerative fatty infiltra-

tion of muscle cells and besides this also muscle cells with calcareous incrustation.

The control animals did not show any of these lesions but muscle cells with pycnotic nuclei and some with hyalinoid degeneration appeared in these animals.

According to the experience gathered from the investigation of these animals and from such previous investigations made by Agduhr (2, 3, 4, 6—10) there appear lesions in the hearts of the rats, which are most certainly produced by the c.l.o. treatment. These lesions are of a kind such as transformation of muscles into connective tissue and an increase of especially the perivascular connective tissue together with sarcolysis, Q-grains degeneration, vacuolous degeneration, degenerative fatty infiltration and calcareous incrustation of muscle cells. These lesions, however, are comparatively not far advanced and the numerous examples of pigment degeneration of muscle cells and advanced fatty degeneration as well, which appear in most other species of animal examined, are completely lacking in the rats. On the whole the injuries produced by the toxic influence of the c.l.o. in the rats, which yet in many cases have without doubt caused the death of the animals, have left the heart of this species of animal rather intact.

Concerning the relative measures of the walls of the ventricles we find the right ventricular wall to be comparatively thinner in the controls than in the rats which received the oil. The relation between the thickness of the left and the right ventricular wall, the »index», calculated in the same way as described in the case of the mice, reaches in the controls on an average 3.7 (3.7) and in the rats treated with c.l.o. 2.1 (2.4). This occurrence is contrary to what could be stated in the case of the mice where the right wall became the more reduced.

The relation between the basal diet and the index which was evident in the mice thus that in the animals which received a better basal diet there was a comparatively thicker left ventricular wall, we cannot prove in the rats, but our material is not great enough for permitting any further conclusions.

The alterations in the Eeg. in rats treated with c.l.o. are not at all so pronounced as might be expected from the experience gathered from the mice, and this is true although our rats have received doses of oil more than twice as great as those administered to the mice. One of the causes of this might be that in the case of the rats, because of their early death from the injuries of other organs by the c.l.o. or by accidents, the experiments could not be continued for a sufficiently long time. Previous experience, however, also indicates that rats, and especially their hearts, are comparatively little sensitive to the toxic influence of c.l.o.

In the *heart rate* in rats receiving c.l.o. there is seen a decrease during the time of the experiment, but this is of quite the same extent as in the controls, and it must be considered a quite normal occurrence connected with the growth of the animals.

*Irregular heart action* of the same type as described in the mice is observed twice in one animal (No. 12, table 1), which received a comparatively small dose of oil and once in another rat (No. 13). As stated before, however, we are not inclined to place this occurrence in any causal connection with the action of the c.l.o. on the heart.

In one of the rats, the auricular curve in the last examination changes its features so, that the P-summit draws nearer to the ventricular complex and is almost absorbed in this. Thereby the a-v conduction time is diminished to 0.02 sec. or half its previous value. Because the animal was subject to a slight tremor during the recording, it is impossible to decide, if this very conspicuous P-summit is preceded by some other variation in the curve of the action current produced by the activity of the auricle, whereby the decrease of the a-v conduction time would be only apparent. An observation of a similar kind is made on two occasions in one of the controls (No 4, table 1), but here a slight deviation of the string seems to precede the last high part of the P-summit, which has yet been drawn closer to the ventricular curve. We find it almost impossible to decide with certainty, if the appearance

in question is only apparent or if there really occurs a change of the pace-maker, which under such conditions would mean that the s-a node had been put out of function and the rôle of pace-maker of the heart had been assumed by the a-v node or some tissue in the auricle in its neighbourhood. In the case of the animal treated with c.l.o. we are inclined to believe a *nodal rhythm* to be present because of the total disappearance of the isoelectric state between the end of P and the start of the ventricular Ecg., but we may admit that there is no reduction of the heart rate, which would have been expected under such conditions.

A prolongation of the *a-v conduction time* is observed in 5 of the rats which were treated with c.l.o., but in no case does it exceed 25 % of the initial time. This prolongation, however, does not occur until after a period of oil treatment of about 2 1/2 months, which might be the reason why it does not appear in any of the animals (12—14), which succumbed within this time.

The *ventricular curve* on the whole has been subjected only to very slight alterations and the QRS-time in most animals has also remained of constant length. It is observed to be increased only in two animals, in the one by about 0.005 sec. or about just under 30 % of the initial time, but yet there does not appear to be any alteration in the outlines of the curve, such as might indicate a definite bundle branch block.

Small variations in the features of the ventricular curves are observed in all the animals, but they are hardly more prominent than in the control rats. Usually in this respect an increase in size of the R-deflection in lead I is involved, followed by a corresponding decrease of its size in lead III. The maximal rotation of the electrical axis of the heart then measures about 30° and it should be remarked here that about half of the rotation occurs in the first month or two of life. As stated in the case of the controls, this rotation of the electrical axis most probably is caused by the alterations in the position of the heart in the early stages of growth of the animal, rather than by alterations within the heart itself.

In one of the rats (No. 7, table 1) the axis is at first turned in the afore mentioned anti-clockwise direction, in all about  $30^\circ$  during  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months, but on the last examination,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  months later, the curve in this animal, which certainly got the smallest dose of oil (0.5 cc. kg./day), but on the other hand was treated with oil during the longest period (9 months), is altered so, that the S dominates lead I and the R III is increased. The electrical axis has then turned from  $+50^\circ$  to  $+110^\circ$ . This last direction of the axis, if it was found in a human Ecg. in the absence of an increase of the QRS-time, as in this case, would indicate a right ventricular preponderance.

Any palpable prolongation of the whole ventricular complex — the Q—T-interval — except what is observed in the first months of life in the controls, does not occur, but there appears a certain tendency to obliterate the isoelectric stage between the S and the T. Thus a curve appears with the peculiar shape of the T-summit, which has previously been mentioned, and which comes near to the features of the aberration, which in the case of the mice we have spoken of as the »typical c.l.o. Ecg.». This curve in the rats, however, is only of temporary occurrence and, as stated above, it occurs also in the controls.

On the whole, the Ecg. of the rats has thus not exhibited very prominent alterations, for which the c.l.o. treatment can reasonably be blamed. This is most probably caused by the fact that the rats at an early stage of the experiment have usually succumbed from injuries produced by the oil in other organs than the heart, or by accident. The time of treatment is thus only about half of that in the case of the mice receiving the pure oil, and only in one rat does it reach 9 months. In this rat, however, although it got the smallest dose of oil, the alterations in the Ecg. are the most prominent and the anatomical lesions also are comparatively great. The small alterations observed electrocardiographically in the rats are nevertheless of the same nature as those in the mice i.e. they concern the reaction rate of the conduction system of the

heart. In agreement with the fact that the alterations in the rats seem to appear only after rather a long time of treatment, the prolongation of the a-v conduction time is the most prominent alteration and in most animals even the only disturbance. This is in accordance with the conditions in the mice, in which, indeed, this sign was the one, which at first appeared.

### Summary.

The anatomical lesions produced by the c.l.o. in the hearts of the rats in this as in previous investigations (Agduhr) is found to be very small, when compared with the lesions occurring in the hearts of the mice. They are, however, in part of about the same nature as these and injuries are observed in all those animals examined, which received the oil.

In spite of the comparatively small heart lesions the rats succumb, most certainly on account of the c.l.o. treatment, at an earlier stage of the experiment than the mice, and rats getting greater doses die earlier than those getting smaller. No rat in these experiments has reached the age of 10 months.

The Ecg. of the normal rat differs in its common appearance from the Ecg. of the mouse, but comes near to the outlines of the Ecg. in man. During the first period of the post natal growth the Ecg. of the rat is subjected to alterations of the same kind as the Ecg. in children. Thus the electrical axis in the rats during the first months of life turns in an anti-clockwise direction, from the age of one to that of two months by about  $20^{\circ}$ .

In rats treated with c.l.o. the alterations in the Ecg. are very small and even the enormous dose of oil of 12 cc. kg./day given for more than 5 months did not produce appreciable alterations.

The greatest alterations observed occur in the animal treated the longest time (9 months), although it got the smallest dose of oil (0.5 cc. kg./day).

The alterations in the Ecg. observed are of the same kind as those in the case of the mice, but they are so very small that they hardly exceed the normal variations.

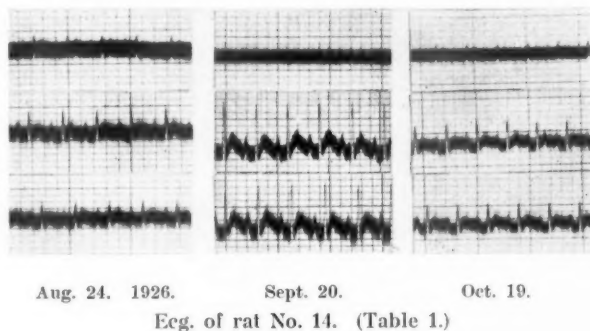
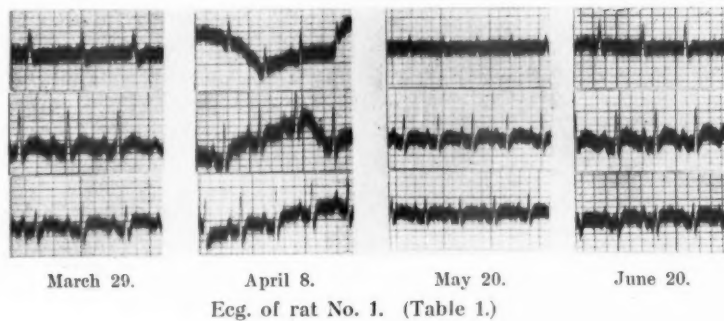
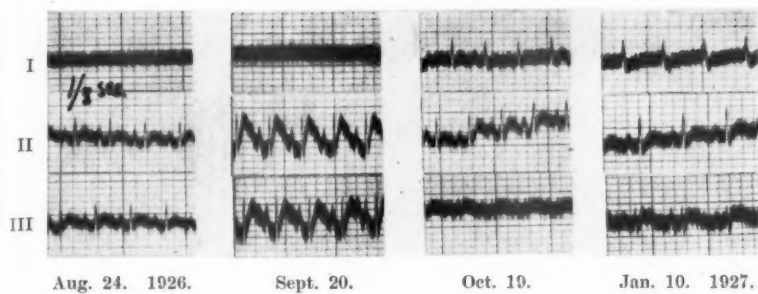
*Table 2.* Times of the Ecg. of rat No. 1.

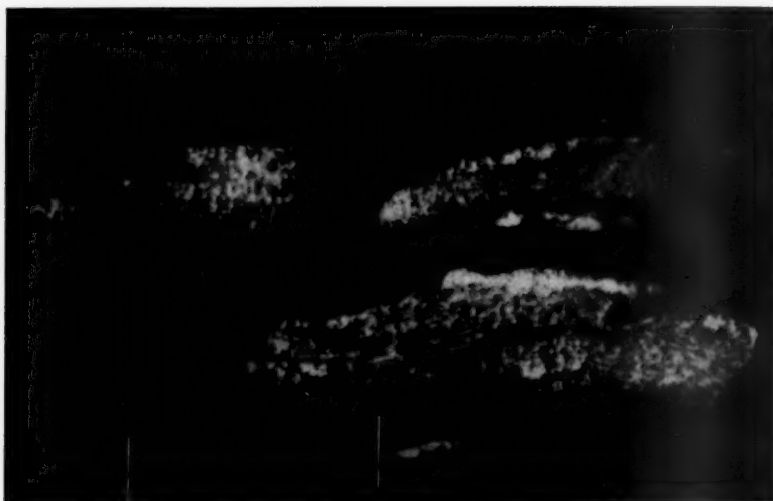
| Date       | Heart-rate | a-v-cond.<br>time sec. | QRS-<br>time sec. | Q-T-time<br>sec. |
|------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 8/24. 1926 | 560        | 0.0375                 | 0.0175            | 0.06             |
| 9/20. »    | 460        | 0.04                   | »                 | 0.075            |
| 10/19. »   | 500        | 0.04                   | »                 | 0.07             |
| 1/10. 1927 | 400        | 0.0425                 | 0.015             | 0.075            |
| 2/20. »    | 440        | 0.045                  | 0.0175            | »                |
| 4/8. »     | 400        | 0.0475                 | »                 | »                |
| 5/20. »    | 400        | 0.0425                 | »                 | »                |
| 6/20. »    | 420        | 0.0425                 | »                 | »                |

*Table 3.* Times of the Ecg. of rat No. 14.

|            |     |      |        |       |
|------------|-----|------|--------|-------|
| 8/24. 1926 | 540 | 0.04 | 0.015  | 0.06  |
| 9/20. »    | 480 | 0.04 | 0.0175 | 0.08  |
| 10/19. »   | 520 | 0.04 | 0.0175 | 0.065 |







N.m.t.

Sarc.

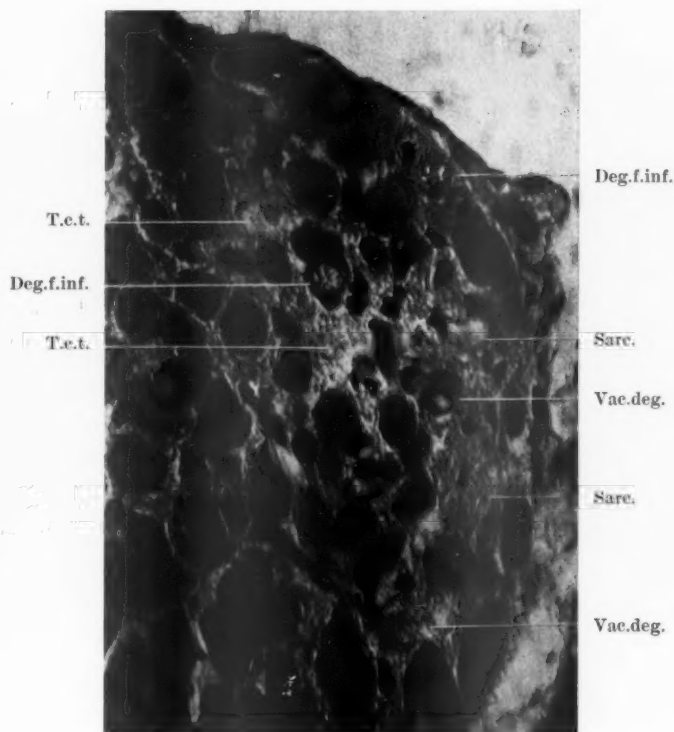
Rat No. 8. (Table 1.) Fig. a.

A microphotograph showing a part of a cross-section. (Mallory's connective tissue stain) of the outer wall of the left heart ventricle.

N.m.t. = Normal heart-muscle tissue.

Sarc. = Heart muscle cells showing sarcolytic changes. Hardly more than some myofibrills and some sarcosomes (Q-grains) are left.

Magnified = 736:1.



Rat No. 14. (Table 1.) Fig. *b*.

A microphotograph showing a cross-section of a subendocardially lying part of the outer wall of the left heart ventricle.

Deg.f.inf. = Degenerative fatty infiltration of muscle-cells.

Sarc. = Sarcolysis.

Vac.deg. = Vacuolous degeneration.

T.e.t. = Transformation of muscle-cells into connective tissue.

Magnified = 664:1.

Hemorrh.



Hyal.deg. Hyal.deg. Hyal.deg.

Rat No. 15. (Table 1.) Fig. c.

A microphotograph showing a cross-section of a part of the outer wall of the left heart ventricle.

Hemorrh. = Rather wide spread hemorrhages lying in endocardium and sub-endocardial muscle tissue.

Hyal.deg. = Groups of muscle-cells showing hyalinoid degeneration.

Magnified = 150 : 1.

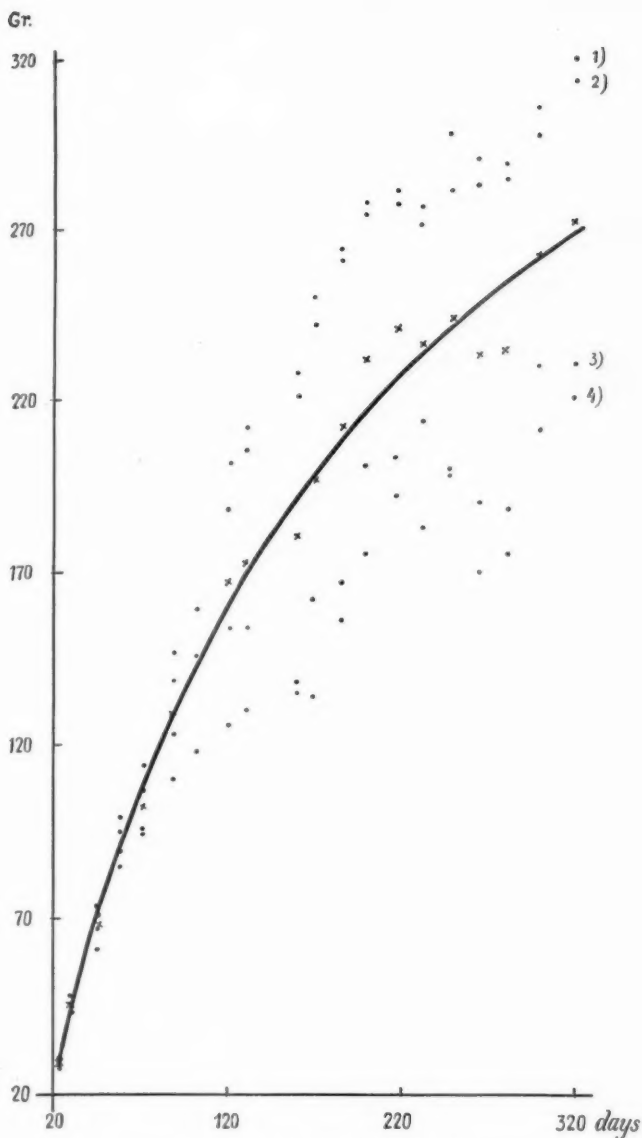


Diagram I. Control-animals.

Average values of the post-natal development in weight of four albino rats, which were born at Aug. 1. 1926. Up to Aug. 24. the animals got their mother's milk and afterwards they were kept on a diet consisting of rye bread, whole milk and oats. The rats were killed on June 25 (3 and 4) and 27 (1 and 2) 1927.

× This mark indicates the exact average value of the bodyweights of the four rats at each weighing.

- |    |            |                   |                         |         |              |
|----|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------|
| 1) | Albino rat | (left ear cut)    | showing a bodyweight of | 320 gr. | when killed. |
| 2) | "          | " (right ear cut) | showing a bodyweight of | 314 "   | " " "        |
| 3) | "          | " (tail cut)      | " " "                   | 240 "   | " " "        |
| 4) | "          | " (not marked)    | " " "                   | 220 "   | " " "        |

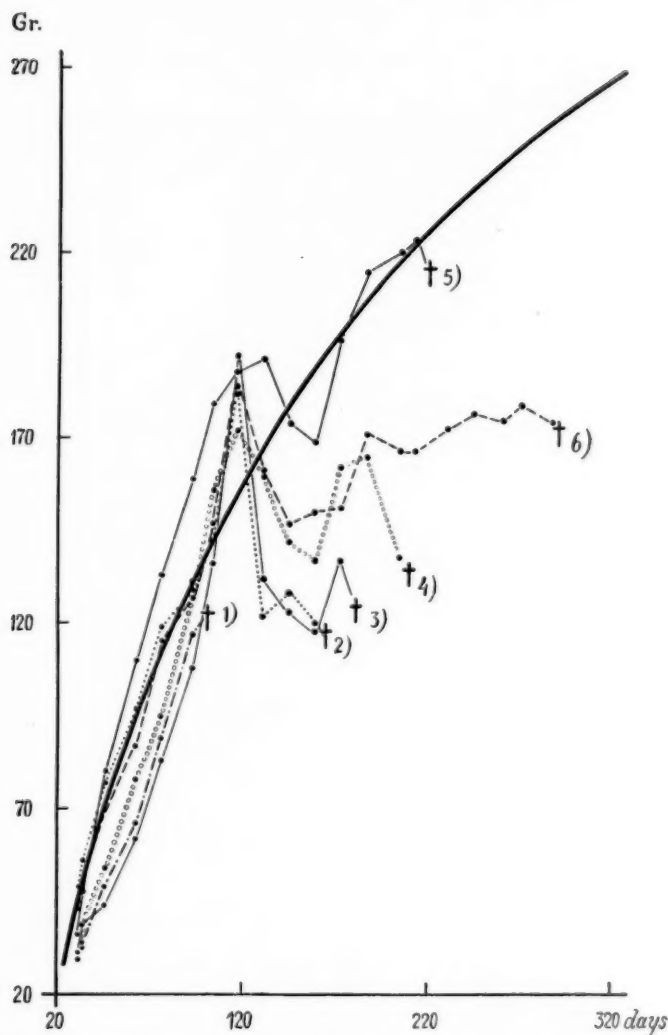


Diagram II. Weight-curves of a group of albino rats (born on 2/3. 1926), which were all treated with cod liver oil from June 3. 1926 to February 21. 1927. The thick-drawn curve is that of the control-animals diagram.

*Basal diet:* The same as given to the control-animals diagram I = Whole milk, rye-bread, oats and water.

*Cod liver oil treatment:* Reckoned per kg. bodyweight per day the rats got the following quantities, namely

|                              |   |               |                             |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) (left and right ears cut) | = | 3 c.c.,       | died on account of narcosis |
| 2) (left ear split)          | = | 6 " " " " "   | " c.l.o. treatment          |
| 3) (right ear split)         | = | 12 " " " " "  | " " " " "                   |
| 4) (right ear cut)           | = | 2 " " " " "   | " " " " "                   |
| 5) (left ear cut)            | = | 1 " " " " "   | " " " " "                   |
| 6) (not marked)              | = | 0.5 " " " " " | " " " " "                   |

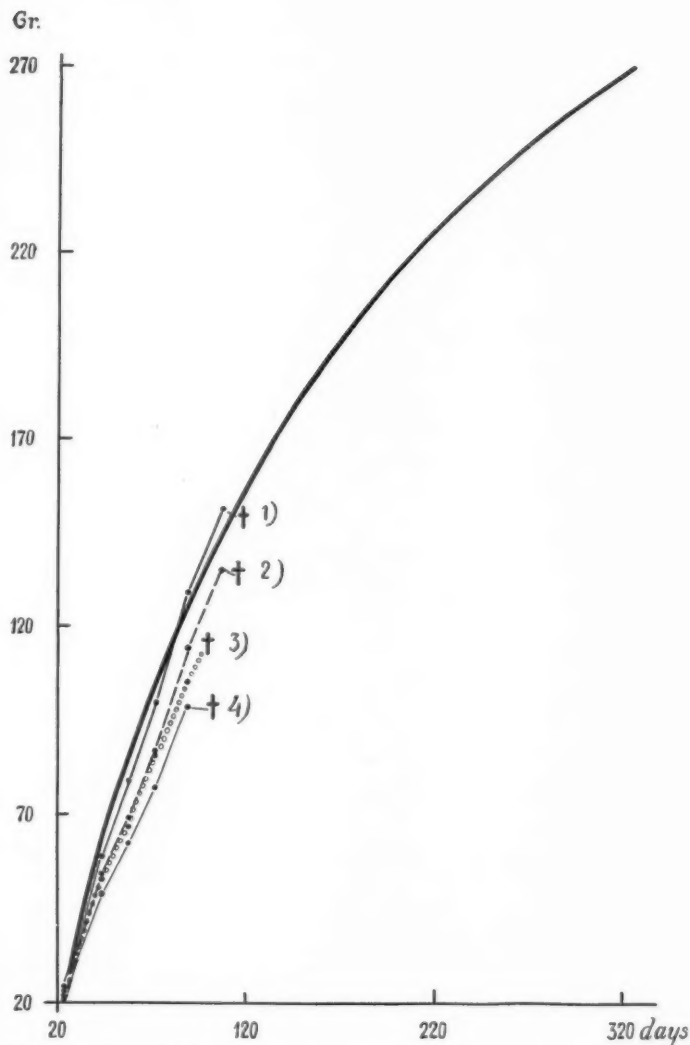
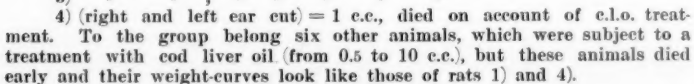


Diagram III. Weight-curves of a group of albino rats (born 8/4. 1926), which were treated with cod liver oil from August 24. to November 19. 1926. The thickly drawn curve belongs to the control-animals diagram I

*Basal diet:* The same as received by the control-animals diagram I = Whole milk, rye-bread, oats and water, besides 0.2 gr. marmite daily.

*Cod liver oil treatment:* Counted per kg. bodyweight per day the rats got the following quantities, namely

- 1) (left ear cut) = 1 c.c., died during the dosing of c.l.o. (Stomach pump).
- 2) (not marked) = Control-animal, died during the dosing of marmite (stomach pump).
- 3) (tail and right ear cut) = 8 c.c., died on account of c.l.o. treatment.
- 4) (right ear cut) = 2 c.c., died during the dosing with c.l.o. (stomach pump).





FROM THE ANATOMICAL INSTITUTE OF VETERINÄRHÖGSKOLAN, STOCKHOLM, THE ANATOMICAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UPPSALA AND THE ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC LABORATORY OF SERAFIMER-LASARETTET, STOCKHOLM.

## **The Appearance of the Electrocardiogram in Heart Lesions produced by Cod Liver Oil Treatment.**

By

**ERIK AGDUHR**, M. D. and **NILS STENSTRÖM**, M. D.  
Professor of anatomy, Uppsala      Docent of medicine, Stockholm.

### **Part. IV. The Electrocardiogram in rabbits treated with cod liver oil.**

Among the about 70 rabbits which belong to the cod liver oil experiments performed by one of us (AGDUHR) have only a few been included in our electrocardiographic investigation and among these 17 animals (see table 1) have been subjected to more than one electrocardiographic examination.

These 17 rabbits belong to four different groups of experiment animals the weight curves of which are drawn in the diagrams I—IV.

From these experiments of course all those animals are excluded which at the start could not be regarded as perfectly healthy. When at the post mortem examination, the death of the animals could possibly be explained in any other way than by the toxical influence of the c.l.o., those animals have been excluded from the diagrams and the description. As an example it may be mentioned that some few animals showed signs of coccidiosis, two others showed pneumonia arisen on account of foreign bodies and in one animal the oesophagus had been perforated by the oil's being administered with the aid of a stomach tube.

Table I. Survey of the experiment animals (Rabbits).

| No. of the animal | C.I.O.-treatment, dose of oil per kg. bodyweight per day | Date of the Ecg. control  | Time of the experiment |
|-------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| 1                 | 1 cc. Ol. jecoris  | 6/4. 6/14. 6/22. 7/7. 8/13. 1926  | 2 months 9 days        |
| 2                 | 2 " " "  | 6/4. 6/14. 6/22. 7/7. 8/13. 1926  | 2 " 9 "                |
| 3                 | 2 " " "  | { 4/8. 4/19. 4/22. 4/26. 4/30. 5/4.<br>5/13. 5/20. 5/28. 6/10. 7/22. 8/17. 1927 | 4 " 9 "                |
| 4                 | 2 " " "  | { 4/8. 4/19. 4/22. 4/26. 4/30. 5/4.<br>5/13. 5/20. 5/28. 1927                   | 2 " 6 "                |
| 5                 | 5 " " "  | 6/4. 6/14. 1926   | — 10 "                 |
| 6                 | 5 " " "  | 4/8. 4/19. 1927   | — 13 "                 |
| 7                 | 5 " " " treated with ultra-viol. rays                    | 6/4. 6/14. 6/22. 7/7. 8/13. 1926  | 2 months 9 "           |
| 8                 | 2.5 " c.I.O. in emulsion                                 | 6/4. 6/14. 6/22. 7/7. 1926  | 1 " 3 "                |
| 9                 | 2.5 " " " "  | 6/4. 6/14. 6/22. 7/7. 1926  | 1 " 3 "                |
| 10                | 5 " " " "  | 6/4. 6/14. 6/22. 7/7. 8/13. 1926  | 2 " 9 "                |
| 11                | 5 " " " "  | 6/4. 6/14. 6/22. 7/7. 8/13. 1926  | 2 " 9 "                |
| 12                | 2 <sup>1</sup> " 3 Ol. jecoris + 5 cc. marmite           | { 4/8. 4/19. 4/22. 4/26. 4/30. 5/4.<br>5/13. 5/20. 5/28. 6/10. 7/22. 1927       | 3 " 21 "               |
| 13                | 2 " 3 " " + 10 " "                                       | { 4/8. 4/19. 4/22. 4/26. 4/30. 5/4.<br>5/13. 5/20. 5/28. 6/10. 7/22. 8/17. 1927 | 4 " 9 "                |
| 14                | 2 " 2 " 3 " + 10 cc. marmite                             | { 4/8. 4/19. 4/22. 4/26. 4/30. 5/4.<br>5/13. 5/20. 5/28. 6/10. 7/22. 8/17. 1927 | 4 " 9 "                |
| 15                | 5 " 2 " 3 " + 10 cc. lemon juice                         | { 4/8. 4/19. 4/22. 4/26. 4/30. 5/4.<br>5/13. 5/20. 5/28. 6/10. 7/22. 8/17. 1927 | 4 " 9 "                |
| 16                | 5 " " " 5 " "  | 4/8. 4/19. 4/22. 4/26. 4/30. 1927   | 22 "                   |
| 17                | 5 " " " 10 " "   | 4/19. 4/22. 4/26. 4/28. 1927  | 20 "                   |

As appears from the diagrams I, II and III some animals were still alive and were killed at the end of the experimental time. The animals which died during the course of the experiments as a rule showed a more or less big decrease of their

<sup>1</sup> 7/23—8/30. increased to 5 cc. kg./day.

<sup>2</sup> 11/29. 1926—4/6. 1927 Ol. jec. 1 cc. kg./day.; 4/6—6/21 and 7/23—8/13 2 cc. kg./day.

<sup>3</sup> 6/21—7/23 no oil was given.

weight curves before the appearance of death. Animals I, V and X (diagram II) and Nos. 8, 10 and 11 (diagram III) form an exception from this rule; these animals may be taken as an example of rabbits which have died on account of c.l.o. medication without their deaths having followed on a decrease of their weight curves. Three of these animals were gravid and this circumstance may to a rather great extent explain those peculiarities. For the three remaining animals a plausible explanation cannot be given at present. From the diagrams, however, it clearly appears that as a rule death caused by the toxicol byeffects of c.l.o. is preceded by such a decrease of the weight of the animal. As it is shown in the diagrams, this decrease can take place very quickly, but it also can advance rather slowly. In fact, even a steady increase of the bodyweights of the animals, followed by a stagnation of this increase, or also followed by a small decrease of the bodyweights, can be continued up to the death of the animal (see diagram IV). Illustrations of the unfavourable influence of c.l.o. upon the bodyweights of rabbits are also given in the diagrams I and II. To the right in these diagrams we see how a cessation of the c.l.o. treatment increases the bodyweights and also how these weights again decrease when the dosing with oil is recommenced.

When comparing the quantity of c.l.o. received, the weight curves of the rabbits, and also the length of their lives during the period of experiment (see the diagrams!) it will be clearly shown how important the difference of the sensibility of different animals to the toxicity of the c.l.o. really is.

A comparison of all the rabbits forming AGDUHR's material for the experiments with c.l.o. shows much more clearly than the diagrams this variety of the sensibility in question, but it also shows how the sensibility can be influenced by external and internal factors. So for example sunshine effects a decrease of this sensibility while a corresponding increase of the temperature has an almost opposite influence. Feeding the animals with suitable green-grass causes a considerable decrease of the rabbit's sensibility to the toxicity of c.l.o., while an

addition of marmite and of lemon juice to the basal diet clearly does not bring about such an effect (AGDUHR 6 and 7).

The electrocardiographical examinations in the rabbits as well as in the mice and rats previously described is made in recumbent position, the animals laid in the usual way on an operating table, with their heads fixed in its head-holder and their extremities fastened with snares. The Ecg. at each examination is recorded in the three usual leads and the leading off is made by means of electrodes consisting of rifled and amalgamated zinc plates about  $7 \times 10$  cm. in size, curved to fit the leg and wound with cotton-wool moistened in salt solution.

The sensibility of the galvanometer is standardized to 1 cm. deflection for 1 millivolt and the deflection for this difference in potential is photographed in each curve. The time consumed by these deflections has varied between 0.005 sec. and 0.01 sec. and in most curves it is 0.0075 sec. Only on two occasions is a period of time of 0.01 sec. exceeded, namely in the curves reproduced from animal 17., where on April 26. it measures 0.0125 sec. and on April 28., 0.015 sec. It may, however, be mentioned that even these maximal times show a greater sensibility of the instrument than is usually reached in electrocardiographs constructed for clinical use, and that the relatively slow reaction of our instrument on the occasions in question has hardly influenced the outlines of the curves concerned.

The measuring of the curves is performed in the manner previously described, i.e. the times given refer to lead II and are reliable to less than 0.002 sec., but the smallest intervals noted are 0.0025 sec.

As the alterations in the rabbits sometimes appear very soon after the initiation of the c.l.o. treatment — it has even happened that rabbits have died within one week, and this under circumstances, which were no doubt caused by the oil — the examination of the Ecg. has been made more frequently than in the mice. Thus Ecg. are recorded about every 10. days or, when the animals seemed to be highly influenced of

the oil, even oftener, but for the later period of the experiment, when certain circumstances made the frequent examinations impossible.

As regards the appearance of the Ecg. in our rabbits under normal conditions, we have experience from the initial examination made before the commencement of the c.l.o. treatment (except in animals 14, 15 and 17). As far as evidence on such matters can be obtained, the animals then were perfectly healthy. We regret, however, that we have not made control examinations of animals, which did not get oil, but lived at the same time under the same conditions as our experimental animals. Such controls might have been desirable in order to exclude with greater certainty, the possibility that the influence of factors other than the c.l.o. treatment had caused alterations of the Ecg. and of the hearts. One of us (AGDUHR), however, in other experiments of the same kind, also including a sufficient number of control animals, has proved that the basal diet used, did not in itself produce anatomical alterations in the organs of the animals; and to one of our groups (see diagram III) also belong two rabbits (IX and X) to which other fats (olive oil and butter fat) were administered. The histological examination of the hearts among other organs of these two animals showed no morphological lesions. These investigations are referred to in the papers 6, 7 and 8 (AGDUHR), but have not yet been published in detail. Moreover, as the animals at the initiation of the experiment and the Ecg. control were full-grown, and as the time of our investigation embraced only some few months, we have felt it safe to assume, that if the animals had not received the c.l.o. the Ecg. during this time would have had constant features.

The action of the heart has in all the cases been almost completely regular, only on single occasions a slight sinus arrhythmia occurs. The heart rate on the first examination in the different animals has varied between 170 and 365, and was on an average 250.

The appearance of the initial curve in the different animals varied to a certain extent. Thus in 6 of the 17 animals

(one of these was No. 14) there was a predominance of  $R_I$  and  $S_{III}$ , which usually in man indicates a left ventricular preponderance, and in 3 of them  $S_I$  and  $R_{III}$  were dominant, as in right ventricular preponderance in man. We are, however, of the opinion that it cannot be concluded from this, that the hearts of these animals were subjected to pathological alterations, but on the contrary, we believe that they were normal. Our reason for such an opinion is that previous experience has given us cause for assuming that the conditions in question are with the greatest probability much more varied in the rabbit than in man. That the electrocardiographic conditions in these two species not are absolutely comparable appears also from investigations made by STENSTRÖM (14). In vivisection experiments in rabbits in recumbent position, he found that the direction of the deflections of Ecg:s produced through direct stimulation of either ventricle of the heart is usually opposite to that which experience gained from dog and man has indicated as normal.

The times of the details of the Ecg. found in the control records, which were obtained previous to the initiation of the c.l.o. treatment, are given in table VII. The animals 14, 15 and 17, from causes mentioned above ought to be excluded in this respect, but their initial times are not essentially different from those of the others. The a-v conduction time on an average reaches 0.063 sec., with variations between 0.05 and 0.08 sec. The QRS-time measures 0.022 sec. (0.0175—0.030 sec.) and the Q—T-time 0.125 sec. (0.10—0.15 sec.).

The duration of the experiment has varied between 10 days and 4  $\frac{1}{3}$  months (except in the animals 14 and 15, which had received the c.l.o. before the initiation of the Ecg. control. See table I). The short periods belong to animals, which died suddenly, and it was certainly the influence of c.l.o. which caused their death, because only animals which were given comparatively large doses of oil, succumbed in this way. Our initial material for examination included two more animals, which, however, died within the first weeks of the experiment

before a second Ecg. was obtained. Already in this connection the remarkable circumstance may be mentioned, that one of these rabbits died because of a spontaneous rupture of the outer wall of the right heart-ventricle.

The experiments were performed in two series, one in the spring and summer of 1926 and the other in the corresponding season in 1927. All the animals received a basal diet consisting of clover- and timothy grass, Swedish turnips and oats *ad libitum*. In 1926 the animals received green grass instead of the turnips as soon as it was accessible i.e. from the first days of June. This diet concerns the animals 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. As it has been suspected that the pathological alterations in our experimental animals were not caused through the influence of the c.l.o., but might instead be produced by defects in the diets, which were supposed to be deficient in vitamins B and C, we have given marmite to some of our animals in the latter series and to one of them lemon-juice also.<sup>1</sup>

An exact dosage was provided by supplying the c.l.o. as well as the marmite and the lemon-juice from a syringe through a tube directly in the stomach of the animals. The amounts of c.l.o. as well as of marmite and lemon-juice given in a special case, are stated in table I, which also contains the dates of the Ecg.-controls and the duration of the experiment. The surviving animals were killed, in the first series after a period of 2 1/2 months, and in the latter after 4 1/2 months of c.l.o. treatment.

The whole hearts of the animals have been fixed and examined in series of sections in the same way as has been previously described with regard to the mice.

For illustration of the behaviour of the Ecg. we have selected the animals Nos. 6, 12, 13, 14 and 17 as representative of the variations met with, and in the following pages we shall give a detailed report of these cases.

<sup>1</sup> When the marmite was given it was mixed up with water in equal quantities.



*Rabbit No. 6* during the period April 9. to April 22. was given *Oleum jecoris* in a quantity corresponding to 5 cc. per kg. body-weight of the animal per day. This rabbit died on April 22. At the beginning and the end of the experiment the weight of the animal was 2.15 and 1.85 kg. respectively.

*The Ecg.* already at the second recording, 10 days after the initiation of the oil treatment, exhibited very prominent alterations in its outlines. As can be seen from the accessory table II, the heart rate is not altered and the a-v conduction time is shortened, but the QRS-time as well as the time of all the ventricular complex (the Q—T-time) is rather greatly prolonged. Apparently the alteration of the Ecg. is caused by a block within the ventricular conduction system. In lead I there occur aberrant features of the curve, which in human Ecg. are typical of a bundle branch block (B.B.B.), but they are not so evident in lead III. Because of this it might be possible, that not a main branch, but only some of its arborisations, was put out of function, or that the conduction in the main branch was not completely blocked but only retarded.

On attempting to localize the blockage, this, in accordance with the experience referred to (l.c. 14), might be found within the right ventricular bundle or its arborisations.

At the *post mortem examination* the right ventricle of the heart was highly dilated and its outer wall was thin and showed a greyish colour.

*Histological examination of the heart:* The transformation of muscle into connective tissue was rather highly advanced in the whole heart, but in the atrial walls and in the upper part of the walls of the ventricles this transformation was more pronounced. Several places in the outer wall of the right ventricle, in the atrial walls and in the upper half of the interventricular septum (see figs. *d*, *e* and *f*!), show a transformation into connective tissue, which completely pervades the walls in question (see fig. *a* at II and figs. *c*, *e* and *f* at T.c.t.).

Everywhere in the atrial walls the epi- and the endocardium show an important swelling. In the ventricular epicardium a similar swelling, as well as an infiltration of adipose tissue, is met with. (See figs. *e* and *f* at endoc.) This appears especially advanced where the outer wall of the right ventricle shows a pervading transformation into connective tissue, and also in other places of the same wall where this transformation is on the whole highly advanced. (See fig. *a* at II and fig. *c* at T.c.t.).

Around the thick-walled blood vessels the connective tissue was remarkably well developed.



Everywhere in the myocardium where the connective tissue was increased, numbers of pigment degenerated muscle cells were met with also. (See P. deg. figs. *g* and *h*.)

Among other forms of lesions, which usually appeared in muscle cells, degenerative fatty infiltration and sarcolysis may be mentioned. Many muscle cells also showed a more or less advanced pycnosis in their nuclei. (See fig. *i*!)

An area of the upper part of the outer wall of the right ventricle showed an important swelling of its muscular tissue (see fig. *a* at I) and besides this, strong departing muscle-balks, which ran against the annulus fibrosus dexter. Probably this arrangement may serve as a compensatory reinforcement of the thin part of the outer wall in which part a lesion has arisen during the time of the c.l.o. experiment. (See fig. *a* at II.)

Capillaries and thin blood vessels of the myocardium are much dilated in most places, and this condition is most highly advanced in the outer wall of the right ventricle, where also hemorrhages are met with. (See fig. *b*.)

In the left ventricular wall most cells of the Purkinje fibres show highly pycnotic nuclei, while those in that part of the interventricular septum which faces the lumen of the right ventricle show an advanced pigment degeneration.

Here and there in the myocardium small hemorrhages occur.

Certainly the morphological alterations thus found may be brought into concordance with the changes in the appearance of the Ecg., but it does not seem possible to make any single definite injury responsible for the alterations of the curve. Most likely, however, the pigment degenerated Purkinje fibres of the right ventricle have produced the aberrant Ecg., because they were not able to conduct the impulse of contraction at its normal rate.

*Rabbit No. 12.* During the period from April 9. to June 23. 1927, Oleum jecoris was given in a quantity corresponding to 2 cc. per kg. bodyweight of the animal per day, and during the period from July 23. to July 30. the corresponding quantity given was increased to 5 cc. During the interval from June 21. to July 23. 1927, no c.l.o. was given. The animal died on July 30. 1927. At the initiation of the experiment it weighed 2.1 kg. and at the end 2.2 kg.

*The Ecg.* already on April 19. was somewhat altered, as the initially well marked  $Q_{III}$  had disappeared, and later there also occur alterations in the other leads. Measurements of the times in the curves (table III) show the a-v conduction time to be

sometimes reduced, but never increased, above its initial value. An increase of the QRS-time is apparent already on April 19.; it reaches its maximum on April 26. and then remains nearly constant, but reduced somewhat from this. The Q—T-time during the first weeks is increased, reaches its maximal length on April 22. and later with irregular variations is reduced to the initial value.

If these variations in the times are compared with the features of the curves, the latter alter by degrees, and simultaneously with the maximum of the QRS-time the curve has its most aberrant appearance (on April 26.). Exhibiting minor variations backwards and forwards, the curve later approaches its initial outlines. The most aberrant curve, obtained on April 26., is to a certain degree of the same type as in rabbit No. 6.

It seems rather probable that the Ecg. reflects a development of disordered function in the mechanism of contraction of the heart, which is of the nature of incomplete blocks, and that these at first develop in some place within the right ventricle, but later grow general. On this account the curve almost regains its initial appearance, but with an on the whole somewhat slower spread of the contraction to all parts of the ventricle. (The QRS-time remains prolonged.) That the duration of the ventricular contraction is not thereby so prolonged as previously, might possibly be caused by a rather uniform decrease of the mass of contracting muscle of the heart.

At the *post mortem examination* the outer wall of the right ventricle was somewhat pale-coloured and thin. The auricular walls also showed a pale colour.

*Histological examination of the heart:* The transformation of muscle cells into connective tissue was relatively most highly advanced in the auricular walls and in the outer wall of the right ventricle as well. Many places of the auricular walls showed a thoroughly pervading transformation of this kind.

The epicardium was remarkably thick and in the walls of the auricle also the endocardium was swollen. The perivascular connective tissue — especially around the thick-walled blood vessels — was evidently increased. In the walls of the ventricle, the capillaries and thin-walled blood vessels showed an important dilatation.

Areas of the interventricular septum facing the lumen of the right ventricle, showed an abundant transformation of muscle cells into connective tissue. To these cells belong also numbers of cells of the Purkinje fibres.

The forms of lesions which appear most frequently in the

muscle cells are pigment degeneration and degenerative fatty infiltration.

On comparison with hearts of other animals, especially the left ventricular wall of this rabbit is rather thin.

The Ecg. and the morphological examination are in this respect concordant, that both indicate the right wall of the inter-ventricular septum as the area of the most prominent alterations of the conducting tissue.

*Rabbit No. 13.* Besides the basal diet was given marmite, 10 cc. daily. During the periods April 9. to June 26. and July 23. to Aug. 18. 1927, this animal received Oleum jecoris in a quantity corresponding to 2 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day, but during the interval from June 26. to July 23. no c.l.o. was given. The animal was killed on Aug. 18. The bodyweight at the end was the same as on beginning the experiment, i.e. 2.2 kg.

The Ecg. is recorded on frequent examinations only during the first period of c.l.o. treatment, and from the later period two records only are obtained. During the first period, however, the Ecg. is repeatedly altered with culminations, the first time on April 30., and on May 4. Then a regress seems to take place, which is not, however, perceptible in the time relations of the curve (table IV), until the curve once more (on May 28.) comes near to its most aberrant appearance. The variability in the features of the Ecg. not only includes the QRS-complex but also the T-summit.

Somewhat previous to the time when the maximal aberration is first reached in the ventricular curve, the a-v conduction time also is found to be increased, and a further increase of this time appears during the second period of c.l.o. treatment. The increase of the duration of the ventricular contraction (the Q—T-interval) in this case as in the preceding case 12 is greater than the increase of the QRS-time. The last curve is very different from the curves obtained at the first examinations.

The appearance of the Ecg., when it is most aberrant as well as on the last examination, seems to indicate injuries within the right ventricular conducting tissue, just as in the previous case.

At the *post mortem examination* the heart showed a pale grey coloured outer wall of the right ventricle, which was also very much dilated. Also the walls of the auricle were grayish. The liver exhibited signs of a fatty degeneration.

*Histological examination of the heart:* Among the walls of the ventricle, the outer wall of the left ventricle shows the most pronounced transformation into connective tissue. Here also the

epicardium was remarkably swollen. Even the outer walls of the auricle showed a highly advanced swelling of their epicardium. In many places the transformation into connective tissue pervades the whole walls. Around the thick-walled blood vessels the connective tissue was evidently increased.

Most places of the myocardium had numbers of examples of degenerative fatty infiltration in muscle cells. Developing adipose tissue was met with in the cardiac valves and in the subendocardial and subepicardial connective tissue as well. Sarcolysis in muscle cells and such cells with pycnotic nuclei appear frequently, especially in the walls of the auricles. The cells of the Purkinje fibres afford many examples of alterations in both ventriculi.

In this case the alterations were so generally spread and on the whole advanced to about the same degree in either ventricle that no verification can be made of the conditions presupposed from the appearance of the Ecg., namely that the right ventricular conduction system was the most injured. Considering the lapse of time (3 1/2 months) since the Ecg. first exhibited the alterations in question, it seems, however, in no way impossible that the right ventricle was initially the most injured.

*Rabbit No. 14.* The c.l.o. experiment in this animal began on Nov. 29. 1926, and its bodyweight then was 3.05 kg. It got the usual basal diet of Clover- and timothy-grass, Swedish turnips and oats ad libitum. From Nov. 29. 1926 to April 9. 1927 it also got 10 cc. of marmite and 10 cc. of lemon juice daily, and from April 9. to Aug. 18. 1927, it received a daily dose of 5 cc. of marmite and 10 cc. of lemon juice.

From Nov. 29. 1926 to April 9. 1927, Oleum jecoris was given in a quantity corresponding to 1 cc. per kg. bodyweight of the animal per day. From April 9. to June 27. 1927, and from July 23. to Aug. 18. 1927, the c.l.o. dose was increased to 2 cc. per kg. day, and in the interval between June 27. and July 23. no c.l.o. was given. The rabbit was killed on Aug. 18. 1927, and its bodyweight then was 2.45 kg.

*Ecg. examinations:* The initial curve of this animal, like that of rabbit No. 15, ought not to be reckoned among the normal curves, but they do not essentially differ in their appearance, or concerning their times, from the initial curves in the other rabbits. Just as the dose of c.l.o. is increased from 1 to 2 cc. per kg. bodyweight, however, in this animal (as also in the rabbit 15) there appears an increase of the times of the Ecg. exactly as in the other rabbits examined. The curve, however, retains rather constant features, except for the T-summit, which now and then

varies in size as well as in direction, with its most prominent alteration on May 20, 1927. On the last but one examination, on July 22, just before the initiation of the last period of oil treatment, the  $R_1$  is appreciably diminished. No alterations of the initial ventricular complex, which might be connected with some definite B.B.B., have occurred.

The heart rate in this animal varied rather greatly and it was the slowest at the last examination. A rather well marked respiratory arrhythmia was sometimes apparent.

In our opinion, the prolongations of the times and the variability of the curve — although comparatively not very great — indicate an influence of the oil on the whole heart muscle. The circumstance, that no local injuries of the conducting tissue seem to appear, is possibly caused by such injuries having appeared under the influence of the first small dose of c.l.o., and having grown stabilized later.

At the *post mortem examination* the auricular walls appeared obviously grey in colour and the same was evident in the case of the right ventricular wall.

*Histological examination of the heart:* The walls of the auricles showed a highly pronounced transformation of muscle into connective tissue. In many smaller places the walls were completely transformed in this way. The epicardium of these walls was very thick. Frequently appearing lesions of the muscle cells were Q-grains degeneration, degenerative fatty infiltration, as well as sarcolysis.

In the outer walls of the ventricle and especially in their basal parts, the transformation into connective tissue was highly pronounced.

Numbers of pigment degenerated muscle cells were met with in the cardiac valves. In other places muscle cells altered in this way appeared only sparingly. The most frequently appearing forms of lesions in the muscle cells of the ventricle were Q-grains degeneration, degenerative fatty infiltration and sarcolysis, but also sparse examples of muscle cells with a vaxy degeneration occurred. Examples of intercellular edema were frequently met with in the ventricular walls.

The outer wall of the right ventricle shows an important thickness and in many places there appears a considerable quantity of adipose tissue. Here also the cells of the Purkinje fibres are highly altered.

Thus it appears that even in this case the conducting tissue of the right ventricle morphologically seems to be the most injured. The reason why this has not appeared from the Ecg., might as

already stated, be that some alterations of the Ecg. were already established before the initiation of the Ecg.-control.

*Rabbit No. 17.* besides the usual basal diet also received 10 cc. of marmite daily. From April 9. to April 29. 1927, Oleum jecoris was given in a quantity corresponding to 5 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day. On the initiation of the experiment the weight of this rabbit was 2.3 kg. and when it died on April 29. it weighed 1.35 kg.

*Ecg. examination:* Unfortunately, a control curve before the initiation of the c.l.o. treatment is not recorded in this animal. The a-v conduction time and perhaps also the Q—T-time in the first curve, obtained when the animal had been having the oil for 10 days, are possibly prolonged, but certainly not the QRS-time (See table VI). Thus it cannot be presumed, that the ventricular curve has up to this time been clearly altered.

The following records obtained within 9 days show a rapid progress of the alterations of the heart, by which the a-v conduction time as well as the QRS-time are increased. The curves hardly exhibit any outlines typical in definite bundle branch blocks. The changes in the direction of the deflections of the curve which occur from the one examination to another, possibly indicate variations in the situation of that injury, which was of the greatest importance for the function of the conduction. To judge from the form of the curve on the last examination, a form certainly in no way definitely typical for B.B.B., this injury is to be found within the left ventricular conduction system.

At the *post mortem examination* the cardiac walls were rather flabby, thin and of pale grayish colour — this was the case especially with the outer wall of the right ventricle and the auricular wall.

*The histological examination of the heart:* The walls of the auricle showed an advanced transformation of muscle cells into connective tissue, which among other things caused a pronounced swelling of the subendocardial and of the subepicardial connective tissue. In the walls of the ventricle also, the transformation in question was very advanced, and it appeared most highly pronounced in the outer wall of the right ventricle as well as in the apex cordis and in the basal part of the outer wall of the left ventricle.

Numbers of muscle cells with a degenerative fatty infiltration were seen all over the myocardium, and in many places pigment degenerated muscle cells were rather frequently met with also.

Capillaries and thin walled blood vessels of the myocardium

were usually highly dilated, and they contain numbers of blood platelets — in many of these vessels the number of blood platelets is much greater than that of the red blood corpuscles. A high increasing of the connective tissue occurs around the thick walled blood vessels especially in the walls of the auricle.

Numbers of small groups of muscle cells with calcareous incrustation are met with especially in the walls of the ventricle.

In the left ventricular wall the cells of the Purkinje fibres offer several examples of a degenerative fatty infiltration and in many places where these cells do not show this kind of lesion, numbers of the cells in question appear with highly pycnotic nuclei.

The alteration in the Purkinje tissue in this case, in contrast to the others described, is localized mainly in the left ventricle in concordance with the electrocardiographic diagnosis.

With regard to the other rabbits in this investigation, all of them have exhibited evident morphological alterations in their hearts. These alterations have been of about the same nature as those described, but they have varied in intensity in the different animals. In the case of the ventricle, usually the right has exhibited the most advanced lesions, but examples of the contrary are not lacking, as may be gathered from what has allready been said.

From the morphological descriptions of the rabbits here given, it can be seen that the auricle has in all cases been the site of advanced alterations. In the Ecg's rather obvious changes in the outlines of the P-summits are often observed, but as there is no possibility of our deciding the meaning of these, we have avoided discussing this problem. The variations of the P-summits have not been of a continual and gradually progressing type, such as when, for instance, a decrease in size appears and in following examinations becomes more developed; but, to give an illustration, at one examination in one animal the P was high and at another very small, or even sometimes of opposite potential, and later again it unexpectedly was greater, or vice versa. The functional alterations in the auricle thus appear to be quite as difficult to control and follow up in the Ecg. as those taking place in the ventricle.

It may possibly seem strange, that in the exemplifications published we not have included any of the animals belonging to the first series. The electrocardiographic alterations in these rabbits, however, are quite as well pronounced as in those published, and our reason for not describing some of these animals has been merely that their Ecg's are not so good in a photographically-technical sense, and therefore would not be so distinct in reproduction.



Table VII. Survey of the altera-

| Animal No. | Dose of c.l.o. per kg. and day       | a-v conduct. time sec. |         |            | QRS-time sec. |         |            | Q-T-time sec. |         |            |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------|---------------|---------|------------|---------------|---------|------------|
|            |                                      | initially              | maximum | difference | initially     | maximum | difference | initially     | maximum | difference |
| 1          | 1 cc.                                | 0.06                   | 0.075   | +0.015     | 0.02          | 0.0275  | +0.0075    | 0.145         | 0.18    | +0.035     |
| 2          | 2 cc.                                | 0.0625                 | 0.08    | +0.0175    | 0.0175        | 0.0225  | +0.005     | 0.11          | 0.19    | +0.08      |
| 3          | 2 cc.                                | 0.06                   | 0.065   | +0.005     | 0.0225        | 0.035   | +0.0125    | 0.125         | 0.15    | +0.025     |
| 4          | 2 cc.                                | 0.06                   | 0.07    | +0.01      | 0.025         | 0.03    | +0.005     | 0.125         | 0.15    | +0.025     |
| 5          | 5 cc.                                | 0.055                  | 0.06    | +0.005     | 0.020         | 0.020   | ±0         | 0.12          | 0.18    | +0.06      |
| 6          | 5 cc.                                | 0.07                   | 0.07    | ±0         | 0.0225        | 0.04    | +0.0175    | 0.11          | 0.14    | +0.03      |
| 7          | 5 cc. { treated w. ultra-violet rays | 0.06                   | 0.065   | +0.005     | 0.0225        | 0.03    | +0.0075    | 0.15          | 0.15    | ±0         |
| 8          | 2.5 cc. { in emulsion                | 0.05                   | 0.06    | +0.01      | 0.0225        | 0.025   | +0.0025    | 0.12          | 0.14    | +0.02      |
| 9          | 2.5 cc. "                            | 0.055                  | 0.065   | +0.01      | 0.0225        | 0.0325  | +0.01      | 0.14          | 0.155   | +0.015     |
| 10         | 5 cc. "                              | 0.06                   | 0.06    | ±0         | 0.0225        | 0.0225  | ±0         | 0.13          | 0.16    | +0.03      |
| 11         | 5 cc. "                              | 0.065                  | 0.08    | +0.015     | 0.030         | 0.030   | ±0         | 0.13          | 0.15    | +0.02      |
| 12         | 2 cc. + marmite                      | 0.075                  | 0.075   | ±0         | 0.0225        | 0.0325  | +0.01      | 0.135         | 0.155   | +0.02      |
| 13         | 2 cc. + "                            | 0.06                   | 0.07    | +0.01      | 0.025         | 0.0325  | +0.0075    | 0.10          | 0.125   | +0.025     |
| 14         | 2 cc. + { marmite + lemon juice      | 0.05                   | 0.07    | +0.02      | 0.020         | 0.0375  | +0.0175    | 0.105         | 0.155   | +0.05      |
| 15         | 5 cc. + marmite                      | 0.065                  | 0.07    | +0.005     | 0.020         | 0.030   | +0.01      | 0.12          | 0.16    | +0.04      |
| 16         | 5 cc. + "                            | 0.08                   | 0.09    | +0.01      | 0.0225        | 0.040   | +0.0175    | 0.14          | 0.175   | +0.035     |
| 17         | 5 cc. + "                            | 0.0625                 | 0.075   | +0.0125    | 0.020         | 0.0375  | +0.0175    | 0.125         | 0.14    | +0.015     |

On examining all our material the heart rate usually shows a more decided tendency to slow down than can be seen from the cases published (tables II—VI). The slowest rate observed has been 100 and this in an animal (No. 1), which initially had a heart rate of 190.

The rhythm of the heart has always been almost completely regular, and other types of irregular action than a moderate respiratory arrhythmia have never occurred.

In the tables II—VI and in the review of all the cases in table VII the variability of the time relations in the Ecg. is demonstrated.



tions of the Ecg. of the rabbits.

| Direction<br>of electr.<br>axis on the<br>last exam. | Index |         | R e m a r k s   |
|--|-------|---------|---|
|  | corr. | uncorr. |   |
| - 30°  | 6.3   | 3.5     | Slight alterations of the appearance of the curve       |
| + 15°  | 2.8   | 3.4     | Rather large   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                |
| - 15°  | 2.7   | 2.8     | Slight   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                      |
| + 40°  | 3.4   | 3.8     | Obvious   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                     |
| + 90°  | 7.5   | 6.3     | Slight   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                      |
| —  | 4.5   | 4.3     | Very prominent   "   "   "   "   "   "   "              |
| - 30°  | 4.2   | 4.5     | Slight   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                      |
| + 150°   | 3.2   | 3.2     | Obvious   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                     |
| + 100°   | 3.0   | 3.8     | "   "   "   "   "   "   "                               |
| + 150°   | 2.8   | 3.1     | Rather large   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                |
| + 100°   | 5.4   | 4.1     | Slight   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                      |
| + 90°  | 3.2   | 3.5     | Large   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                       |
| - 90°  | 3.2   | 3.9     | "   "   "   "   "   "   "                               |
| + 50°  | 3.9   | 4.5     | Evident   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                     |
| - 5°   | 5.9   | 4.7     | The curve rather constant                               |
| + 10°  | 2.9   | 2.5     | Rather large alterations of the appearance of the curve |
| - 60°  | 4.3   | 4.1     | Very large   "   "   "   "   "   "   "                  |

Concerning the *a-v* conduction time this is now and then observed to be palpably increased in all cases except three. One of these exceptions concerns, however, an animal which died very soon. The increase of the *a-v* conduction time usually takes place within the first weeks of the oil treatment and reaches a maximum, and after that it remains prolonged, or it might at times be diminished and even in such a way, that the shortest times which then appear are not seldom shorter than the initial value. As mentioned before, the oil in some cases was given in two separate periods of time, and on such occasions it appears, that the *a-v* conduction time

during the later period is increased above the maximal value previously reached (compare table IV). The variations of the a-v conduction time in no case has been particularly great, but it stays within 20—40 % of the initially recorded time.

*The QRS-time* has been subjected to variations in a similar way, and simultaneously with these the outlines of the ventricular curve have been altered, and sometimes it has even exhibited rather great changes in its features of the type characteristic in bundle branch block. In three cases — yet not, except for one, in the same in which the a-v conduction time was not prolonged — no obvious increase of the QRS-time can be proved, but nevertheless the ventricular complex in these animals shows palpable alterations in its appearance, in one of them these are even rather pronounced. One, however, died only 10 days after the initiation of the c.i.o. treatment, and only one record was obtained when the rabbit was influenced by the oil. The variations of the outlines of the curve are seen not only in the QRS-complex, but also the T-summit changes its features simultaneously as the Q—T-time increases, in all animals except one, where it already at the initiation is unusually long (0.15 sec.). The increase of the QRS-time is more prominent than the prolongation of the a-v conduction time and in 5 of the cases it reaches 77 %—87 % of the initial QRS-time. The increase of the Q—T-time in one case only reaches such high relative values, but it is always, with the one exception already mentioned, absolutely greater than the increase of the QRS-time. As the QRS-time is considered to correspond to the spread of the impulse of activation within the ventricle, this must mean that a presumable reaction time in the transmission of the impulse from the conducting tissue to the working muscle, or even the reaction rate of all the heart muscle, is also decreased.

In 7 cases the curve obtains obviously aberrant features and in 3 of them the predominating deflection of the initial phase of the ventricular complex (QRS) in lead I is directed upwards and in lead III directed downwards. In 3 other cases the directions are reversed and in I the deflections in

question are directed downwards in lead I as well as in lead III (rabbit No. 13 on April 30.).

The variations of the shape of T imply variations, and sometimes very great ones, in its size — so that eventually the summit in one or more leads, changes from an upwards to a downwards direction — as well also as variations in the rate with which the curve deflects, so that it may vary in shape from a peak to a plateau.

In the same way as other alterations met with, these variations in the features of the ventricular curve do not exhibit a continuous development towards a point, which might be taken as a maximum. On the contrary, incidental alterations, eventually reaching a certain stage and then during further examinations going back by degrees to a curve, which is rather similar to the initial one but for its somewhat prolonged times, seems to be usual in those animals which could be observed for a sufficiently long time.

For the sake of comparative study of the direction of the deviations of the Ecg. and of the thickness of the walls of either ventricle, we have constructed the direction of the electrical axis of the heart and made measurements of, and calculated the relation between, the thickness of the left and the right ventricular wall, in the same way as is described in the case of the mice. The relation between the thickness of the left and the right ventricular wall, »the index«, in different rabbits has varied between 2.7 and 7.5 (2.5 and 6.3), with an average value of 4.1 (3.9).

In the rabbits also, we could not prove any very close relation between the direction of the electrical axis and the value of the index, and this was so whether the index was calculated from a reduced thickness of the wall or directly from the measurements, as may be seen from the table VII. In one case where a bundle branch block was certainly present (rabbit No. 6) no construction of the axis was attempted.

As there must be agreement between these two methods of estimating the mass of muscle in either ventricle if the mechanism of contraction of the heart is normal, we regard

this disagreement between them in our rabbits to be a rather strong argument in favour of an abnormal mechanism of contraction. Such an abnormal mechanism presupposes alterations in the function of the conducting tissue of the heart, which, from other considerations also, can be proved to be damaged.

In the three cases where the QRS-time was not prolonged (Nos. 5, 10 and 11), the electrical axis is turned more or less in the direction which in man indicates right ventricular preponderance, but from causes given previously (p. 6) might in the rabbit indicate left ventricular preponderance, and their index is rather high, indicating a comparatively thick left ventricular wall. The correspondence between the direction of the electrical axis and the index is, however, even in these cases not very close. Thus the case where the axis has turned most, has the lowest index, and this seems to indicate, that even in these cases the intraventricular conduction system was functionally injured. In stating these reasons, however, we must add, that it is rather difficult to judge their probative force in an animal like the rabbit, where, as has several times been mentioned, the deflections of the Ecg. do not follow the directions we are acquainted with from the human Ecg., and where the limits of the normal are most probably more varied than in man.

On comparing the doses we gave of c.l.o. with the alterations of the Ecg. in the rabbits, we find that certainly the animals which showed the greatest electrocardiographical alterations had received the larger doses of oil, but, on the other hand, that quite as great alterations have occurred in the cases of the smaller doses; and that to a partial extent the curves in some of the animals, receiving the large doses seem rather slightly influenced. In one of these last cases, however, the animal received an oil, which had been irradiated with ultraviolet rays. This circumstance has most probably been of great importance. Indeed in other experiments made by AGDUHR (6, 7 and 8), where some rabbits were given the ordinary oil and others an oil irradiated with ultraviolet rays, the result

of the morphological examinations indicate that after such irradiation the oil becomes less toxic.

The same difference in the individual power of resistance against the oil, which appears in the alterations of the Ecg. can also be seen, if the length of life of the animals in the experiments is studied (table I).

As far as can be ascertained, the addition to the basal diet of vitamins B and C in the form of marmite and lemon juice, which was given to some of the animals investigated in the later series, has had no influence on the results. In a previous investigation of this problem, AGDUHE (6, 7 and 8) obtained results, which lead to the same conclusion. Certainly in the investigation with which we are now concerned, one of the animals (No. 15) survived for a long time in spite of the large dose of oil, and the alterations of its Ecg. were very small. On judging the causes of this exceptional condition, however, another circumstance must also be taken into consideration; for this animal, as well as rabbit No. 14, which also showed comparatively small alterations, received a smaller dose of c.l.o. during the comparatively long period of  $4\frac{1}{3}$  months before the initiation of the treatment with larger doses of the c.l.o. and before the time when the Ecg. was controlled. Under such conditions the assumption lies near at hand, that in these cases there had appeared an accommodation to the toxic constituents of c.l.o. which produce the alterations. On the morphological examination, however, the hearts of these animals exhibited alterations to about the same degree as the others. Concerning the cause of deaths of the animals treated with c.l.o., we may yet mention, that the alterations of their hearts discovered in this investigation were with some few exceptions hardly great enough to cause their death; but in other organs simultaneous alterations are present, which, each by itself or all together, may be inconsistent with life. We are, however, not prepared to discuss these matters in this connection.

On the whole, as has previously been stated in another connection by AGDUHE (6, 7 and 8), rabbits are animals very

sensible to the toxic influence of the c.l.o., more sensible than other species of animals which we have investigated, even if the irregularity in the results, which may be noticed on studying table VII, may indicate rather great individual variations in their sensibility.

A phenomenon on which it is very difficult to form an opinion, and which has been previously observed by AGDUHR (6—10) and appears also in this series of investigations, is the way in which the variation in the sensibility of the rabbits to the toxic influence of the c.l.o., depends on the influence of the accession to green grass or even of summer daylight alone. When rabbits, which under the influence of the c.l.o., had lost greatly in bodyweight and seemed to be very seriously ill, received green grass or merely came under the influence of bright daylight in the spring-time, they very soon recovered so far as to increase in weight and appear rather healthy. It may be that the explanation of the above described results of the treatment with oil irradiated with ultraviolet rays is to be sought for in connection with this phenomenon.

It is a circumstance worthy of note, that the rabbits, contrary to the mice, seemed to be less sensitive, or at least not more sensitive, to the emulsion of c.l.o. than to the pure oil. We do not know the cause of this, but we think it possible that it may depend on differences in the digestion of these two species of animal, the mice being omnivorous while the rabbits feed only on vegetables.

### Summary.

The rabbits have proved to be very sensitive to the toxic influence of the cod liver oil. Rabbits which were given a dose of oil of 5 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day have succumbed in 10 to 22 days and showed obvious alterations of their Ecg.

In all the rabbits examined, morphological alterations of degenerative nature, spread throughout the whole heart muscle, have appeared.

All the rabbits have exhibited alterations of their Ecg. when under the influence of the c.l.o., and these alterations may occur within a week after the initiation of the c.l.o. treatment.

The electrocardiographic alterations are in the main dependent on injuries of the function of the conduction system of the heart, which are also seen from prolongations of the a-v conduction time and the QRS-time. A prolongation of the latter time is usually accompanied with alterations of the appearance of the Ecg., in more pronounced cases of the same nature as in bundle branch block. If the animals survive this stage, the curve shows a tendency to regain more normal features, but its time relations remain increased. We have reasons for believing these conditions to be dependent on initially local alterations of the function of the conducting tissue, which later grow general.

A prolongation of the duration of the whole ventricular contraction (prolonged Q—T-time), which is considerably greater than the increase of the QRS-time, seems to indicate, that the proper contracting muscle of the heart also reacts slower when under the influence of the c.l.o.

In two cases, where it has been put to test, a larger dose of c.l.o. seem to be of less toxic effect, when the animal was previously accustomed to a small dose of oil.

One animal, which received c.l.o. which had been irradiated with ultraviolet rays, remained remarkably little influenced.

Green grass and summer sunlight — especially the bright spring day-light — in these experiments also have shown a protecting influence on rabbits against the toxicity of c.l.o.

The rabbits do not possess the same increased sensibility as the mice to the c.l.o when this is given emulgated.

An addition to the diet of vitamines B and C, in the form of marmite and lemon juice, does not protect the animals against the toxic influence of the c.l.o.

*Table II.* Rabbit No. 6. 5 cc. c.l.o. kg./day  $4/9$ .— $4/19$ . 1927.

| Date         | Heart rate | a-v-cond. time sec. | QRS-time sec. | Q-T-inter-val sec. |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| $4/8$ . 1927 | 270        | 0.07                | 0.0225        | 0.11               |
| $4/19$ . "   | 270        | 0.06                | 0.04          | 0.14               |

*Table III.* Rabbit No. 12. Marmite. + Ol. jec.  $4/9$ .— $6/21$ . 2 cc. kg./day;  $6/21$ .— $7/23$ . no oil;  $7/23$ .— $7/30$ . 5 cc. kg./day.

|              |     |       |        |       |
|--------------|-----|-------|--------|-------|
| $4/8$ . 1927 | 270 | 0.07  | 0.0225 | 0.135 |
| $4/19$ . "   | 260 | 0.07  | 0.0275 | 0.15  |
| $4/22$ . "   | 230 | 0.065 | 0.0275 | 0.155 |
| $4/26$ . "   | 290 | 0.07  | 0.0325 | 0.14  |
| $4/30$ . "   | 285 | 0.07  | 0.030  | 0.14  |
| $5/4$ . "    | 270 | 0.065 | 0.030  | 0.145 |
| $5/13$ . "   | 260 | 0.07  | 0.030  | 0.145 |
| $5/20$ . "   | 265 | 0.06  | 0.030  | 0.14  |
| $5/28$ . "   | 310 | 0.06  | 0.0275 | 0.125 |
| $6/19$ . "   | 240 | 0.065 | 0.030  | 0.14  |
| $7/22$ . "   | 240 | 0.07  | 0.030  | 0.135 |

*Table IV.* Rabbit No. 13. Marmite + Ol. jecoris 2 cc. kg./day;  $6/21$ .— $7/23$ . no oil.

|              |     |        |        |       |
|--------------|-----|--------|--------|-------|
| $4/8$ . 1927 | 365 | 0.06   | 0.025  | 0.10  |
| $4/19$ . "   | 310 | 0.06   | 0.0275 | 0.12  |
| $4/22$ . "   | 320 | 0.065  | 0.025  | 0.12  |
| $4/26$ . "   | 300 | 0.065  | 0.025  | 0.12  |
| $4/30$ . "   | 310 | 0.065  | 0.0275 | 0.125 |
| $5/4$ . "    | 340 | 0.06   | 0.030  | 0.12  |
| $5/13$ . "   | 320 | 0.06   | 0.03   | 0.12  |
| $5/20$ . "   | 300 | 0.065  | 0.03   | 0.12  |
| $5/28$ . "   | 320 | 0.06   | 0.03   | 0.125 |
| $6/19$ . "   | 300 | 0.0625 | 0.0325 | 0.12  |
| $7/22$ . "   | 300 | 0.07   | 0.03   | 0.125 |
| $8/17$ . "   | 310 | 0.07   | 0.025  | 0.125 |

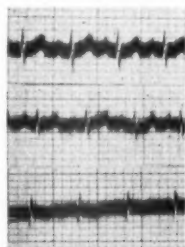


Table V. Rabbit No. 14. Marmite. + lemon juice + Ol. jec.  
<sup>11</sup>/<sub>19</sub>. 26—<sup>4</sup>/<sub>9</sub>. 27 1 cc. per kg./day; <sup>4</sup>/<sub>9</sub>.—<sup>6</sup>/<sub>21</sub>. and <sup>7</sup>/<sub>23</sub>.—<sup>8</sup>/<sub>18</sub>.  
 2 cc. per kg. and day; <sup>6</sup>/<sub>21</sub>.—<sup>7</sup>/<sub>23</sub>. no oil.

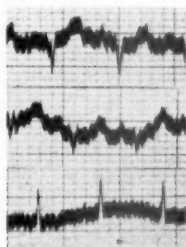
| Date                               | Heart rate | n-v-cond. time sec. | QRS-time sec. | Q-T-inter-val. sec. |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| <sup>4</sup> / <sub>8</sub> . 1927 | 300        | 0.05                | 0.020         | 0.105               |
| <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub> . "   | 260        | 0.06                | 0.0275        | 0.13                |
| <sup>4</sup> / <sub>22</sub> . "   | 250        | 0.06                | 0.0325        | 0.14                |
| <sup>4</sup> / <sub>30</sub> . "   | 230        | 0.065               | 0.030         | 0.15                |
| <sup>4</sup> / <sub>30</sub> . "   | 240        | 0.065               | 0.0375        | 0.155               |
| <sup>5</sup> / <sub>4</sub> . "    | 245        | 0.06                | 0.030         | 0.14                |
| <sup>5</sup> / <sub>12</sub> . "   | 220        | 0.07                | 0.030         | 0.14                |
| <sup>5</sup> / <sub>30</sub> . "   | 300        | 0.06                | 0.030         | 0.14                |
| <sup>5</sup> / <sub>28</sub> . "   | 290        | 0.055               | 0.0325        | 0.14                |
| <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub> . "   | 240        | 0.06                | 0.0275        | 0.145               |
| <sup>7</sup> / <sub>23</sub> . "   | 240        | 0.06                | 0.0225        | 0.135               |
| <sup>8</sup> / <sub>17</sub> . "   | 210        | 0.065               | 0.0275        | 0.14                |

Table VI. Rabbit No. 17. Marmite + Ol. jecoris 5 cc.  
 kg./day <sup>4</sup>/<sub>9</sub>.—<sup>4</sup>/<sub>29</sub>.

| <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub> . 1927 | 280 | 0.0625 | 0.020  | 0.125 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|-------|
| <sup>4</sup> / <sub>22</sub> . "    | 290 | 0.075  | 0.030  | 0.14  |
| <sup>4</sup> / <sub>30</sub> . "    | 320 | ?      | 0.0375 | 0.13  |
| <sup>4</sup> / <sub>28</sub> . "    | 270 | 0.70   | 0.085  | 0.13  |

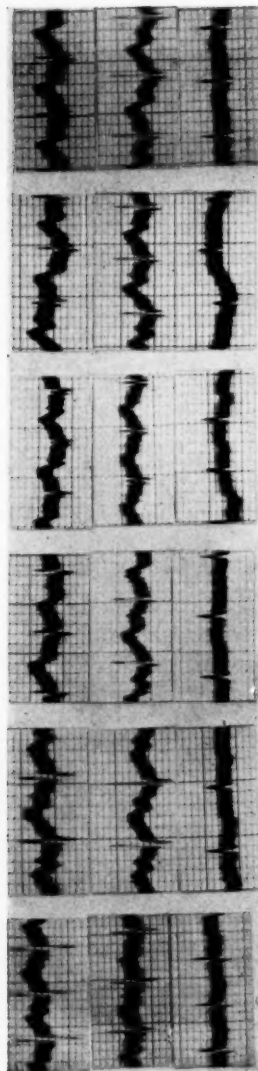


April 8. 1927.



April 19. 27.

Rabbit No. 6.



April 8.

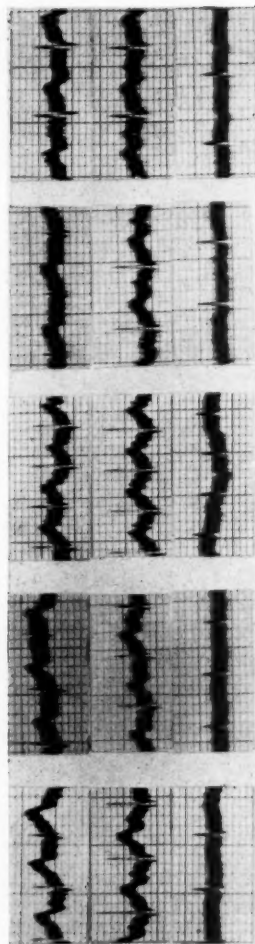
April 19.

April 22.

April 26.

April 30.

May 4.



May 13.

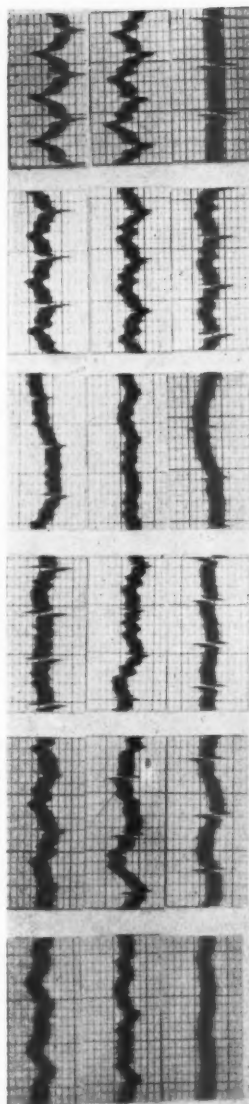
May 20.

May 28.

June 19.

July 22. 1927.

Rabbit No. 12.



May 4.

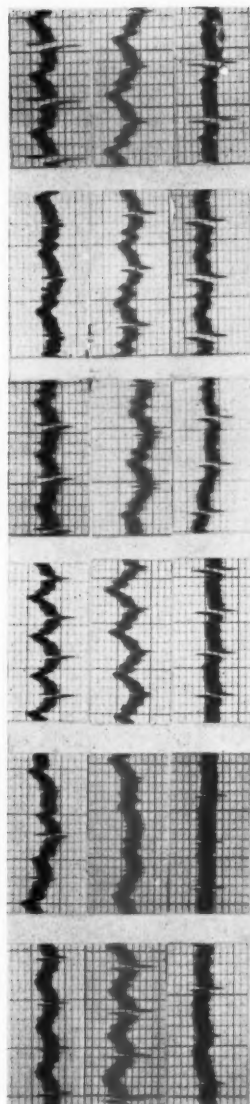
April 30.

April 26.

April 22.

April 19.

April 8.



Aug. 17. 1927.

July 22.

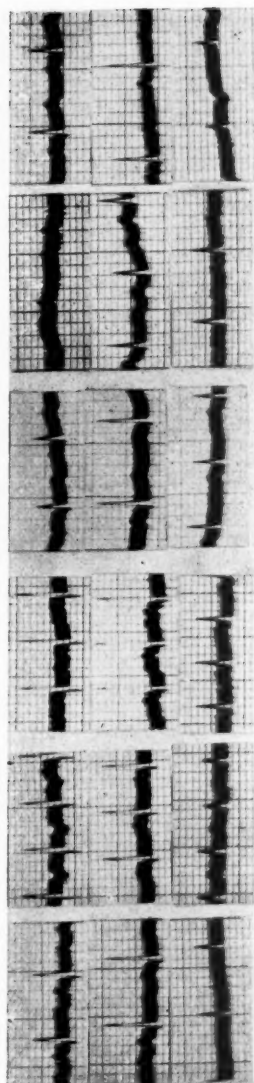
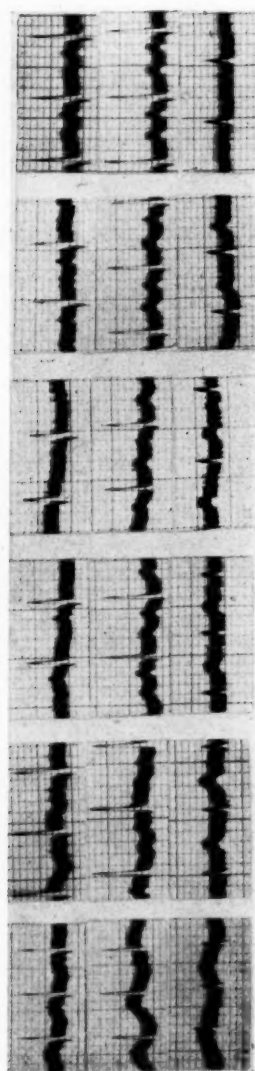
June 19.

May 28.

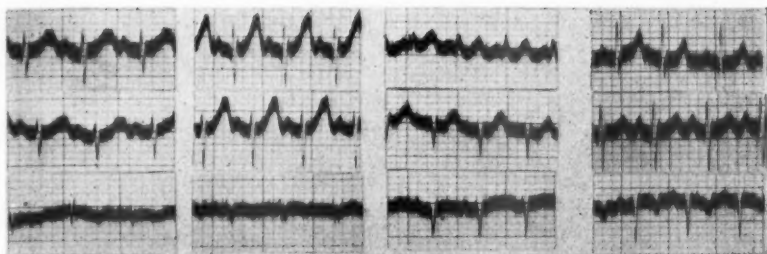
May 20.

May 13.

Rabbit No. 13.



Rabbit No. 14.



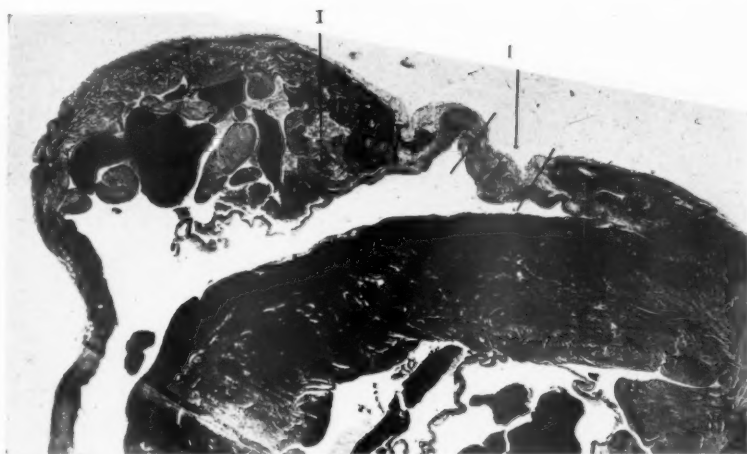
April 19.

April 22.

April 26.

April 28. 1927.

Rabbit No. 17.



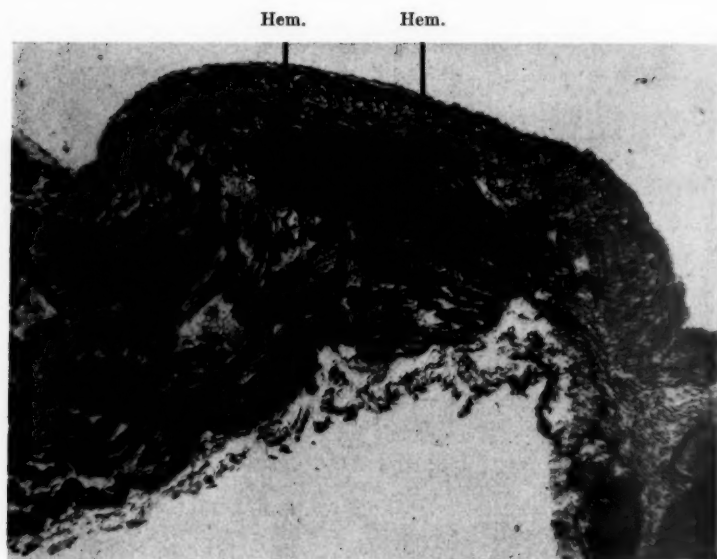
Rabbit No. 6. Fig a.

A microphotograph showing a part of a cross-section of the upper part of the ventriculi.

I = Here we see some of the strong departing muscle-balks, which run up to the annulus fibrosus dexter, and which probably serve as a compensatory reinforcement of the outer wall against the lesion seen to the right of it (see II in the fig.).

II = Shows a part of the area of the outer wall of the right ventricle, thinned on account of transformation of muscle-cells into connective tissue.

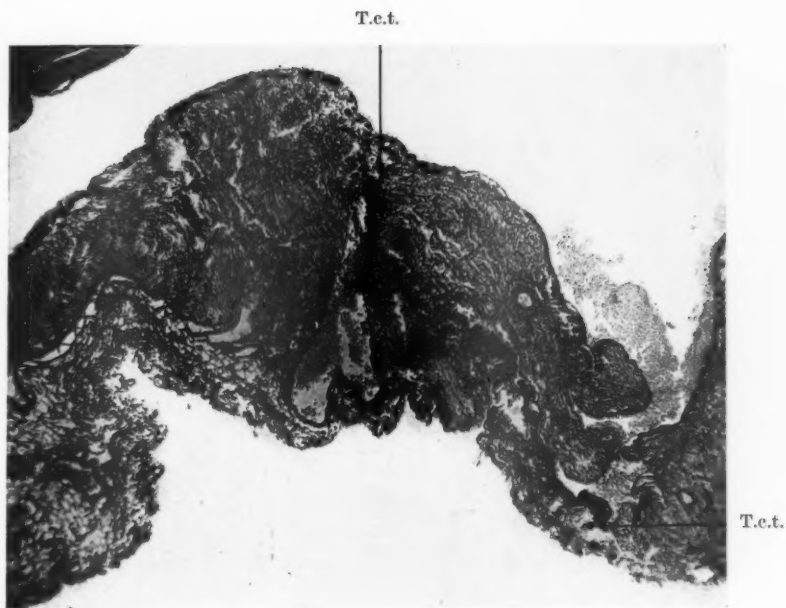
Magnified = 7 : 1.



Rabbit No. 6. Fig. *b*.

A microphotograph showing hemorrhages in the outer wall of the right ventricle.

Hem. = Hemorrhages in the outer wall of the right heart-ventricle.  
Magnified = 47:1.

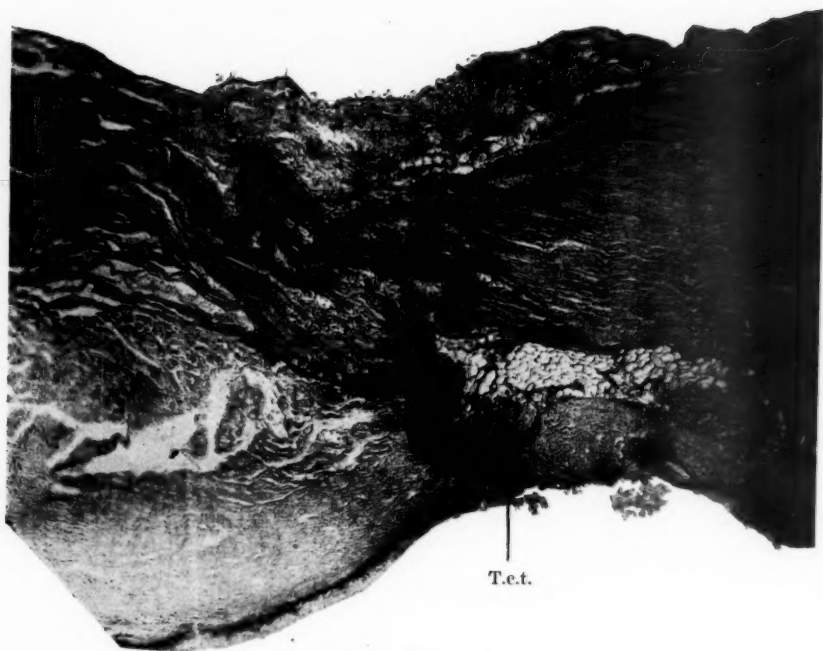


Rabbit No. 6. Fig. c.

A microphotograph showing a small area of the outer wall of the right ventricle (lying between the dark lines in fig. a).

T.e.t. = Areas in the outer wall of the right ventricle showing a pervading transformation into connective tissue.

Magnified = 40:1.



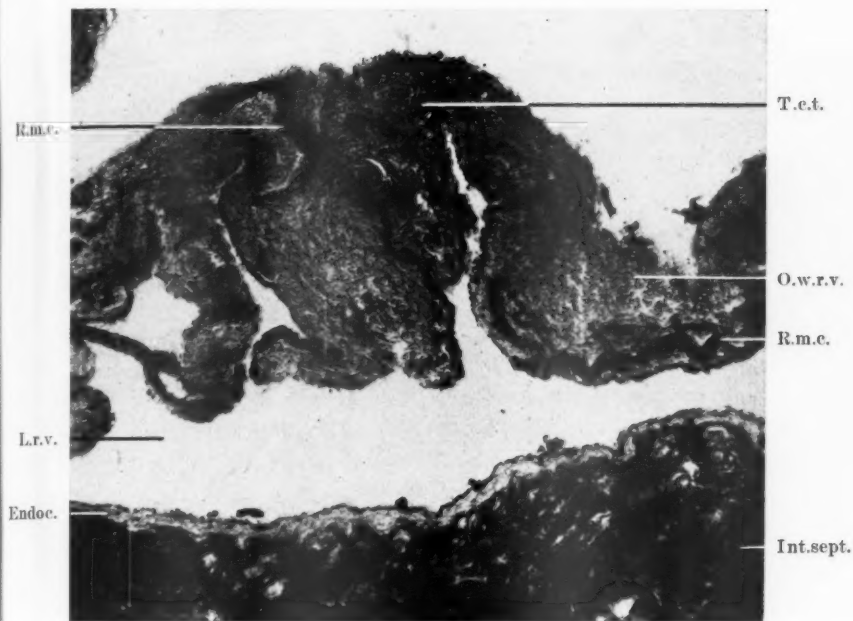
Rabbit No. 6. Fig. d.

A microphotograph showing a cross-section of an area of the upper half of the interventricular septum, where a transformation of muscle into connective tissue can be clearly distinguished

T.c.t. = In these dark areas of the microphotograph the section shows a rather advanced transformation of muscle into connective tissue.

Magnified = 41:1.

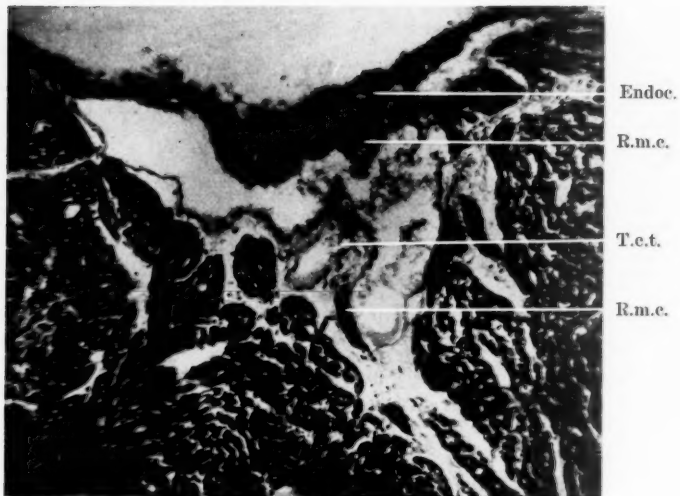




Rabbit No. 6. Fig e.

A microphotograph of a part of a cross-section through the middle of the walls of the right ventricle. In the figure the outer wall of the right ventricle shows an almost complete transformation into connective tissue.

- O.w.r.v. = Outer wall of the right ventricle.
- T.c.t. = An almost complete transformation into connective tissue or one which at least is spread right through the wall in many places.
- R.m.c. = Remains of muscle-cells.
- Int.sept. = Interventricular septum.
- Endoc. = Endocardium.
- L.r.v. = Lumen of the right ventricle.
- Magnified = 78 : 1.



Rabbit No. 6. Fig. *f*.

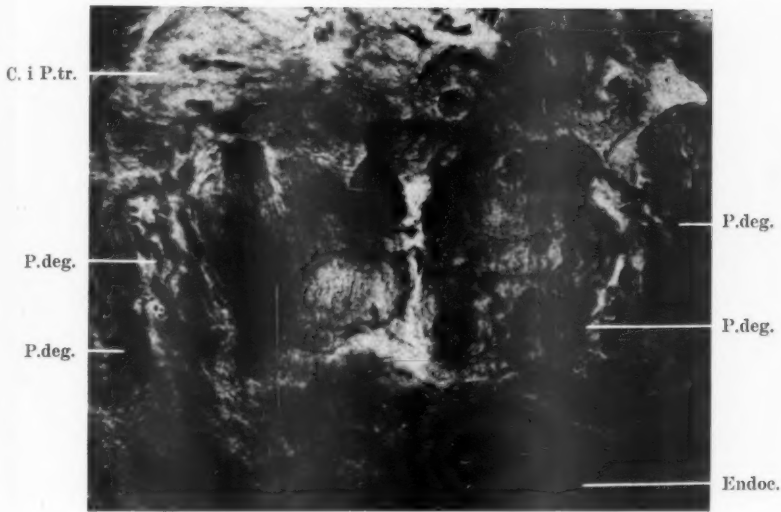
A microphotograph of an area which lies subendocardially on the right side of the middle of the interventricular septum. In this area there appears an almost complete transformation of muscle into connective tissue.

Endoc. = Endocardium.

R.m.e. = Remains of muscle cells.

T.c.t. = A complete transformation of muscle into connective tissue.

Magnified = 104 : 1.



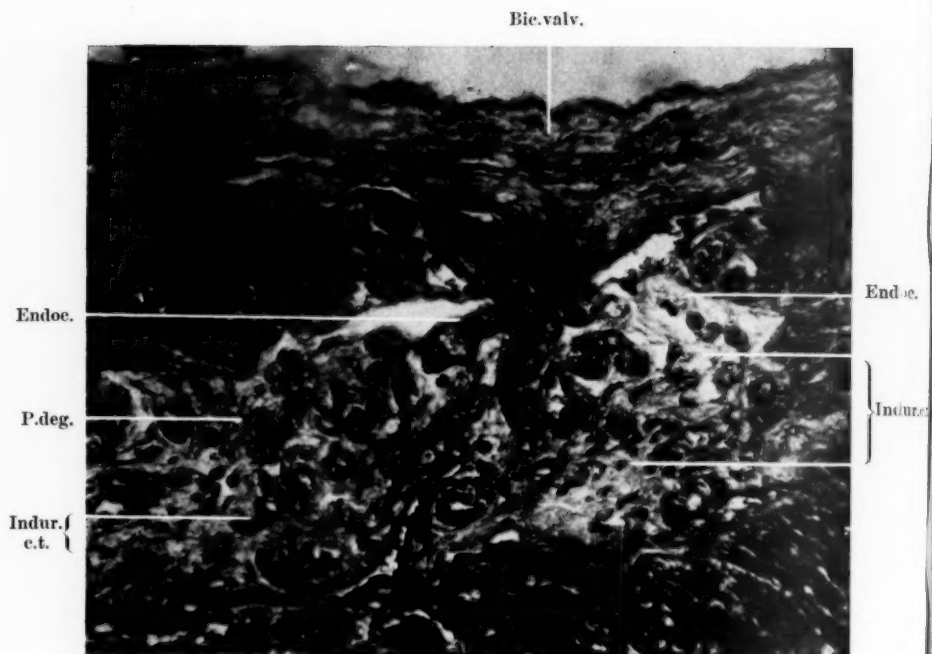
Rabbit No. 6. Fig. *g*.

A microphotograph showing some of the cells which form the left bundle branch. The area is situated on the left side of the proximal end of the interventricular septum.

Endoc. = Endocardial cells.

P.deg. = Pigment degenerating cells of the Purkinje fibres.

Magnified = 512:1.



Rabbit No. 6. Fig. h.

A microphotograph showing a subendocardially lying part of the left bundle branch of the conductor system. The area is situated on the left side of the proximal end of the interventricular septum.

Bic. valv. = Bicuspidal valve.

Endoc. = Endocardium.

Indur.c.t. = The bundle branch indurating connective tissue.

P.deg. = Pigment degenerating muscle cells.

Magnified = 434 : 1.



Rabbit No. 6. Fig. *i*.

A microphotograph showing a subendocardially lying part of the outer wall of the left ventricle.

V.deg. = Vacuolously degenerating cells of the Purkinje fibres.

P.n. = Here and in many other places strongly pycnotic nuclei of ordinary muscle-cells appear.

Magnified = 518 : 1.









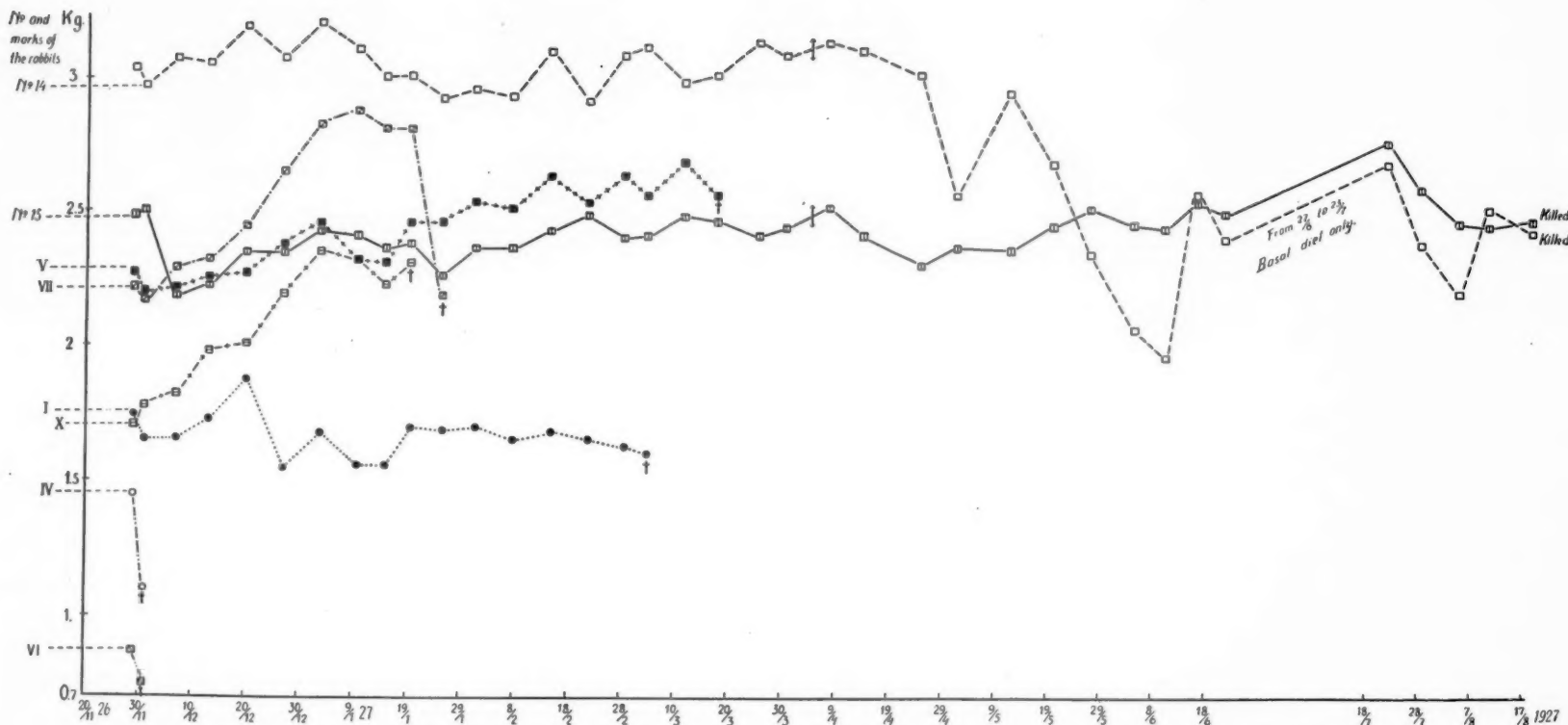


Diagram II. Weight-curves belonging to some of the rabbits which were subjected to the cod-liver oil experiments.

From April 9th 1927 the animals no. 14 and no. 15 were examined electrocardiographically. Before that time no animals of this group were subjected to electrocardiographic examinations.

The rabbits I, II, IV and V were kept in thermostat with good ventilation and at a constant temperature of  $+17^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while the others were kept at temperature of the stable varying in wintertime between  $+8^{\circ}$  and  $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and in summer-time between  $+10^{\circ}$  and  $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Basal diet: Hay (clover and timothy-grass of first quality), oats and Swedish turnips. Some of the rabbits also received marmite and lemon juice. — See table I regarding the animals no. 14 and 15.

Concerning the dosing of cod liver oil, marmite and lemon juice it may be mentioned here that the rabbit

|  |   |                |   |
|--|---|----------------|---|
| I received 2 c.c. c.l.o. per kg. bodyweight and 10 c.c. marmite daily. |   |                |   |
| IV   | " | 1              | " " " " " " ; 5 " " and 10 cc. lemon juice daily.     |
| V  | " | 1              | " " " " " " " " " " " "                               |
| VI   | " | 2              | " " " " " " " " and 5 " " daily.                      |
| VII  | " | 5              | " " " " " " " " 5 " " and 5 cc. lemon juice "         |
| 20/11 26—0/4 27 No. 15   | " | 1              | " " " " " " " " 5 " " daily.                          |
| 0/4 27—18/6 27   | " | 5 <sup>1</sup> | " " " " " " " " " " " "                               |
| 20/11 26—0/4 27 " 14   | " | 1              | " " " " " " " " 10 " " and 10 c.c. lemon juice daily. |
| 0/4 27—18/6 27   | " | 2 <sup>1</sup> | " " " " " " " " " " " "                               |
| Gravida X  | " | 1              | " " " " " " " " " " " "                               |

<sup>1</sup> In the period from 27/6 to 27/7 1927 no cod-liver oil was given.



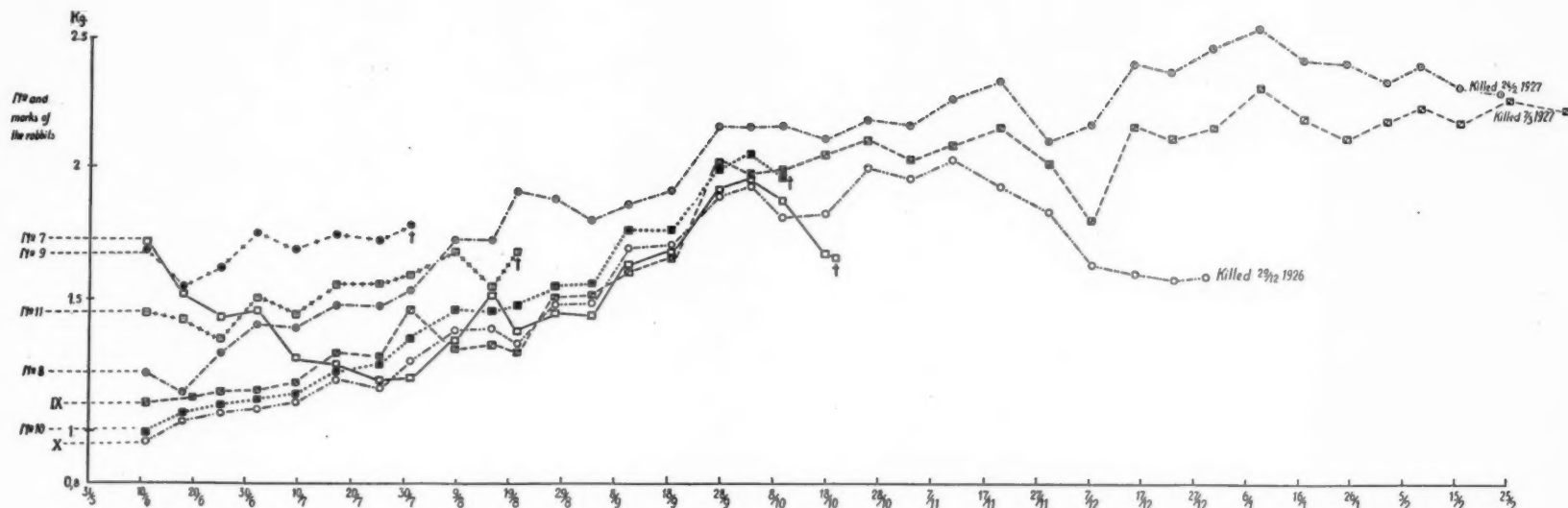


Diagram III. Weight-curves belonging to some of the rabbits which were subjected to the cod-liver oil experiments.

From June 4<sup>th</sup> to August 13<sup>th</sup> the animals Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were examined electrocardiographically, while the animals IX and X served as controls from the morphological point of view.

*Basal diet:* Hay (clover and timothy-grass of first quality) — in summer time green-grass was given instead of turnips — oats and Swedish turnips.

*Dosing with cod-liver oil:* The oil was given to the rabbits by aid of a stomach pump and in the following quantities.

|       |          |        |   |
|-------|----------|--------|---|
| No. 7 | received | 5 c.c. | per kg. bodyweight daily, but this oil was irradiated with ultra violet rays. |
| " 8   | "        | 2.5 "  | (c.l.o. in emulsion with gum arabic) per kg. bodyweight per day.              |
| " 9   | "        | 2.5 "  | " " " " " " " "   |
| " 10  | "        | 5 "    | " " " " " " " "   |
| " 11  | "        | 5 "    | " " " " " " " "   |

*Dosing with other fats:* These fats were administered in the same way as the cod-liver oil and in the following quantities:

|    |          |            |  |
|----|----------|------------|--|
| IX | received | olive oil  | in a quantity corresponding to 5 cc. per kg. bodyweight. |
| X  | "        | butter fat | in a " " " " " " " "                                     |



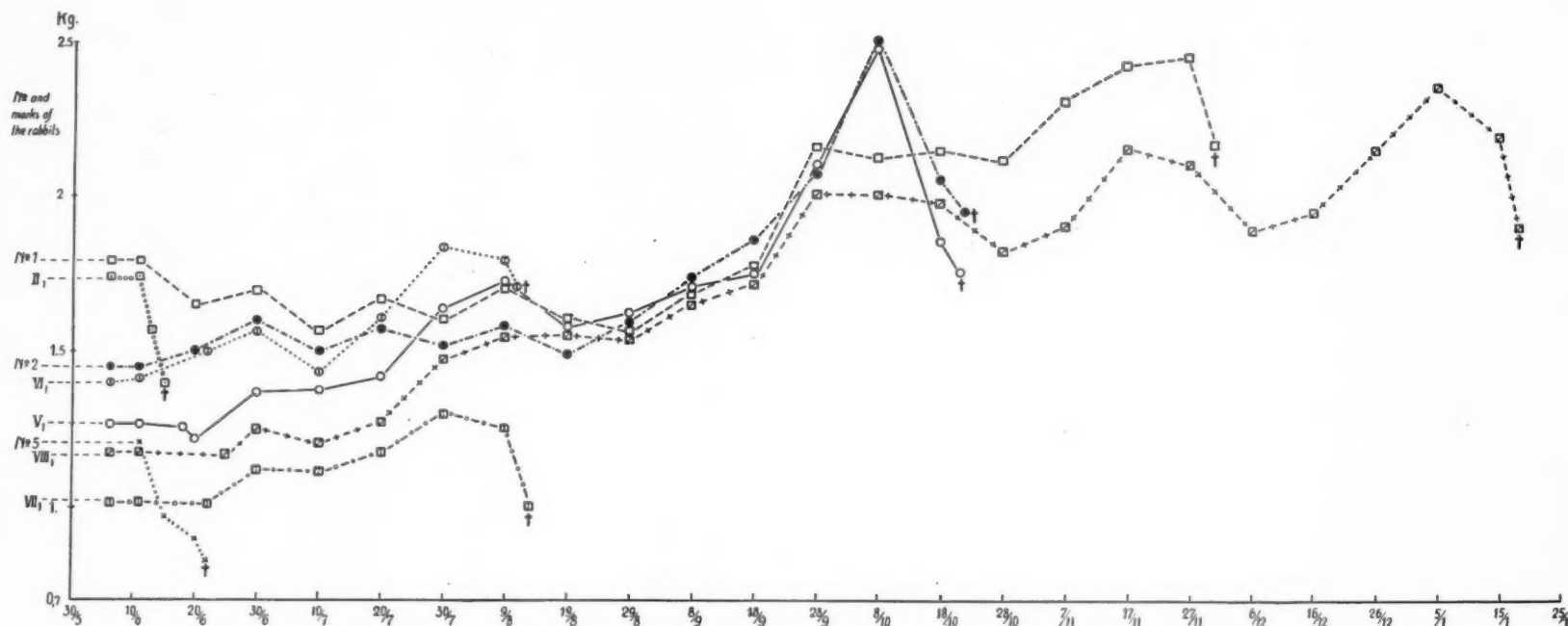


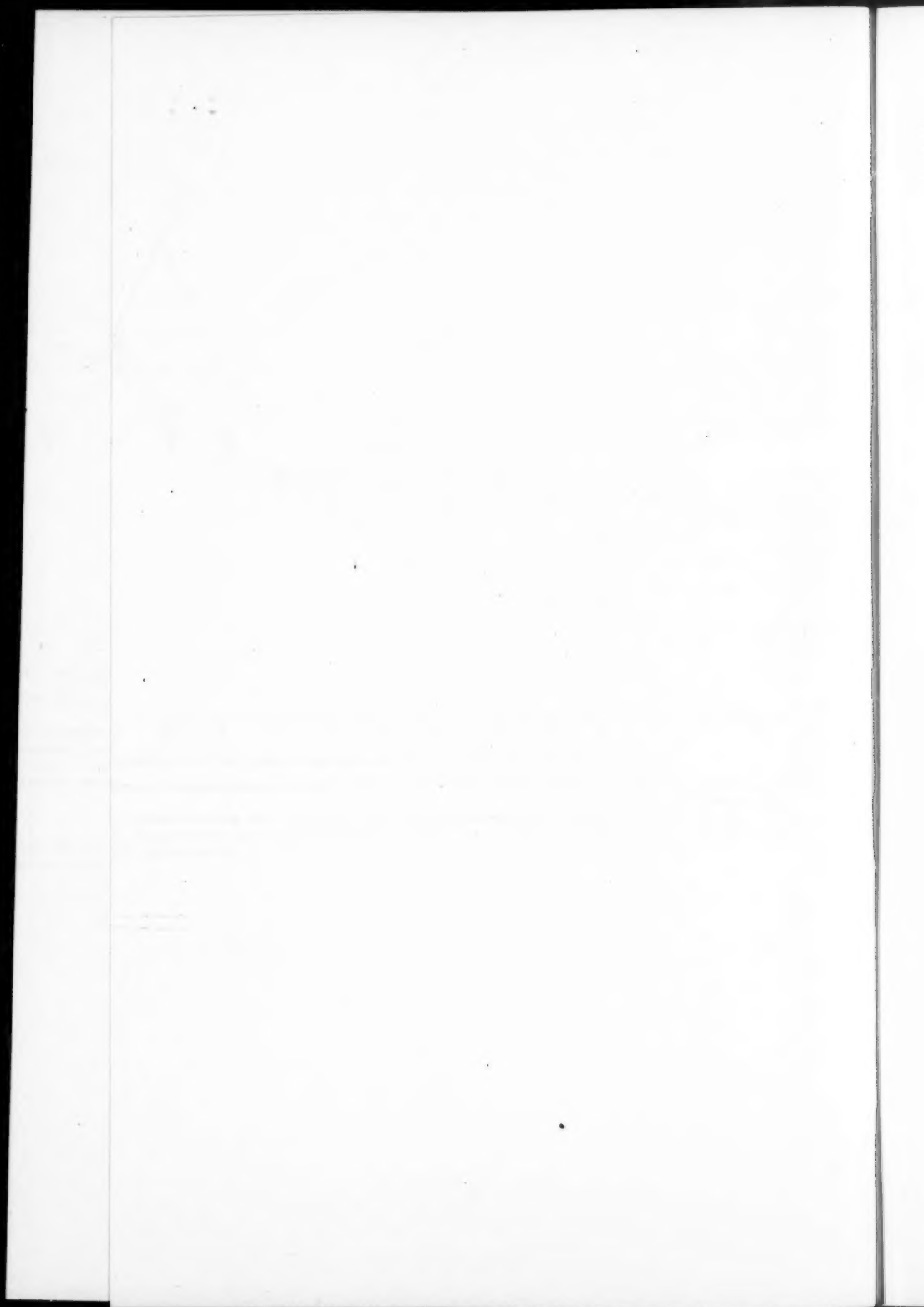
Diagram IV. Weight-curves belonging to some of the rabbits which were subjected to the cod-liver oil experiments.

From June 4<sup>th</sup> to August 13<sup>th</sup> animals Nos. 1, 2 and 5 were examined electrocardiographically, while the rabbits II<sub>1</sub>, V<sub>1</sub>, VI<sub>1</sub>, VII<sub>1</sub> and VIII<sub>1</sub> were only examined morphologically.

*Basal diet:* Hay (clover and timothy-grass of first quality), — in summer-time green-grass was given instead of turnips — oats and Swedish turnips.

*Dosing with cod-liver oil:* The oil was given to the rabbits by aid of a stomach tube and in the following quantities.

|                   |    |      |     |     |            |     |      |
|-------------------|----|------|-----|-----|------------|-----|------|
| No. 1             | 1  | c.c. | per | kg. | bodyweight | per | day. |
| " 2               | 2  | "    | "   | "   | "          | "   | "    |
| " 5               | 5  | "    | "   | "   | "          | "   | "    |
| II <sub>1</sub>   | 10 | "    | "   | "   | "          | "   | "    |
| V <sub>1</sub>    | 4  | "    | "   | "   | "          | "   | "    |
| VI <sub>1</sub>   | 8  | "    | "   | "   | "          | "   | "    |
| VII <sub>1</sub>  | 10 | "    | "   | "   | "          | "   | "    |
| VIII <sub>1</sub> | 5  | "    | "   | "   | "          | "   | "    |



FROM THE ANATOMICAL INSTITUTE OF VETERINÄRHÖGSKOLAN, STOCKHOLM, THE ANATOMICAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UPPSALA AND THE ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC LABORATORY OF SERAFIMERLASARETTET, STOCKHOLM.

## **The Appearance of the Electrocardiogram in Heart Lesions produced by Cod Liver Oil Treatment.**

By

**ERIK AGDUHR, M. D.** and **NILS STENSTRÖM, M. D.**  
Professor of anatomy, Uppsala.      Docent of medicine, Stockholm.

### **Part V. The electrocardiogram in dogs treated with cod liver oil.**

The Ecg. was recorded with the dogs in standing position. For electrodes glass jars were used filled with salt solution in which zinc plates amalgamated with mercury were immersed. The jars were fixed in a wooden framework and the animal stood with its forelegs and its left hindleg in the electrodes and its right hind-leg fitted in a hollow in the framework. Usually one or two assistants had to keep the animals quiet, but dogs which were accustomed to the examination stood fairly still, after they were placed in a suitable position.

As regards the standardization and the measurements of the curves these are the same as for our other animals.

Our material consisted of 10 dogs, in which the Ecg. was recorded three or more than three times. However, from causes given later (p. 363) we must reject the animals 9 and 10 and thus our experience is based on observations in 8 dogs. This material is, however, defective in that all the animals had received the c.l.o. for some time before their Ecg. was subjected to observation. For three animals, however — see the

diagram IV — this time was so short that we may presume that here the initial curves are normal. Thus we are not sure, that the initial curves are the normal Ecg:s of our animals, and further we lack a control of the conditions in dogs which did not receive c.l.o. preparations. To judge from the outlines and the times of the initial curves, at this time there most certainly had not occurred any very great changes, except in one animal, and we may conclude that in the 9 other dogs the mechanism of contraction of the heart was then normal or almost normal.

The appearance of the initial curve in these 9 dogs is the same as can be found in experimental curves from this species of animal in the literature dealing with this subject. The a-v conduction time lies between 0.08 and 0.11 sec., the QRS-time between 0.03 and 0.04 sec. and the Q—T-interval between 0.16 and 0.19 sec. Concerning these times the duration of the a-v conduction as well as that of the QRS-complex seem to be rather short if they are compared with the times in experimental curves in the literature (compare for instance the curves reproduced in TH. LEWIS': »The mechanism and graphic registration of the heart beat»). It is very difficult to decide whether this might depend on the fact that at this first control our animals were young and rather small, but we are not inclined to think so, when in the case of other species of animals, where the electrocardiographic conditions could be compared with the growth of the animals in a more complete way, we have not found any close relation between these factors. On the other hand one cannot be certain upon that animals brought up under uncontrolled conditions and used in vivisection experiments are in every respect normal.

A detailed description of our animals is given in the following pages, but as there are no considerable alterations in the outlines of their Ecg. we refrain from reproducing more than one of these (in dog No. 8) where the alterations are most prominent.



*Dog No. 1*, female (HULTMAN), born on Febr. 11. 1925, killed on Sept. 15. 1926. Basal diet: Boiled meat, bones, common salt, bread and water.

From the age of about 4 months (June 11. 1925) the animal daily received c.l.o. in a dose corresponding to 1 cc. per kg. body-weight per day.

It may be mentioned with regard to the life of this animal, that during all her life-time this brach never showed heat although during long periods she was kept together with male dogs, and all attempts to pair her were without result. The histological examination of her genital organs seems to explain this as a consequence of the c.l.o. medication.

The increase in bodyweight is seen from the full drawn curve in the diagram I.

*Table 1.* Ecg.-examinations of the dog No. 1.  
Female (HULTMAN).

| Date        | Heart rate | a-v conduction time sec. | QRS-time sec. | Q—T-interval sec. | Electrical axis | Remarks  |
|-------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1/22. 1926. | 165        | 0.11                     | 0.04          | 0.165             | +68°            | T. positive in all the leads.                        |
| 2/10. "     | 190        | 0.10                     | 0.05          | 0.17              | +55°            |  |
| 2/19. "     | 155        | 0.115                    | 0.04          | 0.18              | +35°            | T <sub>II</sub> and T <sub>III</sub> negative.       |
| 4/6. "      | 160        | 0.115                    | 0.05          | 0.195             | +60°            | T <sub>III</sub> diphasic. T <sub>II</sub> positive. |
| 8/11. "     | 140        | 0.12                     | 0.04          | 0.19              | +45°            | T <sub>II</sub> and T <sub>III</sub> diphasic.       |

*Electrocardiographical examinations:* When the control of the Ecg. of this animal was started, it had received c.l.o. for 7 months 11 days. As can be seen from the table 1, the times of the Ecg. are rather unstable, but there is a clear tendency to increase the a-v conduction time and the Q—T-interval is gradually increased, in all by 15—18 % of its initial value. There appear also obvious changes in the features of the curve, so that the size of the upwards directed deflections in lead III decreases in comparison with the size of the deflections in lead I, and further there are rather conspicuous alterations in the features of the T-summits. There are no considerable changes in the appearance of the P-summit.

The electrocardiographical changes are apparently pathological, but they are not of such a kind that they can be assigned to any myocardial injury of definite localization.

*Post mortem examination:* Many organs showed alterations but those of the heart seemed rather slight. A decidedly pale grayish colouring of the walls of the right atrium appeared and the outer wall of the right ventricle was also a little grayish. The average measurement of the thickness of the outer wall of the left ventricle was 8.1 cm. and the right wall was 3.7 cm. thick. (Index: 2.2.)

*Histological examination of the heart:* Right atrium. In most parts of the wall an important transformation of the muscle into connective tissue is found. In many places this transformation embraces all the muscle lying between the epi- and endocardium (see microphoto *a*). Here and there a great number of fat cells infiltrate the wall, and many examples of a degenerative fatty infiltration of the muscle cells occur. With exception of the places where the subendocardially lying muscle-tissue is transformed into connective tissue, the endocardial tissue is of a normal thickness (see microphoto *a*).

Left atrium: The lesions of the walls of this part of the heart are of almost the same type as on the right side, but they are comparatively much less pronounced, only with the exception of the endocardium, which here shows a pronounced swelling.

The interventricular septum: In places the endocardium, as well as the subendocardially lying muscle tissue, shows fairly small hemorrhages. The microphoto *b* gives some examples of these lesions. (It may be stated that the dog never showed signs of distemper or of other illnesses and that these hemorrhages can hardly be explained in any other way than that they are due to the c.l.o. treatment.) Numbers of cells of the *Purkinje fibres* show vacuolous degeneration and many others show hyalinoid degeneration, but many intact cells of this type can also be seen. Smaller, subendocardially and intramurally situated areas of transformation of muscle into connective tissue occur. In areas situated in corresponding parts of the septum, examples of intercellular edema are also met with. Muscle cells showing hyalinoid degeneration appear in great numbers, but fatty infiltration of muscle cells occurs very sparingly. All the blood met with in the heart shows a very obvious sudanophil reaction.

The outer wall of the left ventricle shows almost the same alterations as the interventricular septum, but muscle cells, as well as cells of the *Purkinje fibres*, showing pycnotic nuclei appear more frequently. Vacuolous degeneration is also proved to appear in the cells of the *Purkinje fibres*.

The outer wall of the right ventricle affords numbers of examples of hyalinoid degenerating muscle cells as well as

muscle cells with pycnotic nuclei. In this wall also many *Purkinje fibres* show cells with advanced vacuolous degeneration. No examples of hemorrhages were met with in this wall.

*Dog No. 2*, female (HJÄRRE), born on March 20, 1925, killed on March 21, 1927. Basal diet: Boiled meat, bones, common salt, bread and water.

The experiment was started when the animal was 8 months of age (on Nov. 21, 1925) and from this time it was given c.l.o. in a dose corresponding to 1 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day.

The increase in bodyweight is seen from the curve of short dashes in diagram I.

Table 2. Ecg.-examinations of the dog No. 2.  
Female (HJÄRRE).

| Date        | Heart rate | a-v con-<br>duction<br>time<br>sec. | QRS-<br>time<br>sec. | Q-T-<br>inter-<br>val sec. | Electri-<br>cal axis | Remarks   |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1/20, 1926. | 105        | 0.10                                | 0.08                 | 0.18                       | +50°                 | T <sub>I</sub> all the time negative.                       |
| 2/10, "     | 95         | 0.14                                | 0.0525               | 0.21                       | +30°                 |   |
| 4/6, "      | 110        | 0.155                               | 0.045                | 0.22                       | +30°                 |   |
| 5/7, "      | 115        | 0.13                                | 0.04                 | 0.18                       | +30°                 | T <sub>III</sub> from being diphasic<br>has grown positive. |
| 8/11, "     | 110        | 0.145                               | 0.04                 | 0.18                       | +20°                 |   |
| 11/18, "    | 100        | 0.15                                | 0.06                 | 0.22                       | +50°                 |   |
| 1/5, 1927.  | 120        | 0.15                                | 0.06                 | 0.20                       | +50°                 |   |

About four months after the start of the experiment the dog gave birth to five puppies. Post partem this dog was always kept together with one or several male dogs but no more copulation followed.

*Ecg.-examinations:* At the start of the Ecg. control the animal had received c.l.o. for 69 days. In the initial curve the T<sub>I</sub> is conspicuously negative and it remains so during the whole time of observation. In the other leads there appears also a negative or diphasic T, which yet in lead III on some occasions (on May 7. and on Aug. 11.) becomes clearly positive. Besides these variations in the appearance of the T-summit there also occur obvious alterations in the heights of the deflections of the QRS-complex, causing variations in the direction of the electrical axis of the heart, as can be seen from table 2. It never happened,

however, that the curve in lead III acquired evident levocardio-gram or dextrocardiogram features.

Sometimes the action of the heart was irregular for short periods and on such occasions prominent alterations of the outlines of the P-summits were observed also. The summit, being usually positive, in some beats on such occasions was found to be directed downwards. The rhythm in question was quite irregular, but there was no definite alteration in the a-v conduction time. It seems more probable that these alterations were caused by a respiratory arrhythmia connected with alterations in the position of the heart, than that there was a real change of the pacemaker of the heart, but probably there was a variation in the way of contraction of the auricle. Otherwise there were no great alterations in the features of P during the time of observation.

Concerning the times of the curve, there appeared a definite prolongation of all of them between the 1:st and the 2:nd examination. Later, as can be seen from table 2, the times, except the Q-T-interval, remained prolonged, but they varied irregularly from one occasion to another.

The observations indicate a general decrease of the reaction rate of the conductive tissue of the heart, but no definite localization of the damage can be assumed from the features of the curves.

*Post mortem examination:* Several organs showed a yellowish colour. The wall of the right auricle and still more the outer wall of the right ventricle showed a pale grey colouring. The latter wall looked also remarkably thinned, the outer wall of the left ventricle being on an average 8.3 mm. thick and that of the right only 2.7 mm. (Index: 3.1.) The greater part of the bicuspid valves, lying close to the interventricular septum, showed a gelatinous swelling on account of which the lumen of the right atrioventricular ostium was somewhat reduced.

*Histological examination of the heart:* Right atrium: An important number of fat cells appears subepicardially, subendocardially and intramuscularly. In many places the epicardium shows a considerable swelling also on account of a transformation of the subepicardially lying parts of the muscle into connective tissue. Numbers of muscle cells have pycnotic nuclei and many muscle cells show a rather great addition of nuclei. Hyalinoid degeneration is often met with here in the muscle cells and now and then such cells show a degenerative fatty infiltration.

Left atrium: In the walls of this atrium the changes are of almost the same type as in those of the left one, but they

are much less advanced. Transformation of muscle into connective tissue appears sparingly, but it occurs not only subepicardially but also intramuscularly and subendocardially. Muscle cells with a degenerative fatty infiltration occur only very sparingly.

**Interventricular septum:** Most muscle cells show more or less advanced pycnosis in their nuclei. In some areas a transformation into connective tissue occurs. In many places intercellular and perivascular edema is seen. Most cells of the *Purkinje fibres* show vacuolous degeneration and pycnotic nuclei and even some examples of necrosis are discovered in these cells. The muscle cells of most blood vessels seem to be hypertrophied and some of them show vacuolous degeneration.

**The outer wall of the right ventricle:** The perivascular connective tissue is proved to be clearly increased. Here many of the connective tissue cells are transformed into fat-cells. A degenerative fatty infiltration of muscle cells is but sparingly met with. In places important edema is discovered around the vessels. Most cells of the subendocardially and also of the intramuscularly lying *Purkinje fibres* show pronounced vacuolous degeneration. In the microphoto figs. *a* and *b* we see several examples of such cells altered in this way. Many of the cells in question show pycnotic nuclei, which in some cases are dividing amitotically (see fig. *b*).

**The outer wall of the left ventricle** affords numbers of examples of muscle cells with pycnotic nuclei. Perivascularly numbers of fat cells are met with. The cells of the *Purkinje fibres* of this wall show lesions of the same type and extent as those of the right ventricle. The frequency of cells of the *Purkinje fibres* with these lesions also seems to be about the same in both ventricles.

Four dogs of the same litter born on Nov. 12. 1925.  
**Basal diet:** It was impossible to arrange that the puppies could be reared by their mother for more than the first three days, and it became necessary to rear them with the aid of a nursing bottle. The food was then mixed in the following way: 1 liter of cow's milk was diluted with 1 lit. of water and 0.1 lit. of cream and 5 tablespoonful of sugar were put to the mixture. Of this food the animal received an ad libitum quantity every second hour during the day and every third hour during the night. When the animals had reached the age of one month they also received boiled minced meat, at first in small quantities. At the age of 50 days and later, they did not receive any more milk but they were given boiled meat, small quantities of

bread, bones and water. Of this food they usually received as much as they pleased during the following time of the experiment.

The animals were kept separate in cages placed in two different rooms. With one exception the animals never showed any signs of illness. The diseased dog, when about 7 months old, began to look drowsy and apathetic; he also showed rather anemic mucous membranes. He was killed and at the post mortem examination he showed some blood in the abdominal cavity and a small rupture of the liver. To this must be added that the animal was quite possibly also beginning with distemper. This animal is not included in the experiment. The other dogs of the litter never showed rut or heat. Their increase in body-weight is seen from the weight curves I, III, and IV in the diagram II.

*Dog No. 3, female (I, right ear cut)* received c.l.o. in a quantity of 0.1 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day from Dec. 14. 1925 until it was killed on March 3. 1927.

*Ecg.-examinations:* Initially  $R_I$  was very high and in lead III the downwards directed deflections Q and S were dominant. On April 6. there appeared, however, an obvious alteration of the features of the curve in as much as there was a decrease in the size of  $R_I$  and a very great increase of the  $R_{III}$ , which now measures 1.4 millivolt and is followed by a S-deflection 1.0 millivolt deep. From this time small variations repeatedly occur, mostly concerning the T-summits, which grow very small and occasionally (on Aug. 11.) directed slightly downwards in lead I.

Initially the P-summit was about 0.2 millivolt high in lead I but later it grew considerably smaller. Otherwise there are no evident alterations in the features of P.

As can be seen from table 3 there is an obvious increase of all the times of the curve at the same time as it alters its features.

The common appearance of the curve does not permit of any conclusions about the localization of the injuries causing the electrocardiographical alterations, but judging from the increasing times, all the conduction system of the ventricle might be altered in such a way that its reaction times are increased.

At the *post mortem examination* the dog showed some yellow discolourings in several organs. Important depots of fat were shown subcutaneously and in the mesenterium. The heart showed a flabby and somewhat pale-coloured outer wall of the right ventricle. This outer wall seemed also thinned, measuring 2.5 mm. whereas the left measured 6.1 mm. (Index 2.4.)

*Histological examination of the heart:* The left atrium: The number of fat cells is much increased and these cells appear along the blood vessels and especially numerous between the muscle fibres. In places rather a large number of such cells also lie subendocardially. Numbers of muscle cells with highly pycnotic nuclei are met with. Muscle cells with an addition of nuclei arisen in an amitotic way occur also. Here and there appear muscle cells showing pigment degeneration. In places one sees a more or less advanced degenerative fatty infiltration of the muscle cells. Many examples of a transformation of muscle into connective tissue are seen, but these lesions were comparatively rather small.

Table 3. Ecg.-examinations of the dog No. 3.  
Female (I right ear cut).

| Date        | Heart rate | a-v con-<br>duction<br>time<br>sec. | QRS-<br>time<br>sec. | Q-T-<br>inter-<br>val sec. | Electri-<br>cal axis | Remarks  |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1/20. 1926. | 165        | 0.10 <sup>1</sup>                   | 0.085 <sup>1</sup>   | 0.17 <sup>1</sup>          | + 5°                 |  |
| 2/10. "     | 165        | 0.11                                | 0.04                 | 0.17                       | + 5°                 |  |
| 4/6. "      | 150        | 0.13                                | 0.05                 | 0.18                       | + 60°                | Ti diminished. Decrease<br>of Ri and increase of RIII. |
| 3/7. "      | 140        | 0.135                               | 0.05                 | 0.18                       | + 35°                |  |
| 8/11. "     | 130        | 0.15                                | 0.05                 | 0.19                       | + 35°                | Ti slightly negative.                                  |
| 11/18. "    | 130        | 0.15                                | 0.045                | 0.19                       | + 60°                |  |
| 1/5. 1927.  | 120        | 0.14                                | 0.05                 | 0.19                       | + 70°                |  |

The right atrium: The most conspicuous lesion in the walls of this part of the heart is the transformation of muscle into connective tissue. In most places of the auricle and in many places of the atrium as well, this transformation is almost as widespread as appears from the microphoto figs. *a* and *b*. The increase in the number of fat cells is also considerable and in places these cells appear in great numbers intramuscularly. Most of the muscle cells give examples of a degenerative fatty infiltration. In many places this infiltration is rather important, while in other places it can barely be traced.

The interventricular septum contains cells in its *Purkinje fibres* which are degenerating vacuolously and such cells appear with almost the same frequency in both sides of the

<sup>1</sup> These measurements made in lead III.

septum. Rather a large number of the proper muscle cells show highly pycnotic nuclei.

The outer wall of the left ventricle shows many muscle cells with hyalinoid degeneration and also numbers of muscle cells with more or less highly pycnotic nuclei, and an addition, in places rather prominent, of nuclei in muscle cells is met with. Vacuolous degeneration and pycnotic nuclei is a rather common appearance in the cells of the *Purkinje fibres* of this wall.

The outer wall of the right ventricle shows even more frequent examples of vacuolous degeneration in the cells of the *Purkinje fibres* and also many such cells with pycnotic nuclei. Among the ordinary heart muscle cells, cells with pycnotic nuclei appear frequently. Examples of degenerative fatty infiltration of muscle cells occur very sparingly.

Table 4. Ecg.-examinations of the dog No. 4.  
Male (III right and left ear split).

| Date       | Heart rate | a-v con-<br>duction<br>time<br>sec. | QRS-<br>time<br>sec. | Q-T-<br>inter-<br>val sec. | Electri-<br>cal axis | Remarks                                   |
|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 2/3. 1926. | irreg.     | 0.09                                | 0.04                 | 0.18                       | +60°                 | Sino-auricular block.                     |
| 4/6. "     | 160        | 0.10                                | 0.045                | 0.17                       | +65°                 |   |
| 5/7. "     | 150        | 0.11                                | 0.04                 | 0.18                       | +65°                 |   |
| 8/11. "    | 140        | 0.13                                | 0.035                | 0.18                       | +55°                 |   |
| 11/18. "   | 130        | 0.12                                | 0.05                 | 0.18                       | +75°                 | TII and TIII acute. Sino-auricular block. |
| 1/5. 1927. | 100        | 0.14                                | 0.05                 | 0.20                       | +75°                 |   |

*Dog No. 4*, male (III right and left ear split) received c.l.o. in a dose of 1 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day from Dec. 14. 1925 until it was killed on Febr. 25. 1927.

*Ecg.-examinations:* At the first examination there was a rather prominent respiratory arrhythmia, and single contractions of the whole heart were dropped because of a sino-auricular block. Such a blockage (which might be produced by a strong influence of the vagus nerve on the pace-maker of the heart rather than by some injury of the heart itself) was once more recorded, at the last examination, but the sinus arrhythmia occurred also on several other occasions.

The common features of the curve remained almost constant during the whole period of observation and even the variations which could be detected in the outlines of the T-summit were rather minute. Yet we find obvious prolongations of the times



of reaction of the conduction system of the heart and, as may be seen from table 4, these are in progress during the whole time of the experiment.

*Post mortem examination:* Yellowish discoloured parts could be seen in several organs. The muscle of the heart was somewhat flabby but did not appear particularly pale. The outer wall of the right ventricle was a little thinned, measuring on an average 3 mm., whereas the left wall measured 8 mm. (Index: 2.7.)

*Histological examination of the heart:* In the walls of the right atrium there can be seen a great increase in the number of the fat-cells. Here these cells do not only appear epicardially and subepicardially but numbers of them are also infiltrating between the muscle cells and they are found in great quantities subendocardially. The muscle cells of the blood vessels seem to be strongly hypertrophied. Some muscle cells show a degenerative fatty infiltration. Transformation of muscle into connective tissue is rather highly pronounced in places.

The walls of the left atrium show almost the same changes, but they are not so far advanced. Here a degenerative fatty infiltration of muscle cells was not proved, but muscle cells with vacuolous degeneration as well as such with pycnotic nuclei were frequently met with.

The outer wall of the right ventricle shows rather small lesions in its muscle tissue. Most of the cells of the *Purkinje fibres*, however, show a vacuolous degeneration very pronounced in places (see »vac.deg.» in the microphoto fig. a). Pycnotic nuclei appear in many cells of the proper heart muscle. Examples of a transformation of muscle into connective tissue occur, but rather sparingly.

In the outer wall of the left ventricle the lesions are of almost the same degree and of the same type as those in the right one. As an exception, however, it may be noted that here rather many fat cells are found lying not only subepicardially but also perivascularly between the muscle cells and subendocardially.

The interventricular septum shows the same kind of lesions as the outer wall of the ventricle but the alterations of the cells of the *Purkinje fibres* especially are less pronounced. On the other hand, one finds here in places small, but nevertheless obvious, degenerative fatty infiltration of muscle cells.

*Dog No. 5* male (IV, right and left ear cut) received c.l.o. in a dose of 1 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day from Dec. 14. 1925 until it was killed on April 11. 1927.

*Ecg.-examinations:* At the 2:nd examination the  $R_I$  had decreased but later it retained this lower size. The features of the QRS-complex remain rather constant throughout the experiment. The T, which initially was very low in lead I, on Nov. 18. is found negative in this lead. In leads III and III, T was rather conspicuous until the last examination, when  $T_{III}$  was considerably reduced. At the examination on Jan. 5. 1927 and even more on Apr. 8. there appeared a marked sinus arrhythmia, but earlier the heart was almost perfectly regular.

On the whole the electrocardiographic alterations were found to be very small, except for the times of the curve, which were palpably prolonged, as can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Ecg.-examinations of the dog No. 5.  
Male (IV right and left ear cut).

| Date       | Heart rate | a-v con-<br>duction<br>time<br>sec. | QRS-<br>time<br>sec. | Q-T-<br>inter-<br>val sec. | Electri-<br>cal axis | Remarks         |
|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 2/8. 1926. | 170        | 0.10                                | 0.04                 | 0.16                       | + 50°                |                 |
| 4/6. "     | 160        | 0.11                                | 0.04                 | 0.16                       | + 80°                |                 |
| 5/7. "     | 160        | 0.12                                | 0.04                 | 0.16                       | + 75°                |                 |
| 8/11. "    | 140        | 0.15                                | 0.05                 | 0.18                       | + 60°                |                 |
| 11/18. "   | 125        | 0.15                                | 0.05?                | 0.18                       | + 70°                | $T_I$ negative. |
| 1/5. 1927. | 115        | 0.15                                | 0.045                | 0.20                       | + 75°                |                 |
| 4/8. "     | irreg.     | 0.15                                | 0.05                 | 0.18                       | + 80°                |                 |

*Post mortem examination:* There was a great depot of fat in the mesenterium. Except in the suprarenal glands, an obvious yellow discolouring did not occur. There were no macroscopical changes worthy of mention in the heart muscle. The part of the tricuspid valve which lies close to the septum is somewhat swollen and in consequence the lumen of the ostium in reduced a little. The left ventricular wall measured 7.5 mm, the right 3 mm. (Index: 2.5.)

*Histological examination of the heart:* Right atrium: An important infiltration of fat-cells appears subepicardially and between the muscle cells. Muscle cells undergoing sarcolysis and vacuolous degeneration as well as such with hyalinoid degeneration are met with. Numbers of muscle cells have pycnotic nuclei. In many places a rather pronounced transformation of muscle into connec-

tive tissue is met with. As it appears from the microphoto (fig. a), areas of connective tissue arisen in the way mentioned pervade the wall. In many places the areas of pervading connective tissue are much greater than appears from this figure.

Left atrium. Here the lesions are of almost the same kind as in the right atrium, but quantitatively some of them are more pronounced; thus, for example, the fat cells appear in greater numbers. Many examples of pigment degenerated muscle cells occur. A few examples of intercellular edema in the muscle tissue of these walls are found.

The outer wall of the right ventricle shows an infiltration of fat cells with a location corresponding to that in the walls of the atrium. Some muscle cells show calcareous incrustation; many others of these cells show highly pycnotic nuclei. Many cells of the *Purkinje fibres* exhibit a rather pronounced vacuolous degeneration.

In the outer wall of the left ventricle most cells of the *Purkinje fibres* show vacuolous degeneration. Among the ordinary muscle cells many have pycnotic nuclei and others show a more or less advanced calcareous incrustation. Rather frequently one meets with pigment degenerated muscle cells.

The interventricular septum shows lesions very similar to those described in the case of the outer wall of the left ventricle.

Of a litter of six dogs born on Nov. 10. 1925, two were subjected to Ecg.-examination for a sufficiently long time.

These animals were reared in exactly the same way as those just described and their basal diet later was also the same as in the other group of dogs.

The animals were kept separate in cages in different rooms. Four of these animals were rejected from the experiment at an early stage. One of them died after 1 1/2 month on account of an accident and the three others died or were killed between March 1. and April 24. 1926 because they were suffering from severe distemper. The remaining two animals did not show any symptoms of distemper or other disease. Their weight curves are seen in the diagram No. III.

*Dog No. 6*, male (B, not marked) received c.l.o. in a quantity of 1 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day from Dec. 14. 1925 until it was killed on April. 14. 1927.

*Ecg.-examinations:* At the examination on April 6. 1926 there occurred an increase of the  $T^I$ , which initially was very small,

but later this summit was again reduced. On Nov. 18. the T in leads II and III was unusually high and acute, in lead II measuring 1 millivolt, and at the last examination, on April 8. 1927, the  $T_{II}$  was diphasic with the downwards directed stroke dominant. The initial phase of the ventricular curve in lead I was all the time dominated by an R-deflection of rather constant height, but in the other leads the reciprocal sizes of the Q-, R- and S-deflections varied with now the R dominant and now the S, the electrical axis turning backwards and forwards. The curve, however, never acquired clearly aberrant levo- or dextro-cardiogram features. The P-summit remained the whole time of about the same aspect.

Table 6. Ecg-examination of the dog No. 6.  
Male (B not marked).

| Date       | Heart rate | a-v con-<br>duction<br>time<br>sec. | QRS-<br>time<br>sec. | Q-T-<br>inter-<br>val sec. | Electri-<br>cal axis | Remarks  |
|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2/s. 1926. | 120        | 0.09                                | 0.0825               | 0.19                       | +50°                 |  |
| 4/s. "     | 140        | 0.09                                | 0.05                 | 0.19                       | +30°                 |  |
| 5/7. "     | 110        | 0.105                               | 0.04                 | 0.185                      | +50°                 |  |
| 8/11. "    | 110        | 0.11                                | 0.05                 | 0.19                       | +20°                 |  |
| 11/18. "   | 110        | 0.12                                | 0.055                | 0.22                       | +50°                 | {T very high and acute<br>in leads II and III.<br>Decrease of $T_{II}$ and $T_{III}$ . |
| 1/s. 1927. | 120        | 0.10                                | 0.06                 | 0.22                       | -30°                 |  |
| 4/s. "     | 110        | 0.12                                | 0.055                | 0.20                       | +50°                 |  |

The times of the curves are seen in table 6. The a-v conduction time is somewhat irregularly increased, by 30 % in all and this was also the case with the QRS-time, which on one occasion (Jan. 5. 1927) was found prolonged by 85 % of its initial value.

Although there apparently are rather great alterations in the mechanism of contraction of the ventricle, the curve does not permit any conclusions about a definite localization of the injuries.

The *post mortem* examination showed among many other things examples of yellowish discolouring of some organs. Also in parts of the lungs partly yellowish coloured areas occur. The heart showed a somewhat thinned outer wall of the right ventricle which was also a little dilated. The average measurements of the sections of the walls of the ventricles was 3.6 mm. for the

right and 8.9 mm. for the left side. (Index: 2.5.) The parts of the bicuspid and the tricuspid valves which lie close to the interventricular septum showed a clear swelling.

*Histological examination of the heart:* Left atrium shows infiltrations of fat cells situated subepicardially, between the muscle cells, around the blood vessels and in places also beneath the endocardium. The microphoto (fig. a) shows one of the least altered parts of the wall of this atrium, but here, and still better in the section, one sees examples of a few muscle cells showing a highly degenerative fatty infiltration — some of these cells may possibly form part of what has been described above as infiltrations of fat cells. Smaller areas with transformation of muscle into connective tissue are met with. Some muscle cells are degenerating vacuolously. In many places the blood vessels show strong swellings of their walls (see the microphoto fig. a at a). The arteries especially seem to show an increase of their muscle tissue — the smooth muscle cells are hypertrophied but many of them show vacuolous degeneration.

Right atrium shows in its walls lesions of exactly the same type and of almost the same degree as the left.

*The outer wall of the left ventricle:* The cells of the *Purkinje fibres* afford several examples of vacuolous degeneration and many of these cells have pycnotic nuclei as well. Infiltrations of fat cells appear beneath the endocardium and the epicardium, between the muscle cells as well as around the blood vessels. Numbers of muscle cells exhibit pycnotic nuclei.

*The outer wall of the right ventricle* has many areas where muscle cells have been completely destroyed and where only connective tissue remains. Depots of fat cells appear beneath the epi- and endocardium, around the blood vessels and between the muscle cells. Especially highly pronounced is the infiltration of fat cells occurring beneath the epicardium and, no doubt, this has weakened the wall considerably. Muscle cells with a clearly visible degenerative fatty infiltration are sparingly met with. Numbers of muscle cells show pycnotic nuclei. Many cells of the *Purkinje fibres* are degenerating vacuolously and some of them have more or less highly pycnotic nuclei.

In the interventricular septum numbers of muscle cells are found which have pycnotic nuclei. In smaller areas there is a transformation of muscle into connective tissue. The lesions seen in the cells of the *Purkinje fibres* here are of the same type as in the outer walls of the ventricles but they are as a rule less pronounced.

*Dog No. 7, female* (E, right ear cut and left ear split) received c.l.o. in a dose of 1 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day from Dec. 14. 1925 until it was killed on April 14. 1927.

*Ecg.-examinations:* At the first examination on Jan. 29. 1926, the  $R_I$  and the  $S_{III}$  were dominant, but this latter deflection was very low. The next time (on Febr. 16.) the features of the curve were prominently altered, the named deflections, especially the  $S_{III}$ , being considerably greater and causing a marked rotation of the electrical axis, while at the same time the T had grown much larger in lead I, but was hardly perceptible in lead III. A further change was observed at the next examination (on April 6.) the size of the  $Q_I$  and  $R_{III}$  being much increased and the  $T_I$  being conspicuously negative. These features were later retained for the following three examinations, except that the peak of the downwards directed  $T_I$  and  $T_{II}$  grew more acute. Then, on Jan. 5. 1927, the  $Q_I$  was diminished, but in lead III the Q was greater than any of the other deflections. At the same time  $T_I$  had changed and become rather positive. At the last examination (on April 8.) there was once more a remarkable change in the aspect of the curve, the  $T_I$  being acute and negative and the  $T_{III}$  being markedly positive. As the initial complex of the ventricular curve was now dominated by the R in lead I, and the downwards directed deflections were slightly dominant in lead III, the curve on this last occasion recalled an aberrant levocardiogram.

The size of the P-summits also varied a little, but there were no very great alterations in the aspect of this part of the curve.

With regards to the times of the curves (see table 7), the a-v conduction time during the last months of the experiment increased by 33 % of its initial length and the QRS-time ad maximum reached 67 % above its initial value.

The rhythm of the heart was mainly perfectly regular, but at the last two examinations there was a marked arrhythmia of the respiratory type.

The features and the times of the curve at the last examination justify the assumption of a slow conduction or even a block within the region of the right bundle branch, but most probably there were previously other alterations also in the mechanism of contraction of this heart.

*Post mortem examination:* Besides smaller yellowish discolouration of different organs this animal also exhibited yellowish coloured areas in the lungs. The whole heart seemed to be flabby with both the outer ventricular walls thinned. The average

thickness of the outer wall of the left ventricle thus measured 7.7 mm. and the corresponding wall on the right side 3.6 mm. (Index: 2.1.) The bicuspid and the tricuspid valves showed a clear swelling in parts which lay close to the interventricular septum.

*Histological examination of the heart:* Left atrium shows important depots of fat cells lying beneath the epi- and endocardium and between the muscle cells (see fig. a). Vacuolously degenerating muscle cells are found side by side with muscle cells showing degenerative fatty infiltration. Everywhere there appear muscle cells with pycnotic nuclei. There also occur separate muscle cells with pigment degeneration. In some places simple atrophy of

Table 7. Ecg-examinations of the dog No. 7.  
Female (E left ear cut, right ear split).

| Date        | Heart rate | a-v con-<br>duction<br>time<br>sec. | QRS-<br>time<br>sec. | Q-T-<br>inter-<br>val sec. | Electri-<br>cal axis | Remarks   |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1/29. 1926. | 150        | 0.09                                | 0.03                 | 0.17                       | +15°                 | T positive in all the leads.                        |
| 2/16. "     | 150        | 0.09                                | 0.04                 | 0.18                       | -15°                 | T <sub>III</sub> very low.                          |
| 4/6. "      | 150        | 0.09                                | 0.05                 | 0.19                       | +15°                 | T <sub>I</sub> negative, T <sub>III</sub> positive. |
| 5/7. "      | 140        | 0.09                                | 0.045                | 0.19                       | +15°                 | " "   |
| 8/11. "     | 130        | 0.10                                | 0.04                 | 0.20                       | +15°                 | T <sub>I</sub> diphasic, T <sub>III</sub> very low. |
| 11/18. "    | 130        | 0.11                                | 0.05                 | 0.20                       | +30°                 | T <sub>I</sub> negative, T <sub>III</sub> diphasic. |
| 1/5. 1927.  | 115        | 0.12                                | 0.045                | 0.20                       | +15°                 | T <sub>I</sub> positive, T <sub>III</sub> negative. |
| 4/6. "      | —          | 0.12                                | 0.05                 | 0.19                       | +10°                 | T <sub>I</sub> negative, T <sub>III</sub> positive. |

muscle cells with an addition of nuclei is met with. Here and there one sees smaller hemorrhages between the muscle cells and here, as well as in other organs, the blood shows a strong sudanophil reaction.

In the wall of the right atrium the lesions are of almost the same kind as in that of the left, but they do not appear so far pronounced. Examples of degenerative fatty infiltration of muscle cells are not so highly advanced but they appear much more generally spread over the whole walls.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> When in this connection we stay a little before the problem of "transformation into connective tissue" we find that the way in which this transformation is proceeding can be somewhat different from case to case. By pigment degeneration and some other forms of lesions the muscle cells



The outer wall of the right ventricle. Numbers of examples of Q-grains degeneration occur in the muscle cells. The Q-grains show important enlargement and they are put out of their normal arrangement. Many of these grains are strongly sudanophile. Degenerative fatty infiltration, slightly advanced, is found only in smaller areas. Muscle cells showing highly pycnotic nuclei occur numerously. Necrotically changed muscle cells and numbers of such cells showing vacuolous degeneration are met with. In places great depots of fat cells lie between the muscle cells. The cells of the *Purkinje fibres* show rather small changes and signs of vacuolous degeneration can be proved only in some of them.

In the outer wall of the left ventricle the cells of the *Purkinje fibres* show changes equal to those in the right outer wall. The lesions of the Q-grains appear also completely as in the muscle cells of the right outer wall, but on the other hand muscle cells with pycnotic nuclei are more sparse in the left outer wall. Depots of fat cells occur in wide-spread areas beneath the epicardium as well as between the muscle cells, some of which also show a highly pronounced infiltration of fat, and these last mentioned cells seem also to form part of the depots of fat cells. In places muscle cells showing minor infiltrations of fat are met with. Around blood vessels and also in other places, smaller areas of transformation into connective tissue occur.

Interventricular septum: Smaller areas of muscle cells

---

can disappear completely while the intercellular connective tissue remains or even increases in quantity. If we examine this form of lesions in the sections of the atrium here in question there appears, however, another kind of transformation the development of which is shown by the microphotographs presented in the figs. *b* and *c*.

In the areas where muscle cells are subjected to a transformation of the kind in question, we find many examples of the different stages of development of this lesion. At »int. m.c.», »Sarc. m.c.» and in many other places of figs. *b* and *c* relatively intact muscle cells lie side by side with more or less sarcolytic cells. In some of these sarcolytic cells adjacent to intact muscle cells, remains of myofibrils are proved to be present. The area of sarcolytic changed muscle cells shows numbers of collagen fibres (c.f. »in figs. *b* and *c*), which are growing thicker and thicker next to the epicardium. Many of these collagen fibres are proved to lie intracellularly and a closer examination of the microphotographs (figs. *b* and *c*), or still better a careful examination of the sections stained in different ways, has shown it impossible to distinguish between sarcolytic changed muscle cells and cells developing collagen fibres.



show degenerative fatty infiltration. Q-grains and especially sarcosomes lying at the ends of nuclei, are proved strongly sudanophile. Around some blood vessels smaller depots of fat cells occur. Some muscle cells show vacuolous degeneration. The muscle cells of the blood vessels seem to be hypertrophied and they are also probably increased in number. On account of these circumstances the walls of the blood vessels usually show an important swelling.

The cells of the *Purkinje fibres* show lesions of the same kind and also of the same degree as those in the outer walls of the ventricles.

In this case there seems to be a rather great incongruence between the alterations of the Ecg. and the anatomical lesions, especially those of the *Purkinje fibres*. From the appearance of the last Ecg., obtained six days before the killing of the animal, one could expect to find rather great lesions within the right bundle branch or its arborisations, but these are not detected. Considering, however, the circumstance that these lesions might have been localized within a very small area, and that the whole heart was not put in sections we are unable to deny that such a lesion was present.

Five dogs belonging to the same litter and born on March 25. 1926. The dog No. 2 (HJÄRRE) gave birth to these puppies.

Diet: The puppies were reared by their mother during the first 32 days of life. After the beginning of the experiment, on April 27. 1926, they received boiled meat, bones, small quantities of bread, and water ad libitum.

After some months four of the dogs showed symptoms of distemper and died or were killed. The dog V did not show any signs of this or of any other disease until the end of the first week of January 1927, when it became a little apathetic. On account of this the dog was killed on Jan. 7. 1927.

Electrocardiographic examinations are made more than once only in three of these animals, but because of the rather severe distemper in two of these dogs, which received fat of cattle and fat of swine mixed with a  $\frac{1}{50}$  volume part of c.l.o. (0.1 cc. kg. per day), we are not sure, which of the lesions found may be attributed to the influence of the c.l.o. and which might be produced by the influence of the disease. The dog which remained healthy until the end of the experiment shows, however, the most interesting alterations, especially as this dog received the greatest dose of c.l.o. given in this series of experiments.

The increase in weight of the animals is seen from the weightcurves II, IV and V in the diagram IV.

*Dog No. 8, male (V, not marked), from April 27, 1926 to Oct. 15, 1926 was given c.l.o. in a dose 5 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day. This c.l.o. was not the usual one but an oil extracted by acidulated alcohol in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide (the same kind of preparation which when used in the case of the mice was termed »Ä-oil» or »I-oil» with the exception that here no extra carbon dioxide was present when the oil was extracted). From Oct. 15, until the end of the experiment (on Jan. 7, 1927) this oil was exchanged for fat of cattle to which  $\frac{1}{50}$  volume part of c.l.o. was added. This mixture of fat and oil was given in a quantity corresponding to 5 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day.*

*Ecg.-examinations (the curves in the Ecg. fig. 1 and their times in table 8): At the 2:nd examination there is found an obvious change in the appearance of the curve. In lead I a*

Table 8. Ecg.-examinations of the dog No. 8.  
Male ( $V_1$  not marked).

|            |     |      |        |      |      |                 |
|------------|-----|------|--------|------|------|-----------------|
| 5/7. 1926. | 165 | 0.08 | 0.0825 | 0.18 | +30° |                 |
| 9/11. "    | 160 | 0.10 | 0.04   | 0.19 | -70° |                 |
| 11/18. "   | 115 | 0.11 | 0.045  | 0.18 | -25° | $T_1$ negative. |
| 1/6. 1927. | 110 | 0.11 | 0.045  | 0.20 | -55° |                 |

prominent Q-deflection is developed and in lead III the R has disappeared. The T in lead I is low and diphasic and in lead III it has grown considerably greater and more acute than previously. The a-v conduction time is increased by 0.02 sec. and the QRS-time by 0.0075 sec. At the next examination, the extracted c.l.o. having just been exchanged for the fat — c.l.o. — mixture, there is a further change in the appearance of the curve, which has now reached more advanced aberrant levocardiogram features, with a further increase of its times. At the last examination the animal was ill and on account of its weakness a rather prominent tremor occurs, disturbing the record. However, the  $T_1$  is now obviously positive, or at least not markedly negative, and the T in the other leads is more acute than before. The increased times remain constant, the a-v conduction time lying 37 % and the QRS-time 39 % above their initial values.

To judge from the curves there has occurred a decrease of the conductivity of the right bundle branch or a blocking in the branch or in some of its arborisations.

*Post mortem examination:* The muscle of the right ventricle of the heart was much paler coloured than that of the left. This discolouration is especially apparent in areas running along the longitudinal sulci. The outer wall of the right ventricle seemed rather thinned and particularly next to the left longitudinal sulcus. The wall of the right ventricle was on an average 3.25 mm. thick, and the measurement of that of the left ventricle was 6.8 mm. (Index: 2.1.)

*Histological examination of the heart:* Left atrium: Beneath the endocardium and also in the epicardial connective tissue, as well as between the muscle cells, rather important depots of fat cells are met with. In smaller areas, appearing here and there, one sees examples of a transformation of muscle into connective tissue. In places smaller degenerative infiltrations of fat appear in the muscle cells.

Right atrium: In places the wall shows infiltrations of fat cells located as in the left atrial wall. Some of these infiltrations are rather important and they split up the muscle to a thin network. In many areas a widespread transformation of the muscle into connective tissue occurs and examples of such changes pervading the wall are often met with. In several other places one can observe the way in which this transformation can take place. Examples of muscle cells showing a degenerative fatty infiltration are more numerous than in the left atrium.

In the outer wall of the right ventricle numbers of muscle cells showing hyalinoid degeneration are met with. These cells, usually appearing in groups and streaks, show as a rule highly pycnotic nuclei. Many other muscle cells also appear with pycnotic nuclei, but on the other hand great areas show intact muscle cells. Here and there the cells of the *Purkinje fibres* exhibit vacuolous degeneration. This lesion, however, is nowhere particularly far advanced and in the microphoto fig. *a* we see some examples of these cells in which the vacuolous degeneration appears more clearly than it is found elsewhere. — The corresponding changes in dog No. 2 (HJÄRRE) and some other dogs were much more prominent.

In the outer wall of the left ventricle numbers of examples of vacuolous degeneration are met with in the cells of the *Purkinje fibres*, but none of these examples shows more advanced lesions than the corresponding cells of the right outer wall; on the contrary the changes here appear smaller. The

muscle cells of the wall show a clear but not very pronounced degenerative fatty infiltration. Here and there hyalinoid degenerated muscle cells appear rather frequently. In the microphoto fig. b there appears a rather great area with highly hyalinoid degenerated muscle cells. This area is situated in the centrum of a cross section of a moderator band which traverses the ventral part of the lumen of the left ventricle. In the same cross section, as well as in different parts of this outer wall, muscle cells with highly pycnotic nuclei occur rather frequently.

Interventricular septum. Lesions in cells of the *Purkinje fibres* clearly appear but they are relatively slight or about similar to those of the outer left ventricular wall. In some places a number of muscle cells show degeneration in their Q-grains, while others are undergoing pigment degeneration. In this part of the heart also groups of muscle cells show hyalinoid degeneration. Rather wide spread areas of muscle cells show a minor degenerative fatty infiltration. A clear increase of the connective tissue lying around the blood vessels is met with.

The alterations of the Ecg. and the anatomical lesions found are concordant in as much as there appeared to be a defective conduction within the dominion of the right bundle branch and the cells of the *Purkinje fibres* of the right ventricle were proved to be more seriously damaged than such cells in other places. This difference in the degree of the injuries of these cells in the right and in the left ventricle might account for the rather prominent Ecg.-alteration, although the anatomical lesions, compared with those in other dogs which did not show such obvious alterations of their Ecg:s, have been found considerably greater.

Of the other two dogs of this group subjected to Ecg.-examinations, one received 5 cc. of cattle fat together with 0.1 cc. of c.l.o. per kg. bodyweight per day. In this animal the a-v conduction time (see table 9) was increased from 0.09 to 0.12 sec., the QRS-time from 0.0325 to 0.06 sec. and the Q—T-interval from 0.175 to 0.21 sec. In spite of these prolongations of all the times, the curve remained of fairly constant appearance and in particular there were no very great alterations of the features of

Table 9. Ecg.-examinations of the dog No. 9.  
Male (II<sub>1</sub> left ear cut).

|            |     |      |        |       |      |
|------------|-----|------|--------|-------|------|
| 5/7. 1926. | 165 | 0.09 | 0.0325 | 0.175 | +70° |
| 8/11. "    | 135 | 0.12 | 0.05   | 0.20  | +65° |
| 11/18. "   | 120 | 0.12 | 0.06   | 0.21  | +70° |

the T-summit. The other animal which received 5 cc. of fat of swine together with 0.1 cc. of c.l.o. kg./day showed very small alterations of the general appearance of the ventricular curve although there was an increase of the QRS-time from 0.03 to 0.06 sec. (100 %) and an increase of the Q—T-time from 0.18 to 0.22 sec. On the second examination of this animal (on Aug. 11.) there was an a-v dissociation with dropping of single ventricular beats. (See table 10!)

Table 10. Ecg.-examinations of the dog No. 10.  
Male (IV<sub>1</sub> right ear cut).

|                        |     |                |       |      |                                     |
|------------------------|-----|----------------|-------|------|-------------------------------------|
| <sup>5</sup> /7. 1926. | 165 | 0.08           | 0.03  | 0.18 | +65°                                |
| <sup>8</sup> /11. "    | —   | — <sup>1</sup> | 0.045 | 0.20 | +45° <sup>1</sup> a-v dissociation. |
| <sup>11</sup> /18. "   | 110 | 0.17           | 0.06  | 0.22 | +45°                                |

The alterations of the Ecg. of these animals are of the same kind as those in animals treated with c.l.o., but, because of the disease of the animals, we are not able to come to a decision on the cause of the alterations, which may be produced by the action of the disease or probably originate from the fats, but they are surely not normal appearances such as might be caused by the growth of the animal. As for the same reasons we cannot decide the significance of anatomical heart lesions in these cases, we consider it safest to leave them out of discussion.

In comparison with the results in the case of other species of animal, except the rats, the electrocardiographic alterations met with in the dogs are rather small. This, however, may mainly depend on the fact that the dose of c.l.o. administered was comparatively very small in the case of the dogs, only in one case exceeding 1 cc. per kg. bodyweight per day. In this last case, however, (dog No. 8) the alterations of the curve are more apparent than in any of the other animals, which might, however, depend more on the localization of the injury than on its general progress.

The heart rate of the dogs, except in one animal, No. 2, which already at the first examination showed Ecg.-alterations, lay between 120 and 170 with the average at 155. In animals 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 there is seen a gradual slowing-down of the rate to between 100 and 120 at the last examination, the

initial rate being between 130 and 160 % of the lowest rate. In the other dogs there is a more irregular and not so great decrease of the rate with occasional increases, as in the animal No. 1 on Febr. 10. These irregularities might depend on the outer circumstances just before the recording, the animals struggling to escape being placed on the examination table and feeling uneasy during the making of the record.

*The action of the heart* was in the main perfectly regular, but often a respiratory arrhythmia occurred, and was sometimes very prominent, and in one animal (No. 4) there even appeared a so called sino-auricular block with dropping of whole heart beats now and then. Regarding the advanced atrial lesions in our dogs one might think it possible that this s—a block was due to lesions caused by c.l.o. — the dog, when first examined, had received the oil for 49 days — but on the other hand a s—a block can be produced only by vagal stimulation without any lesions of the heart. In one dog (No. 10) an a—v block with dropping of beats occurred, but as the animal then suffered from distemper we are not able to exclude the possibility of this block's having been produced by the influence of this disease.

In the auricular part of the curve, the *P-summit*, there occur only very small changes and this in spite of the fact that both the atrii in all cases were the seat of rather prominent alterations, which in some cases, in the form of infiltrations of fat cells, or as spots of connective tissue, in small but frequent areas destroyed all the muscular wall.

The alterations discovered in the appearance of the *ventricular curve* for the most part involve the T-summit, which in all the cases prominently alters its features once or several times during the period of observation. It increases or decreases its size and turns from an upwards to a downwards direction in one or more leads; now it is low and obtuse and now it is very high and acute. The simultaneous alterations in the QRS-complex are not so obvious, but as can be seen from the tables there sometimes occur rather great alterations in the direction of the electrical axis of the heart. Only in

the dog No. 8 and to some extent in dog No. 7, is the general change in the ventricular curve of such a kind that it might be possible to speak about defective conduction in some definite part of the ventricular conduction system.

On studying the times of the curves, however, these are in all cases found to be more or less increased. As can be seen from table 11 the *a-v conduction time*, in all cases but one, is prolonged by more than 30 % of its initial value. In the exceptional case the initial time is clearly longer than in any of the other animals and as this dog, when the first Ecg. was obtained, was much older than the other dogs at the start of the Ecg-control, and besides that had received c.l.o. for a longer time (more than half a year — dog No. 1) it is most probable that in this case there had also occurred a prolongation of about the same degree, part of which had developed before the period of observation.

The *QRS-times* are increased by between 25 and 100 % of their initial value and yet this increase is not followed by the appearance of clearly aberrant ventricular curves, but only the variations of the T-summits indicate disturbances in the mechanism of contraction of the ventricle.

The *Q—T interval* in all the cases becomes prolonged and the absolute value of the prolongation, except for one case (No. 2), is greater than the prolongation of the *QRS-time*.

Studying these time relations, one might suspect that they were adherent of the growth of the heart. On comparing them with the simultaneous growth of the animals seen from the weight curves, however, there is a considerable lack of parallelism between these factors. Thus, animal No. 1 at the beginning of the Ecg. control was full grown and its weight later remained nearly constant. The increase of its *QRS-time* and its *Q—T interval* thus can hardly be caused by the growth (concerning the comparatively very small increase of the *a-v conduction time* we may refer to what has been said above). Animal No. 2 was also full grown when the control was started and yet it exhibits a prolongation of the *a-v conduction*



Table 11. Tabular review of the Ecg. of the animals (dogs).

| Animal No. | c.l.o. dosage cc./kg.<br>bodyweight                  | a-v-conduction<br>time sec. |         | Increase % | QRS-time<br>sec. |         | Increase % | R-T-interval<br>sec. |         | Increase % | Remarks                                     |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|---------|------------|------------------|---------|------------|----------------------|---------|------------|---|
|            |  | initial                     | maximal |            | initial          | maximal |            | initial              | maximal |            |   |
| 1          | 1 cc.  | 0.11                        | 0.12    | 9          | 0.04             | 0.05    | 25         | 0.165                | 0.195   | 18         | marked variations in the<br>appearance of T |
| 2          | 1 cc.  | 0.10                        | 0.155   | 55         | 0.03             | 0.06    | 100        | 0.18                 | 0.22    | 22         | ditto                                       |
| 3          | 0.1 cc.  | 0.10                        | 0.15    | 50         | 0.035            | 0.05    | 43         | 0.17                 | 0.19    | 12         | "   |
| 4          | 1 cc.  | 0.09                        | 0.14    | 55         | 0.04             | 0.05    | 25         | 0.18                 | 0.20    | 11         | "   |
| 5          | 1 cc.  | 0.10                        | 0.15    | 50         | 0.04             | 0.05    | 25         | 0.16                 | 0.20    | 25         | "   |
| 6          | 1 cc.  | 0.09                        | 0.12    | 33         | 0.0325           | 0.06    | 85         | 0.19                 | 0.22    | 16         | "   |
| 7          | 1 cc.  | 0.09                        | 0.12    | 33         | 0.03             | 0.05    | 67         | 0.17                 | 0.20    | 18         | "   |
| 8          | { 5 cc. <sup>1</sup> for about 6 m.<br>0.1 " " " 3 " | 0.08                        | 0.11    | 37         | 0.0325           | 0.045   | 38         | 0.18                 | 0.20    | 11         | "   |

<sup>1</sup> See the explanations on p. 364.



time and the Q—T-time as great or even rather greater than any of the other animals and its QRS-time is considerably much more increased than in any of the other dogs. This might be enough to appoint that the growth cannot be the only cause of the prolongations, but it is not permissible to exclude all influence of the growth of the heart on the time relations of its contraction. In dogs No. 1 and No. 2 there cannot be any such influence, and our experience from other species of animal, for instance the rats or the mice, indicates that the times of the Ecg. remain constant after the elapse of the first period of the post natal growth. In this period the initial anti-clockwise rotation of the electrical axis of the heart is also performed. The fact that this rotation is not met with in any of our dogs indicates that they already at the start of the Ecg.-control have passed this critical period and we have reason to assume that even in spite of the following rapid growth, when some of the animals increased their weight from 1 or 2 kg. to about 15 kg. the Ecg. would have been of constant features with constant times if the animals had not been influenced by the c.l.o. Indeed, from the coincidence of the results of these experiments in the dogs with the experiments in other species of animal we may find it safe to assume, that the prolonged times and the altered features of the curves are called forth just by the influence of the c.l.o.

It may seem rather strange that such great prolongations of the QRS-time as that observed in dog No. 2 can occur without the development of prominently aberrant features of the ventricular curve. This occurrence, however, is in complete agreement with our experience from other species of animals. Thus, in the mice we found the c.l.o. treatment to be followed by the development of a sort of aberrant ventricular Ecg., in that case termed »the typical c.l.o. Ecg.», but later the features of the curve grew normal or nearly normal, very reminiscent of the initial curve of the animal, but its times could nevertheless remain quite as prolonged or even more so, than in the previous aberrant curve. We consider the cause of this to be that this last stage of alteration of

the Ecg. is produced by a general slowing down of the reaction rate of the conducting tissue of the heart. This assumption is also upheld by the anatomical lesions discovered. In the case of these dogs the anatomical lesions of the ventricle, so far they concern the cells of the *Purkinje fibres*, are found to be of almost the same degree within both ventricle, and no lesions met with are of such a kind, that they can be assumed to have caused a complete break of the conductivity. This is also the case in the dog No. 8, where the assumption of a more advanced state of blocking lies nearest at hand. We cannot, however, be absolutely certain that some injury in a minor local spot has not been overlooked in this case.

The increase of the Q—T interval, being in the main decidedly longer than the prolongation of the QRS-time, might indicate, that there were disturbances also in the rate of contraction of the proper heart muscle, although these seem to be less prominent than the slowing down of the progress of the activation process of the muscle.

Real anatomical injuries are met with in the cells of the *Purkinje fibres* in all the dogs. They are more or less advanced in the different cases and are of the nature of appearances of pycnotic nuclei and of vacuolous degeneration of the cells besides which in the dog No. 1 hyalinoid degenerated, and in dog No. 2 necrotic cells are met with in the interventricular septum. This last, most severe form of alteration coincides with the greatest prolongation of the QRS-time with an increase of this time to double the initial length, but the fact that there never occurred a highly aberrant ventricular curve indicates that these severe lesions did not totally put any of the more vital parts of the conduction system out of function.

Concerning the anatomical alterations of the proper muscle of the heart, lesions of most of the kinds usual in animals treated with c.l.o. were met with, such as: simple atrophy with an addition of nuclei, pycnosis of the nuclei of the cells, vacuolous degeneration, hyalinoid degeneration, pigment degeneration, degenerative fatty infiltration, transformation of

muscle into connective tissue and even calcareous incrustation. Besides these in several of the cases there was a rather prominent infiltration of fat cells between the more or less altered or the normal muscle cells, and rather large depots of fat occur not only subepicardially but in some cases also beneath the endocardium. On the whole, the fat in the dogs was considerably more abundant than in our other animals, which perhaps may be interpreted as a favourable effect of the c.l.o. treatment on the nutrition of the animals.

One of the dogs (No. 3), which received only 0.1 cc. of c.l.o. per kg. bodyweight per day, electrocardiographically shows alterations quite as great as most of the dogs receiving a dose of ten times this size. The anatomical lesions are also rather the same in this animal as in the others.

The dog No. 8 initially was treated with 5 cc. kg./day of an oil, which was extracted with acidulated alcohol. As is set out before, this oil was deprived of the greater part (about  $\frac{4}{5}$ ) of its vitamines which act as a protection from rhachitis, but to judge from its influence in the mice it produced heart lesions in much the same way as the usual c.l.o. During the progress of the experiment this oil was exchanged for 5 cc. of fat of cattle containing  $\frac{1}{50}$  volume part of c.l.o. per kg. bodyweight per day, which makes a dose of c.l.o. of 0.1 cc. kg./day. The electrocardiographic alterations, developed during the administration of the great dose of extracted c.l.o., were not much greater than in the animals which received 0.1 or 1 cc. of oil kg./day and after the small dose was administered they were rather apt to advance than to stop. As in other experiments made by one of us (AGDUHR), the usual animal fats are not found to produce clear heart lesion, we must ascribe this progress as well as the lesions found at the anatomical examination to the influence of the c.l.o. The anatomical lesions in this animal, however, were not particularly great in comparison with those in the other dogs, and it may have happened that there was a regress and a partial healing during the three months when the small dose of oil was administered, although the appearance of the

Ecg. seems to indicate the opposite. The experiments in the other dogs of the same litter, receiving the same small dose of c.l.o. along with fat of cattle and fat of swine, also indicate an injurious effect of these small amounts of c.l.o. so far as can be judged from the Ecg. in these animals.

Electrocardiographical examinations have not been made sufficiently often to establish the actual time when the alterations occur, but in the dog No. 7 already the 2:nd Ecg. is slightly altered and also in the others there is evidence of alterations within two to four months after the commencement of the c.l.o. treatment.

### Summary.

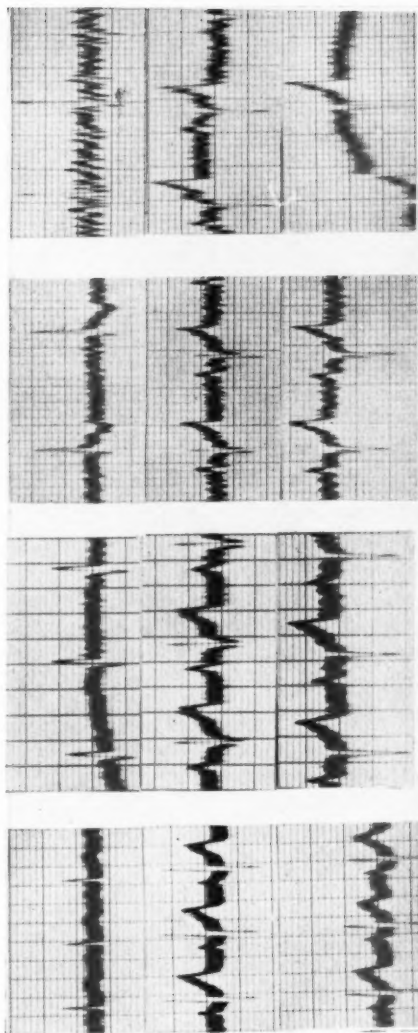
Eight dogs treated for from 8 to 20 months with cod liver oil in a dose 0.1—1—(5) cc. of oil per kg. bodyweight per day, show obvious alterations of their electrocardiogram and degenerative heart lesions of the usual type.

As may be expected from the comparatively small dose of oil, the alterations of the Ecg. are rather small, mainly consisting of alterations in the size and direction of the T-summit and prolongations of the times of the curve. Clear changes of these kinds occur in all the cases and are rather uniform. Curves such as those occurring in bundle branch block are indicated only in two cases, one of which received the greatest dose of oil administered.

There is certain evidence that even so small a dose as 0.1 cc. of oil per kg. bodyweight per day is injurious to the heart of the dog.

The alterations of the Ecg. may occur within 2—4 months after the commencement of the treatment.

---



Time  $\frac{1}{10}$  sec.  
May 7, 1926.

Aug. 11.

Time  $\frac{1}{5}$  and  $\frac{1}{25}$  sec.  
Nov. 18.

Ecg. of dog No. 8.

Jan. 7, 1927.



Epic.

T.e.t.

Intr.hen

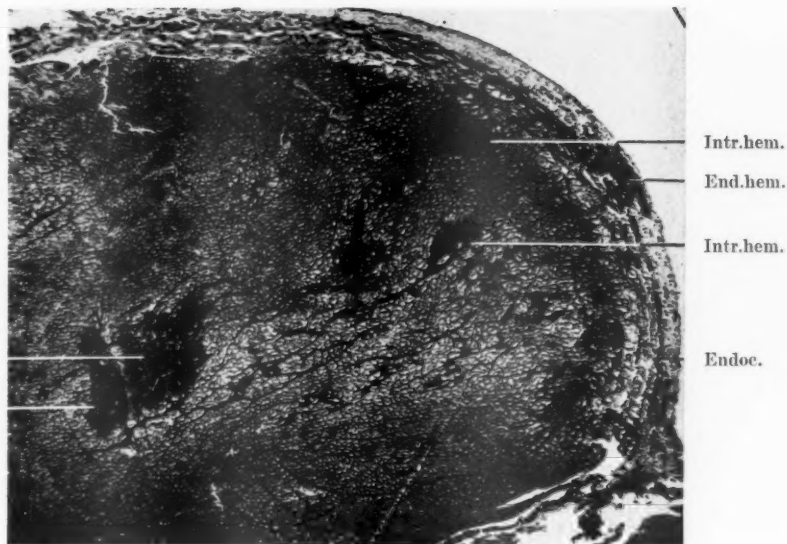
Dog ♀ No. 1. Fig. a.

A microphotograph of a part of the wall of the right atrium.

Epic. = Epicardium.

T.e.t. = The zone of the wall where a transformation of the wall into connective tissue was going on at the time when the animal was killed. In many places this transformation embraces all the muscle between the epi- and the endocardium.

Magnified = 47:1.



Dog ♀ No. 1. Fig. *b*.

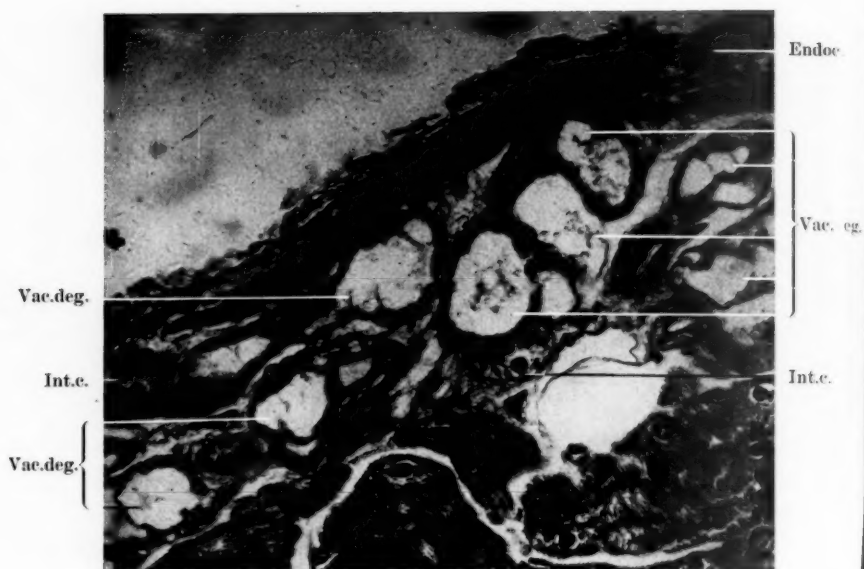
A microphotograph of a part of a section (stained by Mallory's method of connective tissue staining) of the interventricular septum.

Endoc. = Endocardium.

Intr.hem. = Small hemorrhage situated intramuscularly.

End.hem. = A small hemorrhage situated within the endocardium.

Magnified = 53 : 1.



Dog ♀ No. 2. (Hjärre.) Fig. a.

A microphotograph of an endocardially and subendocardially lying area of the outer wall of the right ventricle.

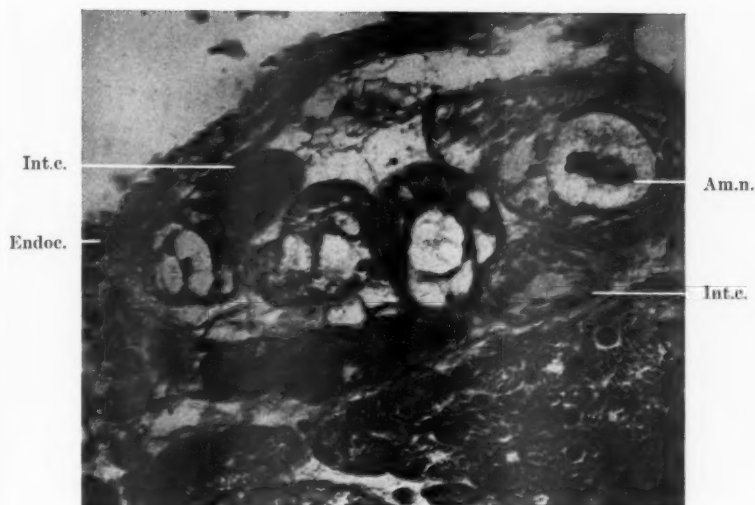
Endoe. = Endocardium.

Vac.deg. = Vacuolous degeneration of cells of the Purkinje fibres.

Int.e. = Intact cells of the Purkinje fibres.

Magnified = 368:1.





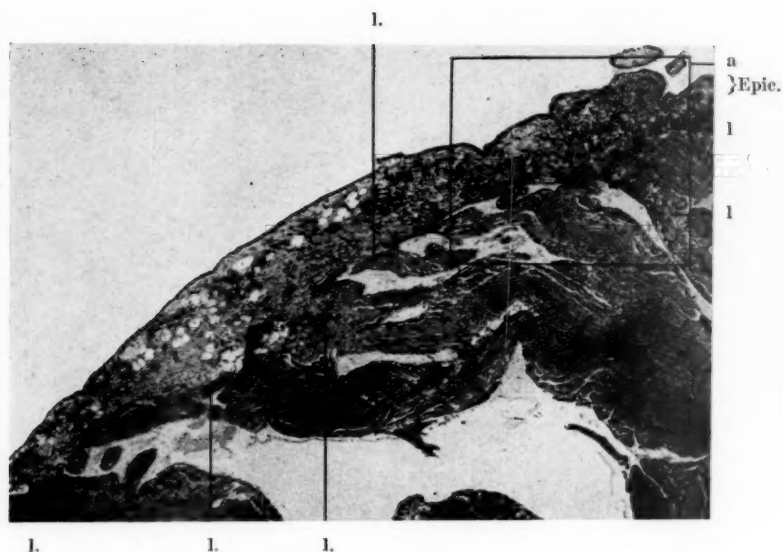
Dog ♀ No. 2. (Hjärre.) Fig. *b*.

A microphotograph of an area of the outer wall of the right ventricle facing the lumen of this ventricle.

Int.c. = Intact cell of a Purkinje fibres.

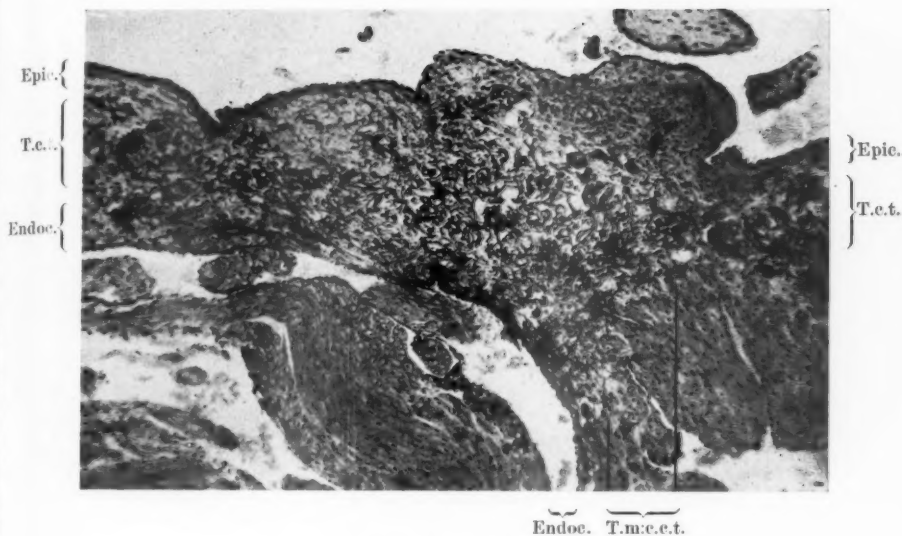
Am.n. = A nucleus undergoing amitotic division in a vacuolously degenerating cell of a Purkinje fibre.

Magnified = 450 : 1.

Dog ♀ No. 3. Fig. *a*.

A microphotograph of a part of the outer wall of the right auricle.  
Here we show a rather wide spread transformation of muscle into connective tissue.

1. = limit of the extent of the muscle which is almost completely transformed into connective tissue.  
a. = area which is enlarged in the microphotograph, fig. *b*.  
Epic. = Epicardium.  
Magnified = 28 : 1.



Dog ♀ No. 3. Fig. b.

A microphotograph showing an enlargement of an area corresponding to the one bounded with a black line in the microphotograph, fig. a.

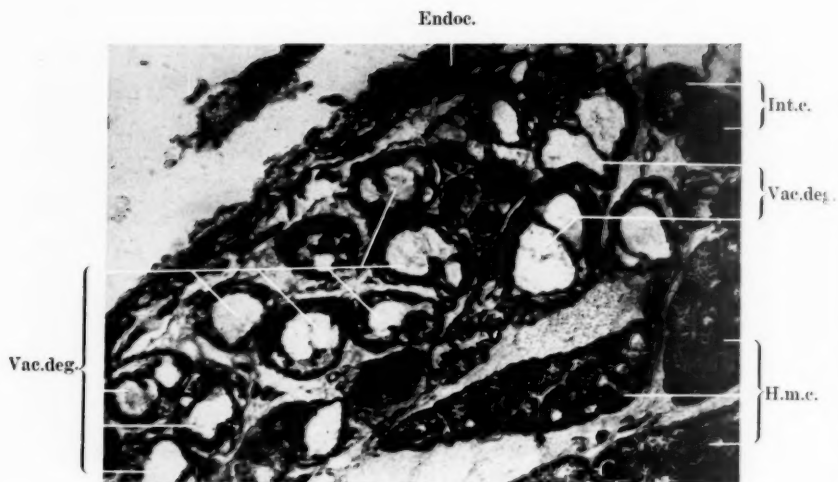
Epic. = Epicardium.

Endoc. = Endocardium.

T.e.t. = Transformation of muscle into connective tissue.

T.m.e.e.t. = In these places among others muscle is undergoing transformation into connective tissue.

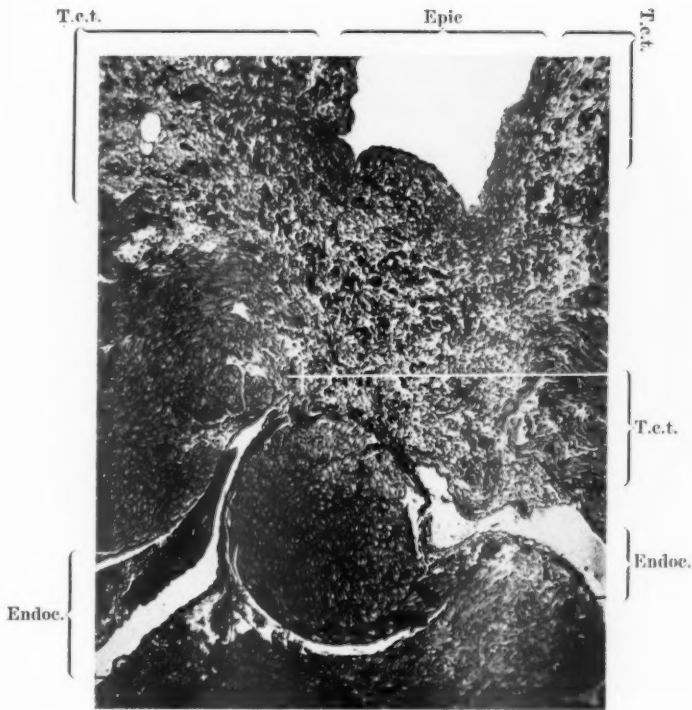
Magnified = 80 : 1.



Dog ♂ No. 4. Fig. a.

A microphotograph from the outer wall of the right ventricle. The figure shows subendocardially lying cells of Purkinje fibres with more or less advanced vacuolous degeneration.

Endoc. = Endocardium.  
 Int.c. = Intact cells of the Purkinje fibres.  
 Vac.deg. = Vacuolous degeneration in cells of Purkinje fibres.  
 H.m.c. = Ordinary heart-muscle cells.  
 Magnified = 296 : 1.



Dog ♂ No. 5. Fig. a.

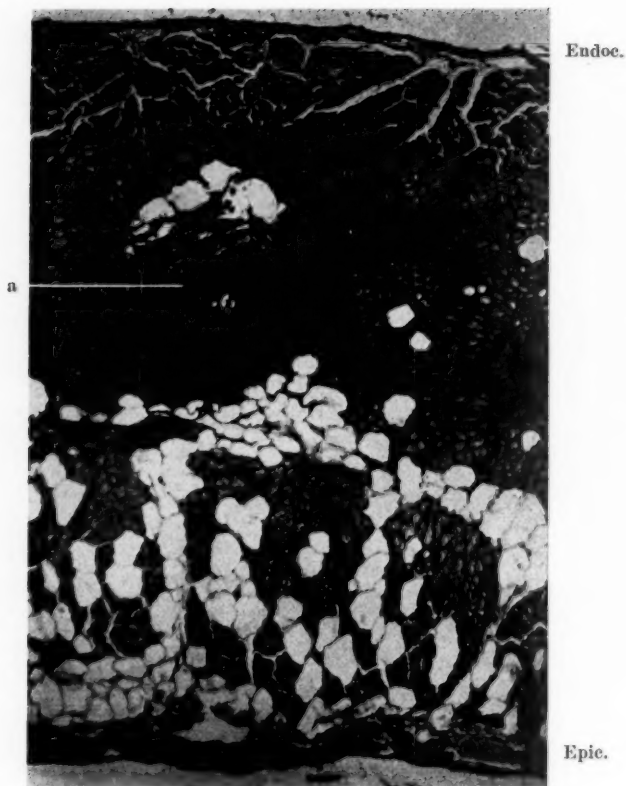
A microphotograph of an area from the outer wall of the right atrium. Here we see one transformation of muscle into connective tissue pervading the whole wall.

Endoc. = Endocardium.

Epic. = Epicardium.

T.c.t. = Areas where the muscle is transformed into connective tissue.

Magnified = 57 : 1.

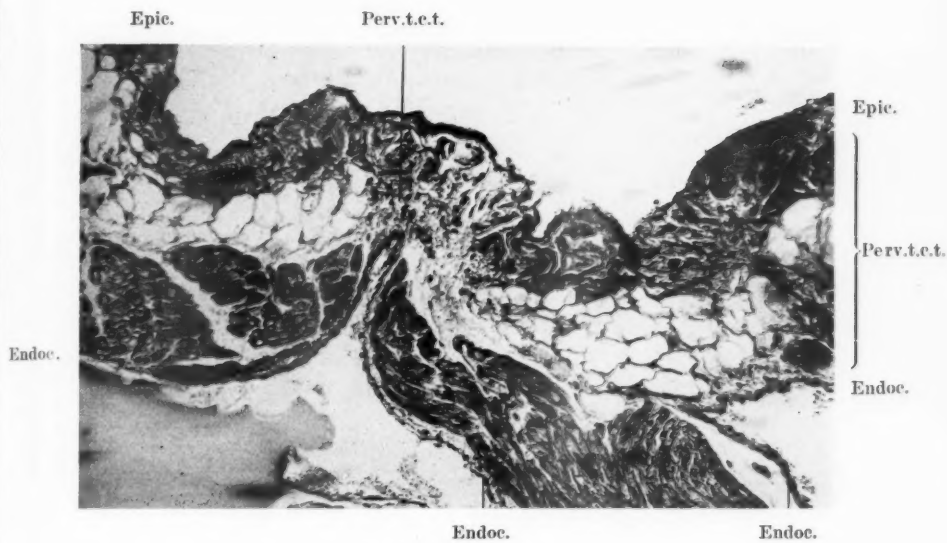


Dog ♂ No. 6. Fig. a.

A microphotograph of an area of the outer wall of the left atrium. The figure shows one of the least altered parts of the wall.

Here we see fat-cells lying subepicardially, between the muscle-cells and around an artery.

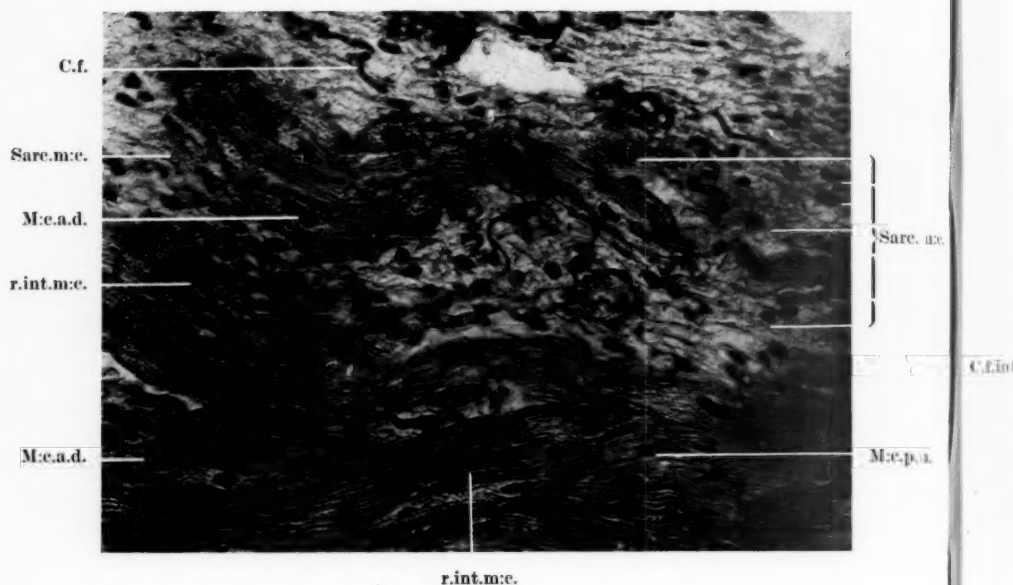
a           = An artery with an important swelling of its wall.  
 Endoc.    = Endocardium.  
 Epic.      = Epicardium.  
 Magnified = 86 : 1.



Dog ♀ No. 7. Fig. a.

A microphotograph of a part of the outer wall of the left atrium.

- Epic. = Epicardium.  
 Endoc. = Endocardium.  
 Perv.t.e.t. = Transformation of muscle into connective tissue pervading the wall.  
 Magnified = 116 : 1.



Dog ♀ No. 7. Fig. b.

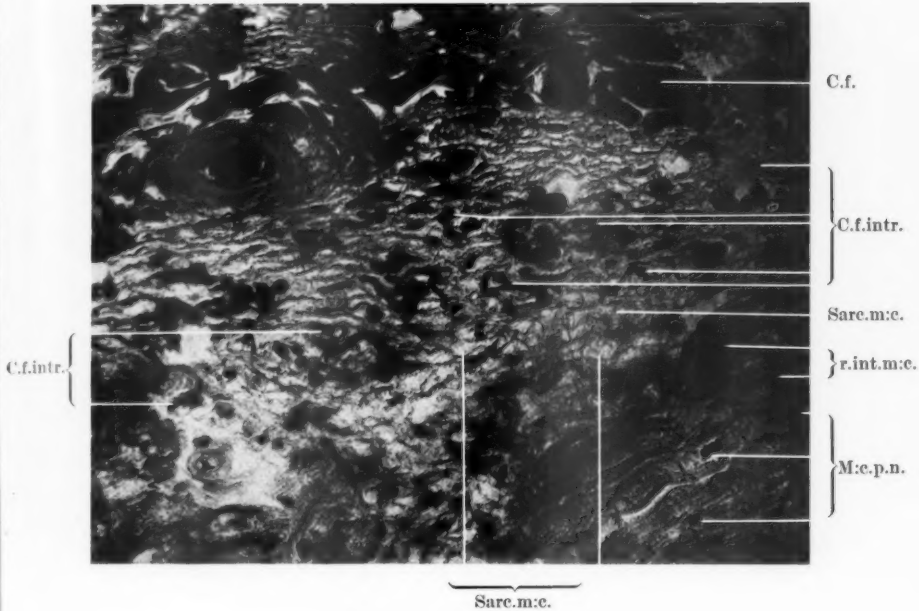
A microphotograph of an area at the limit between relatively intact muscle-cells and such showing sarcolytic changes. This area lies in a section (Hæmatoxylin v. Gieson staining) from the right auricle.

- Sarc.m.c. = Sarcolytic muscle-cells.  
 M.c.p.n. = Muscle-cells showing pycnotic nuclei.  
 r.int.m.c. = rather intact muscle-cells.  
 M.c.a.d. = Muscle-cell, the nucleus of which is dividing amitotically.

In places the microphotograph shows collagen fibers some of which are proved lying intracellular while other such fibers lie intercellular.

Magnified = 372:1.





Dog ♀ No. 7. Fig. c.

A microphotograph of an area at the limit between relatively intact muscle-cells and such showing sarcolytic changes. This area lies in a section (Mallory's connective tissue staining) from the right anricle of the Dog *E*.

C.f. = Collagen fibres.

C.f.intr. = Collagen fibres which are proved lying intracellular.

Sarc.m.c. = Here and in many other places sarcolysis occurs.

r.int.m.c. = rather intact muscle cells.

M:c.p.n. = Muscle cells with pycnotic nuclei.

Magnified = 390 : 1.



Dog ♂ No. 8. Fig. a.

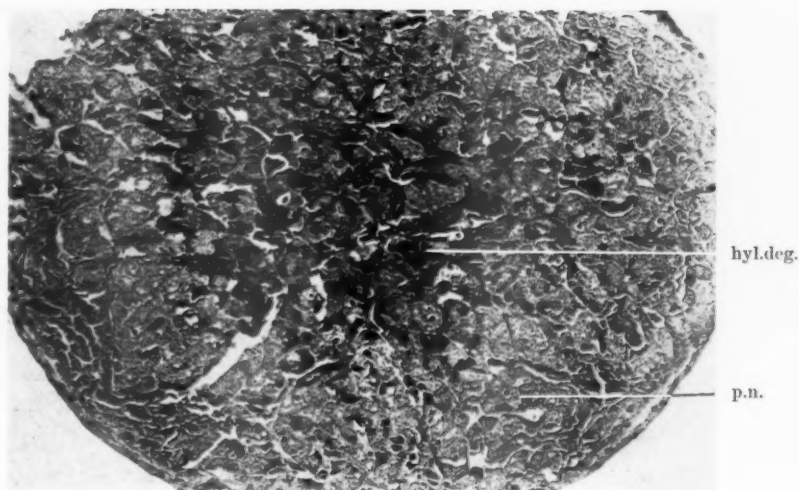
A microphotograph of a section of a part of the outer wall of the right ventricle.

The figure shows one of the most pronounced examples of vacuolously degenerating cells of Purkinje fibres appearing in the heart here in question.

Endoc. = Endocardium.

Vac.deg. = Vacuolous degeneration in cells of Purkinje fibres.

Magnified = 440 : 1.



Dog ♂ No. 8. Fig. b.

A microphotograph of a section from a moderator band which joins on to the outer wall of the left ventricle.

The figure shows highly pycnotic nuclei in the muscle cells as well as muscle cells with a pronounced hyalinoid degeneration.

hyl.deg. = The central part of the cross-section shows highly hyalinoid degenerated muscle cells.

p.n. = The peripheric zone of the cross-section shows numbers of muscle cells with more or less pycnotic nuclei

Magnified = 146 : 1.

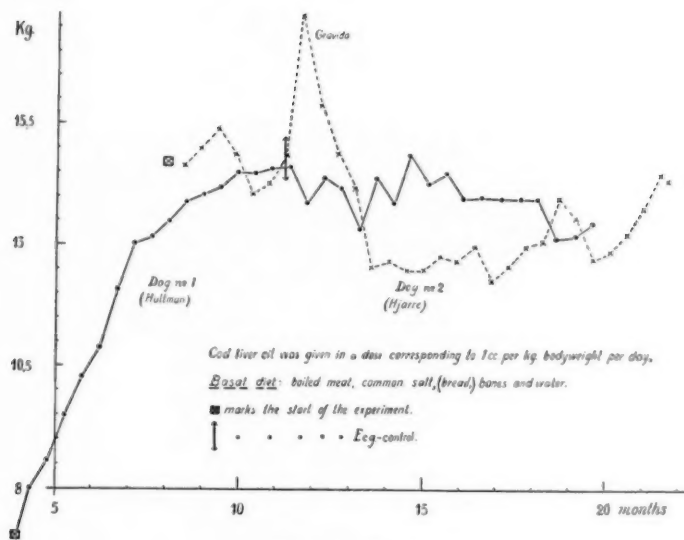


Diagram No. I.

The weight curves of the dogs Nos. 1 and 2, belonging to different litters.

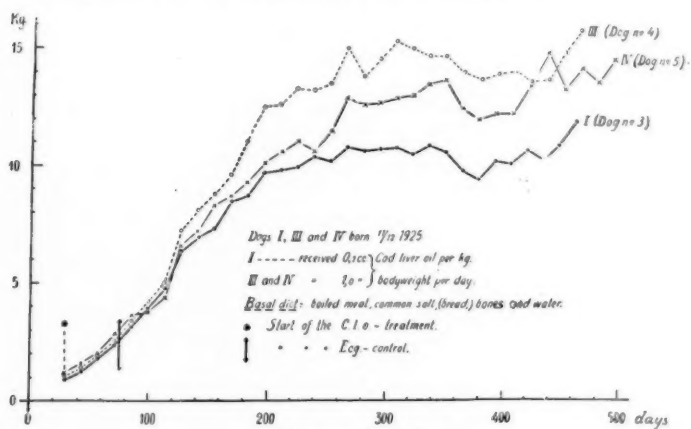


Diagram No. II.

Curves showing the increase in bodyweights of the dogs Nos. 3, 4 and 5 belonging to the same litter.



FROM THE PEDIATRIC CLINIC IN LUND. CHIEF: PROFESSOR KJ. O.  
AF KLERCKER.

## Determination of Small Quantities of Phosphorus by Titration.

By

MARTIN ODIN, M.D.

Determination of the phosphorus content in the body fluids has in research work of recent times been found to be a more and more important and useful method.

Since FEIGL in 1918 reviewed the methods of phosphorus estimation used up till that time these methods have become more and more refined. From the macro-methods one has gradually adopted the use of micro-methods, necessary on account of the slight quantities of phosphorus present in organic substances. The different methods that have been employed may be divided according to the procedure adopted into four different groups:

- a) the nephelometric,
- b) the colorimetric,
- c) the gravimetric, and
- d) the titrimetric methods.

Of these modes of estimation the *nephelometric methods*, chiefly known through GREENWALD and BLOOR, would seem to be the least employed. According the RANGLES and KNUDSON it yields satisfactory results but takes up much time and requires a careful technique.\* STANFORD and WHEATLEY consider it cumbersome to handle and unreliable.

On account of their relative simplicity the *colorimetric methods* have come to be extensively used. The one mostly

used is BELL's and DOISY's method as modified by BRIGG. BRIGG's method has been still further modified for determination of smaller quantities of phosphorus, e.g. by HAVARD and REAY. The principle of BELL's and DOISY's method, from which most other colorimetric methods have developed, is to determine the quantity of molybdic acid combining with phosphorus during the process after reduction with hydroquinone. There are certain fallacies in the method which render it somewhat difficult for practical use (FISKE and SUBBAROW, STEWART and ARCHIBALD, RANGLES and KNUDSON). Of such fallacies may be mentioned that the colour produced rapidly changes, that it is influenced by the salt concentration in the solution (percentage of oxalates, citrates, chlorides and nitrates), as well as by the degree of acidity of the solution. Furthermore, the difference between the phosphate percentage in the solution to be analysed and that of the standard solution must not exceed 25 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

The *gravimetric methods*, chiefly elaborated by LIEB with the use of PREGL's outfit for the micro-determination of halogens, consists in the precipitation of phosphorus as ammonium-phosphoric molybdate and weighing of the precipitate. The difficulty with the method is the transfer of the phosphate precipitate from the vessel to the filter tube which is done by aspiration. This difficulty is due to the marked tendency of the phosphate precipitate to firmly adhere to the walls of the vessels. Another inconvenience becomes evident in the weighing of the filter tube together with the precipitate. After storage in the exsiccator the weight rapidly alters because of the hygroscopicity of the used asbestos filter. JORGES and MAGNUSON, among others, have introduced certain modifications of the method for the purpose of lessening these drawbacks. Despite the difficulties involved the method seems

<sup>1</sup> Reduction of phosphomolybdic acid by stannous chlorid and comparing with standard solution has also been employed, at first by DENIGÉS (Compt. rend. Soc. biol. 1921) and later for determining very small amounts of phosphorus (corresponding the content in 0.1—0.2 ccm of serum or plasma) by KUTTNER and COHEN (J. biol. Chem. LXXV 1927) and MAGNUSON and SYLVAN (Act. paediatr. IX. 1929).

to be relatively simple and to give exact results. It requires, however, exceedingly great precision and a very exact and sensitive balance.

The *methods of titration* have generally aimed at precipitating the phosphates as ammonium-phosphoric molybdate and after washing of the precipitate dissolving this in excess of soda and then by retitration with an acid determining the quantity of soda consumed. The method, above all elaborated by NEUMANN, who, however, only used it for determining relatively large quantities of phosphorus, lends itself exceedingly well for a micro-method, because of the fact that one part of phosphorus in the precipitate corresponds to no less than 28 equivalent quantities of soda.

SVANBERG, SJÖBERG and ZIMMERLUND have used BANG's method for determining the quantity of ammoniac in the ammonium-phosphoric molybdate precipitate and thereby succeeded in determining quantities from 0.05 to 1 mgm. phosphorus. This procedure has not come to be used to any great extent, chiefly on account of the small quantities of phosphorus present in organic compounds.

The difficulty with the ordinary method of titration lies in the fact that the precipitation of the ammonium-phosphoric molybdate takes place in a strong solution of nitric and sulphuric acids. The precipitate must therefore be carefully washed. NEUMANN did this by washing the precipitate on an ordinary filter with ice-cooled water until this reacted neutral. The filter together with the precipitate were then brought back to the precipitation vessel. The precipitate was dissolved in a  $n/2$  caustic soda solution. After boiling for a while in order to remove the ammoniac the excess of soda was titrated with  $n/2$  acid. The presence of the filter, in the solution, however, proved to be a source of error. This becomes evident already on macro-analysis and in still higher degree in micro-analysis. This fallacy is due to the acid or soda combining with the filter (GREGERSEN, HEUBNER, KLEINMANN, IVERSEN). Various attempts have been made to eliminate this fallacy. GREGERSEN, for example, obtains very much better results by



adding a small quantity of acid in excess after the boiling with soda and then reboiling and re-titrating to neutral. In this way the solution is freed from carbonic acid which upsets the results — added with the reagent or absorbed from the air. Yet results in full agreement with the theoretical constant were not obtained by GREGERSEN in such manner. IVERSEN and later KUHN who both work with considerably smaller quantities of phosphorus than the author just mentioned, carry out the filtration, after decantation of the precipitate, on hardened filter (SCLEICHER and SCHÜLL) of a suitable size, of a diameter of 9 and 5—7 cm. respectively, according to which size the respective author considers most convenient. These authors then wash the precipitate in the vessel and on the filter with ice-cooled water and 50 per cent alcohol respectively until the washing-fluid shows neutral reaction. By directing a powerful jet of water on to the unfolded filter-paper, conveniently put in a funnel, they wash off the precipitate down into the titration flask. To this end they reckon that 40—50 c.c. of fluid are required. They then add a caustic soda solution in excess of a strength of  $n/25$  and  $n/10$  respectively. The solution is then boiled to get rid of the ammoniac and then acid of the same strength as the soda employed is added in excess, after which final titration is done with the soda.

This mode of procedure, however, entails several drawbacks, because filtration through hardened filter is a very slow process (see below). It is also exceedingly difficult to wash the filter free from acid unless one is content with testing the reaction of the washing water. For if the edge of the filter be tested with moistened lithmus paper it happens not infrequently, that, particularly on the outside, it shows acid reaction, in spite of the rinsing water being neutral. This is particularly the case if using a large filter paper, as suggested by IVERSEN (diameter of 9 cm.), and if the filtration be done without sufficient care. A filtration carefully carried out according to IVERSEN's method but with testing of the reaction of the edges of the filter and not only that of the rinsing water, often takes 6—8 hours. It is further impossible completely

to wash away the phosphorus precipitate from the filter in the way indicated. If the »washed-off» filter is left to dry, it is regularly found to have a yellow stain from remaining phosphorus. The correctness of this is borne out by the following investigation.

From a known phosphate solution the phosphorus was precipitated as ammonium-phosphoric molybdate by IVERSEN's method. In the filtering process the filter was washed for so long that even the edge of it no longer gave acid reaction, after which the precipitate by irrigation in the prescribed manner was brought back into the beaker. The phosphorus quantity in this was determined by following IVERSEN's directions. In addition one tried in another vessel to determine as carefully as possible the phosphorus content on the filter by boiling this with  $n/25$  caustic soda, then acidify it with  $n/25$  acid in excess and repeatedly re-titrate with soda and acid respectively after boiling between every titration until a distinctly reverse reaction was obtained by one drop. The figures marked by I give the P-value obtained in mgm. from the precipitate, II the P-value obtained by titration of the filter, also in mgm. and III gives the sum of these values.

|     |         |        |                     |       |         |     |
|-----|---------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| I   | 0.08929 |        |                     |       |         |     |
| II  | 0.08542 |        |                     |       |         |     |
| III | 0.12471 | mg. P. | Calculated quantity | 0.122 | mgm. P. |     |
| I   | 0.1011  |        |                     |       |         |     |
| II  | 0.0282  |        |                     |       |         |     |
| III | 0.1298  | mg. P. | "                   | "     | 0.122   | " " |
| I   | 0.0501  |        |                     |       |         |     |
| II  | 0.0125  |        |                     |       |         |     |
| III | 0.0626  | mg. P. | "                   | "     | 0.061   | " " |
| I   | 0.0456  |        |                     |       |         |     |
| II  | 0.0172  |        |                     |       |         |     |
| III | 0.0628  | mg. P. | "                   | "     | 0.061   | " " |
| I   | 0.0172  |        |                     |       |         |     |
| II  | 0.0153  |        |                     |       |         |     |
| III | 0.0825  | mg. P. | "                   | "     | 0.0805  | " " |

The values obtained for the precipitate marked with I are thus regularly too small while the joint value of these and the titration values of the filtra is somewhat too big, yet corresponding fairly well with the estimated quantity. It is true that certain objections may be raised against the practical execution of the experiment as e.g. that a portion of the phosphorus precipitate has been dissolved as the result of the prolonged washing with ice-cooled water, to which relatively large quantities were required, and further, that the filtration gives a fault on account of the property of the filter above mentioned of attracting acid and soda. The last mentioned source of error, however, is compensated by the way the filter is titrated as described above. On the whole, therefore, the investigations would seem to be valid evidence. KUHN also remarks on the method he employs that it gives uncertain results for values of 0.1 mgm. and lower, »die auf Versuchsfehlern bei der Isolierung der Niederschläge beruhen dürfen«. Values of 0.1 mgm. and even less do often occur, however, in biology.

KLEINMANN and others dissolve, after washing, the ammonium-phosphoric molybdate precipitate on the filter with soda and then wash again. In this manner the fallacy that arises in titration with the filter in the vessel for titration as also the loss of phosphorus through adhesion on the filter is avoided. M. SÖRENSEN and G. HAMMARSTEN try to arrive at the same result by dissolving the precipitate after washing it with 2/n ammoniac after which the filter is again washed. Both methods, therefore, necessitate a troublesome washing of the filter twice over, the one time until free from acid and the other until free from soda or ammoniac respectively. The difficulties entailed in washing the filter to neutral reaction have been mentioned above. SÖRENSEN's method involves later boiling in excess with soda in order to eliminate the large quantities of ammoniac, that is employed in order to dissolve the precipitate, a procedure which is rather tedious and difficult to carry out in practice. HAMMARSTEN tries to get away from this boiling by adding large quantities of a 99 per cent acetone to the filtrate and titrating with alcoholic potassium

hydrate. This makes the method very much more expensive; she has therefore lately instead suggested the adding of formalin and titration with NaOH.

STEWART and ARCHIBALD carry out the filtration on paper-pulp which, after the washing, is included in the titration with the precipitate. In this way they consider they get away from the source of error arising by titration with the filter paper in the titration flask. As washing fluid they first use a 2 per cent nitric acid and then a 2 per cent potassium nitrate and remark »that funnel and glass tubes must be washed with potassium nitrate and not distilled water which causes decomposition of the precipitate and thus leads to erroneous results». The method appears to be a relatively simple one and to yield, judging from STEWART's and ARCHIBALD's investigations, good results. —

The author has not had the opportunity of testing this method with paper-pulp filter but has tried with kaolin filter. This, however, proved inconvenient because of the difficulty of getting it free from the acids; the same fallacy would seem to attach to a filter of paper-pulp.

TAYLOR and MILLER, DIENES and later GADDUM precipitate the ammonium-phosphoric molybdate into centrifugal tubes and wash the precipitate by repeated centrifugalisation with some fluid. The author has also tried this procedure a few times, the washing being done with ice-cooled water. The following values were obtained.

| Quantity of P. found. | Calculated quantity of P. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| mgm.                  | mgm.                      |
| 0.0134                | 0.015                     |
| 0.01132               | "                         |
| 0.027                 | 0.030                     |
| 0.029                 | "                         |
| 0.064                 | 0.060                     |
| 0.057                 | "                         |
| 0.0124                | 0.120                     |
| 0.258                 | 0.240                     |
| 0.528                 | 0.480                     |

With small quantities of phosphorus values were obtained lower than the calculated quantity, in the case of larger quantities somewhat higher than this. This was found to be due to the precipitate, in spite of prolonged and powerful centrifugalisation, not settling down completely, wherefore some of it came to be poured out with the rinsing fluid. This could also be demonstrated by filtration by the author's method (see below) of the rinsing (sedimentation) fluid collected in a vessel. The employed filter could be observed to have been stained yellow because of a fine precipitate of ammonium-phosphoric molybdate. In the case of a more abundant precipitate this mainly deposits itself firmly packed on the bottom of the centrifugal tube and is difficult to get suspended in the rinsing fluid by shaking. A certain quantity of acid is therefore retained in the precipitate which explains why too high figures were obtained in the case of greater quantities of phosphorus.

The author has therefore not found any of the titration methods mentioned quite satisfactory. The question then arises whether it might not be possible, by using very small filtra, of 2 cm., diameter or less, to reduce or even perhaps eliminate altogether the "filter error", even were the titration of the ammonium-phosphoric molybdate precipitate carried out with the filter. The washing of the filtra to neutral reaction would also through the smallness of these be simplified. With such small filtra, however, it is almost impossible to employ the ordinary method of filtration with the filter in a funnel. The author has therefore proceeded in the following way.

The ammonium-phosphate precipitate is retained in a much acid solution in the vessel employed for the precipitation; as to which method used in the process is of no great moment. [For the preparation of ammonium phosphate the author has as a rule been using IVERSEN's method which is not of course necessary.]

Hardened filtra (SCHLEICHER and SCHÜLL), the size of 2 cm. in diameter or less, at most, have been employed by virtue of their durability. The moistened filter is folded over one

end of a glass-tube, 10–15 cm. in length with an inner diameter of 6–8 mm. (fig. 1)<sup>1</sup>, the other end of the glass-tube being connected with a rubber-tube of a water suction pump in action. The suction causes the filter to adhere to the tube. The filter is further fixed round the glass-tube by a narrow rubber-ring (most easily obtained by cutting off a ring from a rubber-tube) corresponding to the thickness of the tube. The

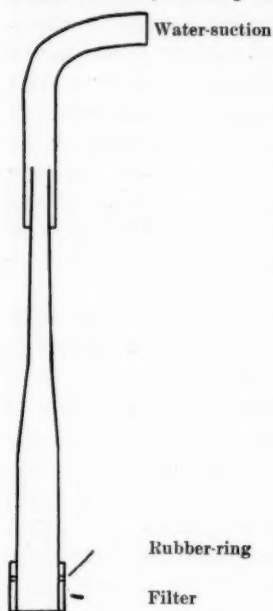


Fig. 1. Filtration device.

filter attached to the glass-tube is then immersed in the vessel (generally an Erlenmeyer flask, holding about 100 c.c.) with the solution containing the precipitate. In this way filtration and washing is a simple procedure taking only a short while, 10–15 minutes. With this method the flask with the precipitate can be completely emptied of fluid before the washing fluid is added, to which only ice-cooled distilled water is needed. The advantage gained thereby is that less quantities of washing fluid are needed. The walls of the flask are washed down by means of jets from the wash-flask. Two washings, of about 20 c.c. each, are generally sufficient. For the washing to be considered satisfactory the author claims that after adding 20 c.c. of carbonic-acid-free water (distilled

water boiled for 20 minutes) and a couple of drops of phenolphthalein plus shaking a drop of  $n/25$  caustic soda should yield a slight red discoloration remaining for at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute. (See below.) After completed washing the rubber-ring retain-

<sup>1</sup> In the case of glass-tubes of smaller diameter being used, the filter can be reduced to a size much less than 2 cm. in diameter. The filtration then, however, takes longer time.

ing the filter is removed by means of a pair of forceps and the filter is transferred to the flask.

Titration is now carried out. This is on the whole done according to IVERSEN except that the author does it under heat, whereby carbonic acid is prevented from being absorbed from the air. To that end it is not necessary to adopt any other measures in use, such as those practised by STEWART and ARCHIBALD. To the titration vessel are added after washing 20 c.c. of carbonic-acid-free water, 2 drops of phenolphthalein and then  $n/25$  NaOH, first one drop for checking that the washing has been satisfactorily done (see above) and then sufficiently for a calculated excess of 1—2 c.c. of soda being present. The fluid is then left to evaporate in a warm sand-bath, an electric plate or the like to a quantity of about 10 c.c.  $N/25$   $H_2SO_4$  is then added until decoloration and then another 0.4 c.c. After evaporation to about 5 c.c. titration is done with  $n/25$  NaOH until red coloration obtains. The red colour obtained is to disappear on adding one drop of acid. The value obtained is multiplied with the constant, 0.0448.

At first somewhat irregular results were obtained when using relatively coarse glass-tubes (inner diameter 6—8 mm.) in the filtration, especially if this was carelessly carried out. This was found to be due to some slight portion of the precipitate being lost over the edge of the filter. It also happened sometimes that the washing was unsatisfactory in that the edge of the filter was not properly washed free from acid. Both these sources of error can be eliminated by smearing a zone of the edge of the funnel about 3 mm. wide with paraffin (fig. 2). This is best done by melting solid pure paraffin in a porcelain crucible and then rotating the filter, with the edge sufficiently immersed in the paraffin, between the fingers. The author always makes use of such filters for these determinations.

The method yields good results which will be clear from examining the subjoined determinations of control solutions



Fig. 2.  
Filter with paraffin-  
finated edge.

with known phosphorus content from 0.015–0.122 mg. (quantities of up to 0.5 mg. have also been determined by the author). The difference between the found values and those obtained by calculation are not as a rule larger than what corresponds to a drop of titration fluid.

| Quantity P found | Quantity P calculated |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| mgm.             | mgm.                  |
| 0.122            | 0.122                 |
| 0.120            | "                     |
| 0.124            | "                     |
| 0.120            | "                     |
| 0.060            | 0.061                 |
| 0.060            | "                     |
| 0.060            | "                     |
| 0.061            | "                     |
| 0.058            | "                     |
| 0.0814           | 0.0805                |
| 0.0810           | "                     |
| 0.080            | "                     |
| 0.083            | "                     |
| 0.0165           | 0.0158                |
| 0.0155           | "                     |
| 0.0147           | "                     |
| 0.0155           | "                     |
| 0.0169           | "                     |

A known quantity of phosphate blood was added to whole blood in order to show how great a portion of this was recovered. Three determinations of the »total» phosphorus content of the blood had previously been carried out. The following values were obtained: 36.41, 37.72, 37.72 mgm. P in 100 c.c. of blood.

The analysis of the total phosphorus content in the mixture gave the following result:



| Quantity of P found in<br>100 c.c. of the mixture | Quantity of P calculated<br>in 100 c.c. of the mixture |
|---|--|
| mgm.  | mgm.   |
| 92.6  | 95.7   |
| 95.8  | "  |
| 95.5  | "  |

In another sample of blood a known quantity of phosphates was added and before after this the »acid-soluble» phosphorus of the blood determined. The figures obtained before adding the phosphates were in double tests: 28.34 and 28.52 mgm. P in 100 c.c. of blood.

After phosphates had been added the result was:

| Quantity of acid-soluble P<br>in 100 c.c. mixture | Quantity P calculated |
|---|-----------------------|
| mgm.  | mgm.                  |
| 75.8  | 73.8                  |
| 73.8  | "                     |
| 75.0  | "                     |

On adding phosphates to the blood the quantity added is thus recovered on analysis.

The author has employed this method for determining the different phosphorus components in blood and cerebro-spinal fluid: total phosphorus, acid-soluble phosphorus and lipid phosphorus. The ammonium-phosphoric molybdate had been precipitated by different methods in use, into which, however, there are no reasons to enter here. The results obtained by double analyses have always agreed well in their results.

### Summary.

By using a simple method of suction-filtration it is possible exactly to determine by titration the phosphorus content in biological fluids in quantities from 0.5 to 0.015 mgm.

**Bibliography.**

- BELL, R. D. a. E. A. DOISY, *Journ. of biol. chem.* 44, 1920, 55.  
BLOOR, *Journ. of biol. chem.* 36, 1918, 36.  
BRIGGS, *Journ. of biol. chem.* 53, 1922, 13.  
—, *Journ. of biol. chem.* 59, 1924, 255.  
DENIS, W. a. L. v. MEYSENBUG, *Journ. of biol. chem.* 52, 1922, 1.  
FEIGL, *Biochem. Zeitschr.* 92, 1918, 1.  
FISKE a. SUBBAROW, *Journ. of biol. chem.* 66, 1925, 375.  
GADDUM, J. H., *The biochem. journ.* 20, 1926, 1204.  
GREENWALD, I., *Journ. of biol. chem.* 25, 1916, 87.  
GREGERSEN, J. P., *Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem.* 53, 1907, 453.  
HAMMARSTEN, GRETA, *Medd. fra Carlsberg Lab.* 17, 1927, 1.  
HAVARD, R. E. a. G. A. REAY, *The biochem. journ.* 19, 1925, 882.  
HEURNER, W., *Biochem. Zeitschr.* 64, 1914, 393.  
IVERSEN, P., *Biochem. Zeitschr.* 104, 1920, 15.  
—, *Biochem. Zeitschr.* 104, 1920, 22.  
JORPES, E. a. H. MAGNUSSEN, *Acta Pædiatr.* 7, 1927, 1.  
KLEINMANN, H., *Biochem. Zeitschr.* 99, 1919, 115 u. 150.  
KUHN, R., *Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem.* 129, 1923, 64.  
NEUMANN, A., *Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem.* 37, 1902, 115.  
PREGL, T., *Die quantitative organische Mikroanalyse*, 1923.  
RANDLES, T. S. a. A. KNUDSON, *Journ. of biol. chem.* 53, 1922, 53.  
STANFORD, R. V. a. A. H. M. WHEATLEY, *The biochem. journ.* 19, 1925, 697.  
STEWART, C. P. a. W. ARCHIBALD, *The biochem. journ.* 19, 1925, 484.  
SVANBERG, O., K. SJÖBERG o. G. ZIMMERLUND, *Ark. f. Kemi, Mineral. o. Geologi*, 8, 1921.  
SÖRENSEN, MARGRETHE, *Medd. fra Carlsberg Lab.* 15, 1925, 1.  
TAYLOR, A. E. a. C. W. MILLER, *Journ. of biol. chem.* 18, 1914, 215.

## Contribution to investigation into the low blood sugar curves.

By

INGER JENSEN.

At the request of Dr. HESS THAYSEN, Copenhagen, we have last winter examined the blood sugar concentration after glucose ingestion in an 8 years old boy suffering from tuberculosis of mesenteric glands and voluminous fatty stools.

The blood sugar curve was found to be of the same type as demonstrated by HESS THAYSEN in certain forms of steatorrhea and by E. SVENSGAARD in intestinal infantilism, namely: *low* — i. e., a curve in which the difference between the fasting and the highest blood sugar value does not exceed 40 milligram percent.

Blood was taken every 10 minutes for 2 1/2 hours. In 3 examinations the difference between fasting and highest blood sugar value was 23—30. The values obtained were:

Fasting 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

|                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dec. 3, 1928 . .  | 0,094 | 0,097 | 0,099 | 0,105 | 0,106 | 0,117 | 0,088 | 0,096 | 0,092 | 0,096 | 0,096 |
| Jan. 15, 1929 . . | 0,082 | 0,096 | 0,093 | 0,102 | 0,108 | 0,112 | 0,105 | 0,101 | 0,084 | 0,105 | 0,101 |
| Aug. 8, " . .     | 0,086 | 0,096 | 0,101 | 0,103 | 0,105 | 0,108 |       | 0,107 |       | 0,109 | 0,083 |

110 120 130 140 150 160

|                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dec. 3, 1928 . .  | 0,097 | 0,088 | 0,088 | 0,082 |       | 0,076 |
| Jan. 15, 1929 . . | 0,093 | 0,089 | 0,079 | 0,073 | 0,079 | 0,078 |
| Aug. 8, " . .     | 0,080 | 0,080 | 0,080 | 0,076 | 0,074 | 0,071 |

The patient had previously been on ordinary full diet, without meat and with plenty of vegetables. He had not had any fever for more than 1 month prior to the experiment. The dose of glucose was 1 gram per kilo of body-weight, dissolved in 150 cc. of water (that is, about 15 % solution). The blood sugar is determined after the method by HAGEDORN & NORMAN-JENSEN.

Shortly after, a similar examination was made of a 7 years old boy who suffered from a lumbar spondylitis of long standing, but without steatorrhea or any other intestinal disturbance. A low blood sugar curve was found in this patient, too (difference 20—29 mgm. %). The blood sugar values were:

## Fasting

|                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jan. 21, 1929 . . | 0,086 | 0,090 | 0,086 | 0,106 | 0,106 | 0,105 | 0,067 | 0,080 | 0,090 | 0,095 | 0,087 |
| » 29, » . .       | 0,096 | 0,093 | 0,115 | -     | 0,122 | 0,125 | 0,115 | 0,106 | 0,090 | 0,097 | 0,096 |

|                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jan. 21, 1929 . . | 0,083 | 0,082 | 0,080 | 0,080 | 0,079 | 0,079 | 0,077 |
| » 29, » . .       | 0,093 | 0,093 | 0,093 | 0,083 |       | 0,083 |       |

It was then decided to make some control tests on children who did not suffer from steatorrhea or any other intestinal lesion.

The experimental individuals were boys, 8—11 years of age, who had been fever-free more than 1 month prior to the test. With a view to an eventual influence of the diet on the blood sugar curves, these individuals were 1—2 weeks before the test put on practically the same diet as are steatorrhea patients, namely a diet poor in proteins — (that is, ordinary diet minus meat.) Most of these boys had been admitted for scrofula (mild); 2 of them had tendency to bronchitis; none of them had shown any symptoms for at least 1 month prior to the experiment.

In each patient the blood sugar curve was determined on two different days.

The examination was made early in the morning in the

laboratory, where the patient was resting but not reclining. A few of the patients walked a little on the floor (which is mentioned because HAGEDORN has demonstrated comparatively low blood sugar values after exercise — long walk). But, it has usually been in the last hour of the experimental period that the patient has moved about; and at that time the blood sugar values were generally constant.

The fasting blood sugar value was determined by means of 2—3 tests, and the average was calculated. The dose of glucose ingested was 1 gram per kilo of body-weight. The glucose (chemically pure, Merck) was dissolved in ca. 150 cc. of water, and, as the patients weighed on an average 22—23 kg., this made a solution of about 15—20 per cent.

10 minutes after the glucose ingestion, blood was taken from the lobe of the ear, and, from then on, a sample was taken every 10 minutes for 2 1/2 hours.

The greatest differences obtained in these tests were:

|    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 9  | 35 | 72 | 17 | 17 | 77 | 31  |
| 29 | 17 | 83 | 15 | 48 | 35 | 135 |

As a rule the curve had reached its maximum within 80 minutes after the glucose ingestion; only in one instance did this take as much as 120 minutes.

As shown, the blood sugar curves were low in 5 out of 8 cases; one of the curves was low in 2 of the cases. Both curves were high in 1 case. In other words, 10 out of 14 curves proved to be relatively low.

In order to find out whether it might have been the protein-low diet as such that caused the low blood sugar values, a new series of experiments were made on the same boys after they had been on ordinary full diet for at least 1 week prior to the experiment. The experiment was carried out in exactly the same way as before, and the differences was:

|    |    |    |    |     |     |    |
|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| 18 | 51 | 41 | 15 | 27  | 42  | 47 |
| 18 |    |    | 17 | 143 | 140 |    |

<sup>1</sup> Cases in which the blood samples were not taken for fully 2 1/2 hours.

The values obtained in the individual tests were as follows:

*Protein-low Diet.*

| Date | 1929 | Name    | Age   | Weight | Fasting | 10    | 20    | 30    | 40    | 50    | 60    | 70    | 80    | 90    | 100   | 120   | 130   | 140   | 150   | 160   |
|------|------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Aug. | 2    | Arne E. | 9 3/4 | 33.2   | 0.116   | 0.094 | 0.096 | 0.125 | 0.095 | 0.095 | 0.092 | 0.085 | 0.083 | 0.083 | 0.090 | 0.091 | 0.097 | 0.077 | 0.085 | —     |
| "    | 4    | "       | "     | "      | 0.086   | 0.095 | 0.097 | 0.088 | 0.097 | 0.077 | 0.084 | 0.081 | 0.091 | 0.088 | 0.092 | 0.097 | 0.115 | 0.100 | 0.095 | 0.073 |
| "    | 17   | Axel R. | 8 1/2 | 23.8   | 0.091   | 0.105 | 0.126 | 0.119 | 0.113 | 0.098 | 0.091 | 0.090 | 0.082 | 0.064 | 0.056 | 0.055 | 0.065 | 0.067 | 0.069 | 0.069 |
| Sep. | 14   | "       | "     | "      | 0.085   | 0.094 | 0.102 | 0.094 | 0.100 | 0.084 | 0.084 | 0.074 | 0.087 | 0.081 | 0.079 | 0.055 | 0.062 | —     | —     | —     |
| Aug. | 20   | Elo M.  | 9 3/4 | 29.4   | 0.103   | 0.098 | 0.099 | 0.141 | 0.174 | 0.175 | —     | 0.167 | 0.143 | 0.146 | 0.130 | 0.127 | 0.107 | 0.079 | 0.072 | 0.074 |
| "    | 22   | "       | "     | "      | 0.098   | 0.118 | 0.122 | 0.134 | 0.125 | 0.120 | 0.152 | 0.181 | 0.116 | 0.114 | 0.127 | 0.137 | 0.130 | 0.075 | 0.079 | 0.089 |
| "    | 21   | Erik L. | 11    | 30.7   | 0.099   | 0.103 | 0.114 | 0.117 | 0.114 | 0.099 | 0.091 | 0.102 | 0.112 | 0.103 | 0.099 | 0.091 | 0.095 | 0.084 | 0.085 | 0.084 |
| Sep. | 14   | "       | "     | "      | 0.090   | 0.097 | 0.098 | 0.105 | 0.103 | 0.097 | 0.091 | 0.085 | 0.087 | 0.081 | 0.076 | 0.081 | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| Aug. | 30   | Ebbe L. | 9     | 29     | 0.102   | 0.119 | 0.112 | 0.094 | —     | 0.087 | 0.091 | 0.100 | 0.096 | 0.094 | 0.085 | 0.062 | 0.073 | 0.082 | 0.076 | 0.074 |
| "    | 31   | "       | "     | "      | 0.080   | 0.096 | 0.098 | 0.126 | 0.095 | 0.089 | 0.095 | 0.087 | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| Sep. | 2    | "       | "     | "      | 0.091   | 0.118 | 0.126 | 0.118 | 0.121 | 0.105 | 0.101 | 0.098 | 0.060 | 0.040 | 0.054 | 0.060 | 0.064 | 0.068 | 0.074 | 0.078 |
| "    | 5    | Hans P. | 11    | 32     | 0.097   | 0.132 | 0.142 | 0.174 | 0.170 | 0.142 | 0.145 | 0.134 | 0.096 | 0.098 | 0.100 | 0.088 | 0.078 | 0.065 | 0.064 | 0.076 |
| "    | 6    | "       | "     | "      | 0.100   | 0.099 | 0.135 | 0.121 | 0.112 | 0.121 | 0.085 | —     | 0.094 | 0.091 | 0.086 | 0.077 | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| Aug. | 8    | Arne L. | 8     | 22.1   | 0.093   | 0.098 | 0.105 | 0.124 | 0.119 | 0.112 | 0.112 | 0.109 | 0.110 | 0.080 | 0.071 | 0.077 | 0.081 | 0.086 | —     | 0.086 |

*Ordinary Diet.*

| Date     | Name    | Age                           | Weight | Fasting | 10    | 20    | 30    | 40    | 50    | 60    | 70    | 80    | 90    | 100   | 120   | 130   | 140   | 150   | 160   |
|----------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sept. 25 | Arne E. | 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 33.2   | 0.089   | 0.083 | 0.094 | 0.107 | 0.087 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.083 | 0.083 | 0.083 | 0.092 | 0.083 | 0.090 | 0.081 | 0.076 | —     |
| " 26     | "       | "                             | "      | 0.086   | 0.081 | 0.097 | —     | 0.103 | 0.081 | 0.074 | 0.074 | 0.088 | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| Oct. 5   | Axel R. | 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 23.9   | 0.075   | 0.096 | 0.115 | 0.126 | 0.126 | 0.117 | 0.106 | 0.092 | 0.089 | 0.079 | 0.072 | 0.047 | 0.051 | 0.063 | 0.058 | 0.062 |
| Sept. 26 | Elo M.  | 29.4                          | 0.083  | 0.087   | 0.113 | 0.124 | 0.117 | 0.117 | 0.103 | 0.113 | 0.092 | 0.083 | 0.083 | 0.083 | —     | 0.081 | —     | 0.070 | —     |
| " 21     | Erik L. | 30.7                          | 0.086  | 0.083   | 0.096 | 0.101 | 0.083 | 0.083 | 0.084 | 0.089 | 0.078 | 0.092 | 0.092 | 0.080 | 0.071 | 0.071 | 0.074 | 0.069 | 0.076 |
| " 23     | "       | "                             | 0.091  | 0.094   | 0.108 | 0.107 | 0.093 | 0.093 | 0.099 | 0.099 | 0.090 | 0.099 | 0.087 | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| " 20     | Ebbe L. | 29.3                          | 0.093  | 0.120   | 0.104 | 0.084 | —     | —     | 0.077 | 0.084 | 0.120 | 0.090 | 0.066 | 0.064 | 0.068 | 0.066 | 0.073 | 0.077 | —     |
| " 21     | "       | "                             | 0.079  | 0.083   | 0.122 | 0.089 | 0.089 | 0.074 | 0.081 | 0.099 | 0.083 | 0.080 | 0.076 | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| " 18     | Axel J. | 35.5                          | 0.056  | 0.062   | 0.069 | 0.068 | 0.098 | 0.098 | 0.075 | 0.068 | 0.091 | 0.091 | 0.075 | 0.068 | 0.062 | 0.067 | 0.069 | 0.075 | 0.069 |
| " 20     | "       | "                             | 0.080  | 0.091   | 0.116 | 0.120 | 0.104 | 0.104 | 0.099 | 0.096 | 0.073 | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| " 20     | Hans P. | 33                            | 0.087  | 0.120   | 0.134 | 0.091 | 0.099 | 0.099 | 0.081 | 0.079 | 0.063 | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |

This time only 2 out of 7 individuals showed the so-called low blood sugar curve. 5 out of 11 curves are of a low level; but 4 of the »high» curves are right on the borderline (40, 41, 42, 43).

From this material it seems reasonable to draw the conclusion that a low blood sugar curve after glucose ingestion is no rare occurrence in normal children, neither when the individuals are on protein-low diet as are steatorrhea patients, nor on full diet. But the appearance of these curves differs a little from the curves in steatorrhea, the latter having a more protracted and steady course than the curves in normal children.

---



## Über Hyper- und Hypoglobulinämie.

Von

DR. J. MUNK.

Die Methode der Ausbreitung von Eiweisslösungen in einer monomolekularen Schicht auf  $n/10$  HCl, wie sie von Dr. F. GRENDL ausgearbeitet und in der Biochemischen Zeitschrift von 1928 ausführlich beschrieben und erörtert wurde, ermöglicht es uns, aus sehr geringen Mengen von Blutserum den Gehalt an Albumin, Globulin und Totaleiweiss zu bestimmen und zwar in einer Weise, die an Genauigkeit die bislang befolgten Methoden entschieden übertrifft.<sup>1</sup>

Wie wir diese Ausbreitung eines Stoffes in monomolekularer Schicht auf einer Flüssigkeitsoberfläche zu verstehen haben, ist am besten zu erklären, wenn wir auf die Ausbreitung von Fettsäuren in monomolekularer Schicht auf Wasser<sup>2</sup> zurückgreifen. Bringt man nämlich eine kleine Menge einer Lösung von einer der höheren Fettsäuren in Petroläther auf eine durchaus reine Wasseroberfläche, dann breitet die Fettsäure sich einschichtig so aus, dass sämtliche Moleküle nebeneinander gelagert sind, also eine monomolekulare Schicht bilden; dabei sind die COOH-Gruppen, polare Gruppen genannt, alle zur Wasseroberfläche gerichtet, während die langen Ketten

<sup>1</sup> GORTER und GRENDL, Bioch. Zeitschr. Bd. 201, S. 391—411, 1928. SUSSMANN, Bluteiweissbild im Kindesalter. Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift. No. 26, 1928, S. 1085, bedauert sehr das Fehlen einer guten Methode.

<sup>2</sup> GORTER und GRENDL. Bioch. Zeitschr. Bd. 192, S. 431—456; 1928.

der C-Atome in entgegengesetzter Richtung verlaufen. Man muss schon zu dieser Auffassung (LANGMUIR) gelangen, da feststeht, dass verschiedene Fettsäuren mit sehr verschieden langer Kette von C-Atomen auf Wasser pro Molekül denselben Raum einnehmen.

Dasselbe gilt für die höheren Alkohole. Bei Triglyceriden findet man pro Molekül den dreifachen Wert dieses Oberflächenraumes, was so aufzufassen ist, dass auch die veresterten Carboxylgruppen ihre Polarität zur Wasseroberfläche behalten haben und nun drei Fettsäuregruppen nebeneinandergelagert sind.

Die Oberflächengrösse, die eine bestimmte Menge eines Stoffes einnimmt, wird von verschiedenen Faktoren, wie Temperatur und Säuregrad des Wassers, beeinflusst. Die Bestimmungen werden vorgenommen auf einem rechteckigen, vernickelten Behälter von  $60 \times 14$  cm Grösse mit gänzlich flach geschlossenen Rand; auf diesem liegen zwei Glasstäbe, mit denen man durch Hinüberschieben die Wasseroberfläche von Unsauberkeiten reinigt. Ein Überfliessen wird durch Paraffinisieren des Randes verhindert. Der ganze Apparat sowie die gläsernen Bestandteile müssen auf das sorgfältigste fettfrei gemacht werden. Auf der einen Seite des Behälters kann man einen Metallstreifen auf den Wasserspiegel herablassen. Dieser schliesst die Oberfläche, auf der gemessen werden soll, mit Ausnahme geringer Spalten zu beiden Seiten ab; ein Entweichen von Molekülen an diesen Stellen wird dynamisch durch einen schwachen Sauerstoffstrom verhindert. Auf der anderen Seite des Behälters liegt ein Glasstab. Mit dem Metallstreifen ist durch eine Achse eine kleine Wage fest verbunden, so dass ein bestimmter, zunehmender Druck auf die Oberfläche ausgeübt werden kann. Ist die Wasseroberfläche rein, so kann der Glasstab bis einige Millimeter an den Metallstreifen herangeschoben werden, ohne ein Ausschlagen der Wage zu verursachen. Über die Oberfläche hinweg ist in Längsrichtung ein Zentimeterstab angebracht, so dass man sofort die Entfernung der beiden Streifen ablesen und die Ober-

fläche, die von dem auf dem Wasser ausgebreiteten Stoff eingenommen wird, berechnen kann.

Bei den Bestimmungen geht man so vor, dass man den Glasstab immer näher heranschiebt unter gleichzeitiger Vergrößerung des Gegendrucks, indem man jeweils 50 mg auf die Wage legt. In jeder Gleichgewichtslage wird die Entfernung abgelesen und auf graduierterm Papier kunstgerecht eingetragen. Indem man die aus den gefundenen Punkten sich schliessende Gerade verlängert, erhält man die Oberflächengrösse im Nullpunkt. Erhöht man den Gegendruck unentwegt weiter, so wird in einem gegebenen Moment die monomolekulare Schicht zerstört, und dann ist ein Gleichgewicht nicht mehr zu erreichen.

Einige monomolekulare Schichten lassen sich schwer zusammenpressen. So nimmt z. B. Palmitinsäure bei einem Druck von 17 Dynen pro cm (im gebrauchten Apparat stimmen 50 mg jeweils mit 2,2 Dynen pro cm in der Ausbreitungsschicht überein) denselben Oberflächenraum ein, wie bei einem Druck gleich Null.

Einige Stoffe ergeben den doppelten Wert der Ausbreitungsfläche bei saurer Reaktion des Wassers und Erhöhung der Temperatur, wenn letztere annähernd mit dem Schmelzpunkt des Stoffes übereinstimmt. Die Ausbreitung ist aufzufassen als Resultat zweier entgegengesetzt wirkenden Kräfte, nämlich die Neigung der Carboxylgruppe zum Wasser einerseits und die Unlöslichkeit des Fettsäurerestes andererseits.

Diese Methode der Ausbreitung ist tatsächlich eine Mikromethode, denn man gebraucht für eine Bestimmung nicht mehr als zweimal 0,1 cem Blutserum. Die hierfür erforderliche geringe Menge Blut (ca. 0,5 cem) lässt sich leicht durch kleinen Stich in die Fingerbeere, Ohrmuschel oder Hacke mittels einer Wrightschen Pipette gewinnen; es darf dabei aber nicht gestaut werden und es gelten auch sonst dieselben Massnahmen, wie stets bei solcher Art der Blutentnahme<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> O. NAEGELI. Blutkrankheiten und Blutdiagnostik. 1923. ALDER, BÖHME und SCHWENKER finden dieselben Werte im Venenblut wie im Blut aus der Fingerbeere.

Nachdem das Blut geronnen ist, enthält man durch Zentrifugieren das Serum. Mit einer Mikropipette bringt man jetzt 0,1 ccm in ein Wägegläschen und füllt es bis zu 1 gr mit destilliertem Wasser an. Eine zweite Menge von 0,1 ccm Serum wird mit demselben Quantum einer gesättigten Ammonsulfatlösung in ein selbstangefertigtes Zentrifugenröhrchen gebracht, gemischt, stark auszentrifugiert und hernach noch dreimal mit derselben Menge einer halbgesättigten Ammonsulfatlösung gewaschen. Das Zentrifugenröhrchen von ca. 5 cm Länge lässt sich aus einem Hohlstab von Pipet-Pasteurglas leicht herstellen. Schliesslich schlägt man die Kuppe mit dem Globulinniederschlag in ein kleines Wägeglas ab und gibt 950 mg destilliertes Wasser hinzu; die restlichen 50 mg werden für das dem Globulin anhaftende Wasser angerechnet. Die Ausbreitung dieser Lösungen wurde jeweils von Dr. GRENDEL vorgenommen.<sup>1</sup> Man findet mit dieser Methode die Oberflächengrösse der Eiweisse, die in 1 ccm Blutserum enthalten sind.

Ein Beispiel möge dieses näher erläutern: Die Ausbreitungszahlen des normalen Blutserums eines Säuglings ergeben für Totaleiweiss 61,6 qm und für die Globulinfraction 16,8 qm; der Albuminwert ist demnach 45 qm. Um den Prozentsatz an Albumin und Globulin zu berechnen, gebrauchen wir die Faktoren 0,61 für Globulin und 0,91 für Albumin, welche die Anzahl von Quadratmetern angeben, die 1 Milligramm des Stoffes unter den gegebenen Verhältnissen der Methode einnimmt; die gefundenen Oberflächenwerte sind also durch diese Faktoren zu dividieren. In dem angeführten Beispiel finden wir demnach für Globulin  $16,8 : 0,61 = 27,54$  mg auf 1 ccm oder 2,8 %; in gleicher Weise ermitteln wir für Albumin  $45 : 0,91 = 50$  mg oder 5 %. Durch Addieren der beiden Werte erhalten wir den Prozentgehalt des Totaleiweisses, 7,8 % in diesem Fall.

Die Zahlen in den folgenden Tabellen geben den Prozentgehalt an Albumin und Globulin an, während die mehr-

<sup>1</sup> GRENDEL, F. Over de spreiding van vetzuren, vetten en eiwitten. Diss. Leiden, 1927.

fach danebenstehenden zweiten Zahlen die Ausbreitungsgrösse in Quadratmetern derselben Bestimmung ausdrücken.

Untersucht man den Gehalt an Serumeiweiss normaler Säuglinge, dann findet man bei Neugeborenen den niedrigsten Wert. Mit dem Wachstum verlieren sie ihren Feuchtigkeitsüberschuss und im 7.—10. Monat kann man schon Eiweisswerte finden, wie sie auch Kinder im 2. Lebensjahr haben. NÄGELI gibt als Normalwerte für Serumeiweiss bei Erwachsenen 7—9,1 % an, bei Säuglingen 5,6—6,6 %. UTHEIM fand während der 10—11 ersten Lebensmonate 6—6,5 % Serumeiweiss und bei Frühgeburten nur 4,5 %. Für Erwachsene gibt NEILL 6,2—7,3 % und REISS 7—9 % Serumeiweiss an.

Tabelle I.

| Patient | Alter    | Diagnose  | Albumin |      | Globulin |      | Total |      |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|------|----------|------|-------|------|
|         |          |           | %       | qm   | %        | qm   | %     | qm   |
| Ph.     | 3 Monate | normal    | 5       | 45   | 2,8      | 16,8 | 7,8   | 61,8 |
| L.      | 1 1/2 "  | Brustkind | 4,4     | 39,8 | 2,5      | 14,8 | 6,9   | 54,6 |
| L.      | 6 Wochen | —         | 4,5     | 41   | 2,5      | 15,4 | 7,1   | 56,3 |
| Z.      | 10 Tage  | —         | 4,1     | 37   | 2,8      | 16,8 | 6,9   | 53,5 |
| B.      | 3 Wochen | —         | 3,4     | 31   | 2,8      | 17,4 | 6,2   | 48,4 |
| B.      | 3 "      | —         | 3,6     | 32   | 2,1      | 16,6 | 5,7   | 44,8 |
| E.      | 4 Tage   | —         | 3,9     |      | 2,8      |      | 6,7   |      |

Die in Tabelle I zusammengefassten Albumin- und Globulinwerte von Brustkindern sind nicht von Krankenhauspatienten gewonnen, sondern von den Säuglingen einer Mutterberatungsstelle.

Die niedrigsten Werte fand auch ich bei ganz jungen, 4 Tage bis 3 Wochen alten Säuglingen, nämlich 3,4—4,1 % an Albumin-, 2,1—2,8 % an Globulin- und 5,7—6,9 % an Total-eiweissgehalt. Bei älteren Säuglingen lagen diese Zahlen höher und betrugen für Albumin 4,4—5 % und für Total-Eiweiss 6,9—7,8 %.

Weiterhin habe ich Albumin- und Globulingehalt des Blutserums bestimmt von mehreren kleinen Patienten, bei de-

nen die Krankheit wenig Einfluss auf das Allgemeinbefinden zu haben schien. Es waren zwei Fälle von habituellem Erbrechen, ein körperlich gesunder Säugling mit mongoloider Idiotie, ein Fall von Diabetes mellitus; ferner ein von einer Atrophie geheilter Säugling, ein Fall von Jaksch-Hayemscher Anämie (*Anaemia plastica gravis*) von der Art, dass eine Bluttransfusion für nötig erachtet wurde, wenngleich auch der allgemeine Ernährungszustand befriedigend war; ausserdem ein Säugling mit angeborener Pulmonal-Stenose, der demzufolge das Bild eines morbus coeruleus zeigte, und ein dreijähriges Mädchen mit diffusen seborrhöischen Ekzem.

All diese Kinder zeigten keinen nennenswerten Unterschied des Eiweissgehaltes im Verhältnis zur Norm. Bei einige Kindern wurde an verschiedenen Tagen jeweils eine Bestimmung vorgenommen; die Ergebnisse wiesen untereinander manchmal geringe Schwankungen im Albumin- bzw. Globulingehalt auf, wie z. B. bei dem von Atrophie geheilten Säugling S. Am 6. Aug. war der Albuminwert im Serum 4,1 %, der Globulingehalt 2,3 %; am 31. Aug. sind diese Zahlen 3,4 und 2,3, am 7. Sept. 3,2 und 2,8, am 20. Sept. wieder 3,8 % Albumin und 2,3 % Globulin. Beim Patienten S. mit habituellem Erbrechen finden ich am 3. Aug. 4,2 % Albumin und 2,8 % Globulin, am 6. Aug. 4,3 % Albumin und 2,8 % Globulin, also einen derartig geringen Unterschied, dass man schon von gleichen Werten sprechen darf. Dies ist insofern von Wichtigkeit, als SUSSMANN angibt, dass Albumin- wie Globulingehalt des Blutserums an ein und demselben Tage beträchtlich schwanken können.<sup>1</sup> Meine Untersuchungen haben diese Angabe nicht bestätigt, eher das Gegenteil. Jedoch stehen mir mehrere Bestimmungen desselben Patienten an ein und demselben Tage noch nicht zur Verfügung. Die oben angegebenen Fälle sind in Tabelle II zusammengebracht.

Unter den Erkrankungen des Säuglingsalters nehmen die akuten Ernährungsstörungen leichten und schweren Grades

<sup>1</sup> SUSSMANN, Arch. f. Kinderheilk. 1925 76, 172; Monatschrift f. Khlk. 1925, 34, 114.

Tabelle II.

| Patient | Alter        | Diagnose                | Albumin % | Globulin % | Total % |                  |
|---------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|---------|------------------|
| S.      | 3 1/2 Monate | Habit. Erbrechen        | 4,2       | 2,8        | 7       | 3. Aug.          |
|         |              |                         | 4,3       | 2,8        | 7,1     | 6. Aug.          |
| B.      | 11 "         | Mongol.                 | 4,6       | 2,6        | 7,2     |                  |
| A.      | 4 Jahre      | Diabetes                | 4,7       | 2,9        | 7,6     |                  |
| S.      | 3 1/2 Monate | geheilte Atrophie       | 4,1       | 2,3        | 6,4     | 6. Aug.          |
|         |              |                         | 3,4       | 2,3        | 5,7     | 30. Aug.         |
|         |              |                         | 3,2       | 2,8        | 6       | 7. Sept.         |
|         |              |                         | 3,8       | 2,3        | 6,1     | 20. Sept.        |
| S.      | 3 "          | Habit. Erbrechen        | 4,1       | 2          | 6,1     | Venenblut        |
|         |              |                         | 3,6       | 2,1        | 5,7     | Pipette          |
| S.      |              | Anaemia plastica gravis | 3,5       | 2,3        | 5,8     |                  |
|         |              |                         | 3,3       | 3,3        | 6,6     | nach Transfusion |
| D.      |              | Morbus coeruleus        | 3,7       | 2,3        | 6       |                  |
| P.      | 3 Jahre      | Allg. Ekzem             | 3,8       | 3,3        | 7,1     |                  |

einen erheblichen Raum ein. Ich untersuchte 7 Fälle von Intoxikation, 4 von akuter Dyspepsie, 2 Fälle, bei denen wir die Diagnose Dekomposition glaubten stellen zu müssen und ein Fall von akuter ruhrähnlicher Diarrhoe bei einem sehr zarten Kinde von 1 1/2 Jahren. Ausser dem letzten waren alle Säuglinge.

Die Austrocknungserscheinungen, die wir bei jeder Intoxikation beobachten, treten auch in den Bestimmungen des Blutserums deutlich zu Tage. Man findet dann im akuten Stadium, wenn der Turgor noch schlecht ist und der Säugling noch Intoxikationserscheinungen zeigt, einen erhöhten Eiweissgehalt des Blutserums bis 7,4 und selbst 8,5 %. Meistens ist der Prozentsatz beider Fraktionen gestiegen. Eine Ausnahme machte der 7 Wochen alte Säugling L., der kurz vorher Oedeme hatte und jetzt einen Albuminwert von 2,2 % und an Globulin



4,1 %, also insgesamt 6,3 % Serum-Eiweiss zeigt. Ebenso fand ich reichlich niedrige Werte beim Säugling S., 5 Monate alt. Dieser leidet an chronischer Dyspepsie, gerät plötzlich in das Stadium der Intoxikation mit Temperaturen von 39° und nimmt innerhalb von 4 Tagen 500 gr an Gewicht ab; vielleicht handelte es sich hier um einen leichten Grippeinfekt, was aber nicht sichergestellt werden konnte. Dieser Säugling hatte keine Oedeme und doch nur 2,4 % Albumin und 3,3 % Globulin, an Total-Eiweiss 5,7 %.

Bei den leichteren Formen von akuter Dyspepsie fand ich für Albumin Werte von 3,6—4,6 %, für Globulin 2,1—2,8 %, jedoch mit einigen Ausnahmen, wie beim Säugling G., der von einer akuten Dyspepsie geheilt, noch in der Rekonvaleszenz Werte von 2,8 % Albumin und 2,5 % Globulin aufwies.

Auch die in der Tabelle zuletzt aufgeführten Säuglinge F. und B. durchlaufen anscheinend ein Stadium mit einem niedrigen Albumingehalt von 1,8 und 2,2 %, bei einem Globulinwert von 4,8 bzw. 5,4 %, während sie keine Oedeme zeigen. Wir kommen bei den später zu erläuternden Eiweissbestimmungen darauf zurück. Die relativ hohen Globulinwerte können bei diesen Säuglingen nicht durch hohes Fieber erklärt werden; vielleicht spielt hier ein Zugrundegehen von Körperzellen unter Einfluss der Ernährungsstörung eine Rolle.

Der Einfluss des Fiebers auf den Globulinwert des Blutserums ist schon länger bekannt. Auch finden wir bei dieser Methodik die mehr oder weniger stark ausgeprägte Erhöhung des Globulingehalts im Blutserum bei Kindern, die an Infektionskrankheiten, bösartigen Tumoren, Bronchopneumonien, Erysipel, Typhus, aktiver Tuberkulose<sup>1</sup> leiden. Tabelle IV zeigt das Ergebnis meiner Untersuchungen in dieser Richtung; wie ersichtlich wurden Werte von durchschnittlich 4,3, in einem Fall sogar von 6,6 % gefunden. Die Steigerung des Globulingehalts im Blutserum geht meistens mit einer erhöhten Senkungsgeschwindigkeit der roten Blutkörperchen und einer

<sup>1</sup> OEBERIUS KAPTEYN, Diss. Leiden, 1928, Bezinkingssnelheid der chromocyten en serum-eiwit-bepalingen.



Tabelle III.

| Pat.     | Alter        | Diagnose                      | Albumin<br>% qm          | Globulin<br>% qm         | Total<br>% qm            |  |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| L.       | 7 Wochen     | Dekomposition                 | 2,2 21                   | 4,1 25                   | 6,3 46                   | Oedeme gehabt, ex. trotz Blut-Transfusion, chron. dyspeptisch, 33°, Gewichtsabnahme von 500 g in 4 Tagen.                          |
| S.       | 5 Monate     | Toxisch                       | 2,4 22                   | 3,3 20                   | 5,7 42                   |  |
| J.       |              | Rezid. akut dysp.             | 3,6 32                   | 3,3 20                   | 6,9 52                   |  |
| Z.       | 10 "         | Akute Dyspepsie               | 4,4 40                   | 2,1 13                   | 6,5 53,6                 | Schlaflfes, bleiches Kind.<br>3 Aug.<br>27. Sept.  |
| B.       | 1 1/2 Jahre  | Akute dysenteriforme Diarrhoe | 4 36<br>4                | 2,9 18<br>2              | 6,9 54<br>6              | 5. Okt. 39°, sehr schwaches, bleiches Kind<br>19. Okt.   |
| K.       | 5 Monate     | Ak. Katarrh.                  | 3,2 29<br>5,5 50         | 3,3 20<br>3 18,4         | 6,5 49<br>8,5 68,4       | 27. Jan. Trotz 400 ccm Kochsalzinfusion intraperitoneal<br>30. Jan. 5. Febr. exitus.   |
| D.       | 1 1/4 Jahr   | " "                           | 4,3 39                   | 3,3 30                   | 7,6 59                   |  |
| S.       | 5 Wochen     | " Dyspepsie                   | 4,6<br>3,6               | 3,1<br>2,8               | 7,7<br>6,4               | Schlechter Turgor, rote Schleimhäute.  |
| G.       | 4 "          | Dyspepsie                     | 4,6<br>2,8               | 2,8<br>2,5               | 7,4<br>5,3               | 7. Sept. mässiger Turgor.<br>27. Sept. sehr gebessert.   |
| V.       | 8 Monate     | Dekomposition                 | 2,4                      | 3,7                      | 6,1                      | 15. Juni sehr atrophisch, Gew. 4,1 kg, rote trockene Schleimhäute, Heilung nach Transfusion.                                       |
| H.       | 4 1/2 Wochen | Ak. Katarrh                   | 4,3<br>4,3<br>4,1<br>4,5 | 3,8<br>4,1<br>3,1<br>2,5 | 8,1<br>8,4<br>7,4<br>6,6 | 11. Sept. tonisch bei Aufnahme, 3,2 kg.<br>12. Sept.<br>16. Sept. wieder toxisch.<br>20. Sept. Kinnfurunkel, 38,5°, Gew. 3,050 kg. |
| v. d. H. | 6 Monate     | " "                           | 4,8<br>4,7               | 3,4<br>2,4               | 8,2<br>7,1               | 27. Sept. Heilung. Gew. 3,3 kg.<br>13. sept.<br>14. Sept. nach 24-stünd. Wasserdiät; erbricht Blut.                                |
| F.       | 5 "          | " "                           | 4<br>3,6<br>3,4<br>1,8   | 2,8<br>3,4<br>3,6<br>4,8 | 6,8<br>7<br>7<br>6,6     | 20. Sept. exit.<br>21. Okt. toxisch, schlechter Turgor.<br>23. Okt.<br>28. Okt. hat 38,5°, keine Oedeme.                           |
| B.       | 3 "          | " "                           | 3,9<br>2,2               | 3,6<br>5,4               | 7,5<br>7,6               | 7. Nov. Heilung.<br>28. Okt. nach Wasserdiät noch toxisch, keine Oedeme, schlechter Turgor.  |

Tabelle IV.

| Pat.     | Alter     | Diagnose                     | Albumin<br>% qm | Globulin<br>% qm | Total<br>% qm |   |
|----------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|---|
| v. L.    | 3 Jahre   | Lymphadenitis                | 4,6             | 3,3              | 7,9           |   |
| R.       | 4 Monate  | Erysipel                     | 2               | 4,3              | 6,3           | Heilung in 1 Woche  |
| B.       | 14 "      | "                            | 3,6             | 3                | 6,6           | 14. Sept.   |
|          |           |                              | 3,9             | 2,9              | 6,8           | 27. Sept. seit 1 Woche<br>gesund.                               |
| Bl.      | 9 "       | Pyelitis                     | 3,5             | 3,7              | 7,2           | 39° sehr krank.   |
| O.       | 3 Jahre   | Lebertumor                   | 2,6             | 4,3              | 6,9           | 7. Sept. Nierensarkom<br>mit Metastase.                         |
|          |           |                              | 3,1             | 3,3              | 6,4           | 7. Okt. ausgezehrt,<br>Fieber.                                  |
| S.       | 4 "       | Typhus                       | 2,9             | 3,8              | 6,7           |   |
|          |           |                              | 3,1             | 5                | 8,1           | Seit 1 Woche fieberfrei,<br>Rezidiv folgt.                      |
| v. d. B. | 5 Monate  | Dysp. u. Bronch.             | 2,9             | 3,6              | 7,5           |   |
| B.       |           | Bronchopneum.                | 2               | 4,4              | 7,4           | Nach Masern.  |
| Kl.      | 6 Jahre   | Krappöse Pneum.              | 2,8             | 4,6              | 7,4           |   |
| v. B.    | 10 Monate | "                            | 2,3             | 4,4              | 6,7           |   |
| L.       | 4 "       | Krämpfe                      | 3,3             | 3                | 6,3           | 38,5°, latente Tetanie.   |
| Br.      | 3 "       | Paratyphus                   | 2,4             | 3,4              | 5,8           | Hat lange Fieber gehabt,<br>sieht sehr schlecht aus.            |
| St.      | 1 Jahr    | Pastöse Urticaria            | 4,6             | 3                | 7,6           |   |
| M.       | 6 Jahre   | Tuberkul. Pleur.             | 4,1 37,3        | 4,4 27,1         | 8,5 64,4      | Temp. 38,5°.  |
| H.       | 5 "       | Bronch. Lymph-<br>drüsen-Tb. | 4,3             | 3,4              | 8,2           | 9. Aug.   |
|          |           |                              | 3,9             | 3,6              | 7,5           | 16. Sept.   |
| Vl.      | 2 1/2 "   | dto.                         | 3               | 4,8              | 7,8           | 9. Aug. hat hohe Temp.  |
|          |           |                              | 3,2             | 6,6              | 9,8           | 20. Aug.  |
|          |           |                              | 4,4             | 4,8              | 9,3           | 8. Sept.  |
|          |           |                              | 4,1             | 4,4              | 8,5           | 22. Sept.   |
| v. d. B. | 1 Jahr    | "                            | 2,6             | 5,2              | 7,8           | 9. Sept., sehr schwach,<br>39°, magert stark ab.                |
|          |           |                              | 3,4             | 4,4              | 7,8           | 17. Sept.   |
| v. d. B. | 1 "       | peritoneale Tb.              | 2,5             | 3,9              | 6,4           | 11. Sept., schlechter Zu-<br>stand, Gew.: 6,2 kg,<br>meist 39°. |
|          |           |                              | 2,5             | 3,8              | 6,3           | 18. Sept.   |
| v. Str.  | 1 1/2 "   | Lymphdrüsen Tb.              | 4,8 43          | 3,1 19           | 7,9 62        | 17. Sept., kein Fieber,<br>grosses kräftiges Kind.              |
| G.       | 2 1/4 "   | Pyopneumothorax              | 4,3 39          | 3,6 22           | 7,8 61        | 17. Sept.   |

Linksverschiebung im weissen Blutbild<sup>1</sup> einher. Nicht selten sehen wir mit der Zunahme des Globulingehalts eine gleichzeitige Abnahme des Albuminwertes, wie ich in je einem Fall von Erysipel und Typhus, bei zwei Fällen von kruppöser Pneumonie, bei einem Paratyphus und bei einigen Formen von Tuberkulose feststellen konnte. Der Gesamt-Eiweissgehalt bleibt dabei annähernd normal; es findet aber, wie man sagen könnte, eine Verschiebung in Richtung der mehr grob dispersen Fraktion statt, die bei Mischung von gleichen Teilen Serum und gesättigten Ammonsulfat ausfällt, und die wir Globulin zu nennen pflegen.

In einer weiteren Gruppe fasste ich folgende Krankheitsfälle zusammen. Der junge 2 Monate alte Säugling de R. hatte seit 3 Wochen eine Nahrung von ausschliesslich dickgekochtem Reisschleim bekommen. Der allgemeine Ernährungszustand war mässig, ebenso der Turgor; das Kind sah blass aus und neigte zu Untertemperaturen. Es handelte sich hier also um einen *Mehlnährschaden*. Bei Bestimmung des Serumeiweisses fand ich am 4. Aug. einen Gehalt an Albumin von 4,4 %, an Globulin 1,8 %, insgesamt 6,2 %; zwei Tage später 4,7 %, 1,5 %, insgesamt 6,2 %. Das Kind erhielt Frauenmilch und zur Hebung des Allgemeinzustandes wurden Bluttransfusionen von väterlichem Blut verabfolgt. Vier Stunden nach der dritten Bluttransfusion war der Albumingehalt des Blutserums 5,2 % und der Gehalt an Globulin 2 %. Das Blutserum des Vaters enthielt 4,7 % Albumin und 2,6 % Globulin. Am 7. September war der Allgemeinzustand sichtlich gehoben, was sich auch in den Werten des Serumeiweisses ausdrückte: Albumin 4,3 %, Globulin 2,3 %. Eine noch später, auf den 20. September, fallende Bestimmung ergab für Albumin 3,8 %, für Globulin 2,5 %. Der Säugling machte nun im ganzen einen guten Eindruck und wuchs regelmässig, so dass man von einer Heilung der Dekomposition infolge Mehlnährschadens sprechen durfte.

Einen ähnlichen Fall sehen wir beim 3 Monate alten

<sup>1</sup> F. S. L. VAN BREERO, Het witte bloedbeeld by tuberculose en acute infectieziekten, Diss. Leiden 1928, S. 49.

Säugling v. d. O. Dieser erkrankte an akuter Dyspepsie infolge einer seit langem durchgeführten Nahrung von nur Wasser und Kohlehydraten. Also wieder ein Mehlnährschaden. Im akut dyspeptischen Stadium der Erkrankung fand ich im Blutserum einen Albumingehalt von 3,6 %, einen Gehalt an Globulin von 3,9 bis 4 %, total 7,6 %; es bestand also eine Eindickung des Serums. Je mehr die dyspeptischen Erscheinungen verschwanden und der Wasserhaushalt sich regelte, änderten sich die Werte für Albumin und Globulin; so fand ich am 15. Oktober 3,1 und 3,8 %, 6 Tage später 3,9 % an Albumin, während der Globulingehalt bis auf 1,8 % gefallen war. Patient hat dabei innerhalb 2 Tagen 300 gr an Gewicht verloren, ein Symptom, das auf das Bestehen einer Dekomposition hinweist. Allmählich erholt sich das Kind bei einer sorgfältig dosierten Nahrung von täglich 400 ccm Frauenmilch und 300 ccm Buttermilch; das Körpergewicht ist dann 5 kg. Am 7. November war das Allgemeinbefinden bedeutend besser, das Gewicht aber noch 4,9 kg, der Albumingehalt war 4 %, der Globulinwert 3,6 %; der Fall kam zur Heilung.

Etwas abweichend von dieser ist die Krankengeschichte des 2 1/2 Monate alten Säuglings Sch. Von anfang an künstlich ernährt, war er nie recht gesund gewesen; er befand sich stets an der Grenze einer Dyspepsie oder bereits darüber hinaus. Infolge eines Grippeinfekts nicht ernster Art erkrankte er plötzlich. Das Gewicht stürzte in 3 Tagen von 3,5 auf 3,2 kg, das Kind saht äusserst blass und schlecht aus, die Herztöne waren klein und weich, der Turgor war mässig, kurz, das Kind zeigte das Bild einer Dekomposition. Sein Gehalt an Serumalbumin war 4,2 %, an Serumglobulin 1,9—2 %. Bei vorsichtig gewählter und in kleinen Mengen zugeführter Nahrung von Frauenmilch kombiniert mit Eiweissmilch erholte sich das Kind. 10 Tage nach der ersten Bestimmung finde ich an Albumin 3,4 %, an Globulin schon 2,9 %; nach weiteren 12 Tagen 3,5 % Albumin und 2,5 % Globulin; schliesslich 6 Wochen nach der Aufnahme, während das Kind alle Zeichen von Heilung aufweist, sind die Werte auf 3,6 % Albumin und 3,4 % Globulin gestiegen.

Tabelle V.

| Pat.     | Alter      | Diagnose        | Albumin<br>% qm | Globulin<br>% qm | Total<br>% qm |  |
|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| d. B.    | 2 Monate   | Dekomposition   | 4,4 40          | 1,8 11,2         | 6,2 51,5      | 4. Aug. Mehlnährschaden, 3 Wochen Reischleim, kein Oedem, mässiger Turgor, Untertemperatur.    |
|          |            |                 | 4,7 42,3        | 1,5 9,5          | 6,2 51,8      | 6. Aug.  |
|          |            |                 | 5,2 47          | 2 12,3           | 7,2 59        | 3 Stunden nach der dritten Transfusion, Vater als Donor.                                       |
|          |            |                 | 4,8 39          | 2,3 14           | 6,6 53        | 7. Sept., viel besser.   |
|          |            |                 | 3,8 34,5        | 2,5 15,5         | 6,3 50        | 20. Sept. wächst regelmässig.  |
| Vater    | ca. 30 J.  | Donor           | 4,7             | 2,6              | 7,3           |  |
| Sch.     | 2 1/2 Mon. | Dekomposition   | 4,2 38          | 2—1,9 12         | 6,2 50        | 27. Sept. chronische Dyspepsie, infolge Grippe akute Gewichtsabnahme.                          |
|          |            |                 | 3,4             | 2,9              | 6,3           | 7. Okt.  |
|          |            |                 | 3,5             | 2,5              | 6             | 19. Okt.   |
|          |            |                 | 3,6             | 3,4              | 7             | 7 Nov. Heilung.  |
| Sm.      | 9 Wochen   | "               | 3,7             | 1,9              | 5,6           | 17. Aug. nach Rezidiv akute Dyspepsie, nach 24 Stunden Wasser an der Grenze der Dekomposition. |
|          |            |                 | 3,7             | 2,6              | 6,3           | 9. Sept.   |
|          |            |                 | 4,1 37          | 2,1 13           | 6,2 50        | 27. Sept. genest, wächst gut.  |
| v. d. O. | 3 Monate   | Mehlnährschaden | 3,6 32          | 3,9—4 24         | 7,6 56        | 11. Okt. Mehl-nährschaden, akut dyspeptisch.   |
|          |            |                 | 3,1 27,6        | 3,3 20,4         | 6,4 48        | 15. Okt. nach Kochsalzinfusion 38,5°.  |
|          |            | Dekomposition   | 3,9 35          | 1,8 11           | 5,7 46        | 21. Okt. nimmt in 2 Tagen 300 g ab.  |
|          |            |                 | 3               | 3                | 6 46          | 28. Okt.   |
|          |            |                 | 4 37            | 3,6 22           | 7,6 59        | 7. Nov. geheilt.   |

Der erst 9 Wochen alte Säugling Sm. kam mit den klinischen Erscheinungen einer beginnenden Dekomposition herein, die sich aus einer rezidivierenden akuten Dyspepsie bei künstlicher Ernährung entwickelt hatte. Sein Blutserum enthielt 3,7 % Albumin, 1,9 % Globulin, an Totaleiweiss 5,6 %. Auch dieser Fall kam zur Heilung. 3 Wochen später ist der Albuminwert derselben, das Globulin auf 2,6 % gestiegen. Nach abermals 3 Wochen ist die Genesung in vollem Gang und das Albumin beträgt dann 4,1 %, das Globulin 2,1 %.

Auffallend ist bei diesen Krankengeschichten (siehe Tabelle V) der geringe Gehalt an Globulin im Blutserum. Bei allen 4 Säuglingen musste klinisch die Diagnose *Dekomposition* gestellt werden; in zwei Fällen entstand diese infolge einer einseitigen, ungenügenden Ernährung von nur Mehl und Wasser, in den beiden anderen Fällen als Folge einer langwierigen bzw. sich wiederholenden Dyspepsie bei künstlich ernährten sehr jungen Säuglingen.

Seit langem hat uns die klinische Erfahrung gelehrt, dass solche Säuglinge schwer krank sind, und dass ihre Toleranz ernstlich ins Schwanken geraten ist, so dass, wenn irgend möglich, Frauenmilch verabfolgt werden soll. Auch wissen wir, dass eine Bluttransfusion einen günstigen Einfluss haben kann auf die Heilung<sup>1</sup>, die andernfalls oft lange ausbleibt. Ich bin der Ansicht, dass der Befund der *äusserst niedrigen Globulinwerte im Blutserum bei Dekomposition* die Einsicht in die Vorgänge dieser Krankheit vertieft, und dass die Bluttransfusion demzufolge in das Gebiet der kausalen Therapie einzureihen ist.

Ebenso finden wir in den niedrigen Globulinwerten des Blutserums eine Erklärung für die starke Herabsetzung der allgemeinen Immunität, wie wir sie bei der Dekomposition, insbesondere als Folge von Mehlnährschaden, kennen, wird ja die Globulinfraction als Trägerin der Immunkörper angesehen. Offenbar hat eine derart einseitige, fast nur Kohlehydrate enthaltende Ernährung eine so tiefgreifende Störung der allge-

<sup>1</sup> Dr. J. SLOOFF, Ned. Mndshr. v. Gen. Jahrg. V, 1926, S. 402: De bloedtransfusie als therapie van voedingsstoornissen by zuigelingen.

meinen Lebensfunktionen im Organismus zur Folge, dass sogar eine Hygoglobulinämie entsteht. (Negative N-Bilanz.<sup>1</sup>) Man erinnere sich nur der Avitaminosen, die man bei jungen, im Wachstum stehenden Versuchstieren auf solche Art erzeugen kann. Man sieht denn auch das Verschwinden dieser Hypoglobulinämie mit Rückkehr zu normalen Globulinwerten in dem Masse, als die Heilung des Patienten fortschreitet. Es braucht uns nicht zu verwundern, dass bei heftigen akuten Störungen, selbst bei solchen, die zu Tode führen, diese niedrigen Globulinwerte nicht gefunden werden.

Wichtig ist noch die Frage, ob ein quantitativer Hunger denselben verderblichen Einfluss hat wie der qualitative. Zur Beantwortung dieser Frage untersuchte ich den Gehalt an Albumin und Globulin bei 4 Säuglingen mit *Pylorospasmus*, die alle Frauenmilch, also die qualitativ beste Nahrung bekamen, dabei aber infolge ihres dauernden Erbrechens so atrophisch geworden waren, dass sie den Eindruck machten, quantitativ gehungert zu haben.

Die gefundenen Werte dieser Fälle sind in Tabelle VI aufgeführt. Für das Albumin ergaben sich Zahlen von 3,7—5,4 %, für Globulin 2,3—3,7 %; sie sind normal<sup>2</sup> zu nennen, wenn man den Einfluss der Austrocknung unberücksichtigt lässt. An Totaleiweiss fand ich 7,5—8,9 %. Aus diesem geht hervor, dass tatsächlich in der qualitativ ungenügenden Ernährung bei Mehl Nährschaden im Stadium der Dekomposition. die Ursache für den niedrigen Globulingehalt zu suchen ist.<sup>3</sup>

Der Befund obiger Albumin- und Globulinwerte hat mich veranlasst, auch bei anderen Kindern mit erheblicher Störung

<sup>1</sup> CZERNY u. KELLER, Handb. Bd. I, S. 546 ff., Mehl Nährschaden: Fettfreie trockene Substanz: 3,49 % Chlor gegen normal 1,1 %; Verhältnis der Asche: N = 1,78 : 1 gegen normal 1,84 : 1.

<sup>2</sup> SIMON, LEWINSKI u. GITHENS fanden bei hungernden Versuchstieren bei uneingeschränkter Wasserzufuhr eine Vermehrung des Totaleiweissgehaltes mit offensichtlicher Eindickung des Blutes.

<sup>3</sup> DUZAR u. RUSNYAK. Examination of plasmaprotein in infants. Am. J. Di. of Ch. Nephelometrische Methode ohne quant. Zahlen. Vol. 28, 1924, p. 441. — MARK. Über den Einfluss von Nahrungsfaktoren auf den Serum-eiweissgehalt. Pflügers Archiv f. d. ges. Phys. 1926. S. 950.

Tabelle VI.

| Pat.     | Alter        | Diagnose      | Albumin % | Globulin % | Total % |   |
|----------|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|---------|---|
| H.       | 3 1/2 Monate | Pylorospasmus | 5         | 2,8        | 7,8     | Turgor schlecht, eingefallener Leib, kein Fieber, starkes Erbrechen, 3,8 kg.  |
| Z.       | 2 1/2 "      | "             | 3,75      | 3,7        | 7,45    | Ist äusserst atrophisch, 3,34 kg. Nach Operation am 10. Juni 14 Tage lang 38,5°, infolge Wundinfektion. Am 16. Juni Gew: 5,89 kg, sehr mager, Turgor schlecht. Kein Erbrechen mehr. Bestimmung am 16. Juni. |
| K.       | 3 1/2 "      | "             | 5,8       | 3,6        | 8,9     | 9. Aug. Stark atrophisch, 2,6 kg, mässiger Turgor.  |
|          |              |               |           | 2,7        |         | 21. Aug.  |
| v. d. M. | 5 Wochen     | "             | 5,4       | 2,8        | 7,7     | 15. Sept. stark atrophisch, 2,5 kg, Leib eingesunken, Temp.: 35,6°—37°.   |
|          |              |               | 5,2       | 2,8        | 7,5     | 17. Sept.   |

des Allgemeinbefindens eine Bestimmung der Haupteisweissfraktionen im Blutserum vorzunehmen. In Tabelle IV ist bereits ein Fall von Lebertumor mit fieberhaftem Verlauf bei einem sehr abgezehrten Kinde aufgenommen, und in Tabelle III finden wir einen Fall von akuter ruhrähnlicher Diarrhoe bei einem zarten, schlaffen Kinde. In keinem der beiden Fälle zeigt der Prozentsatz den Serumeiweisse in dieser oder jener Richtung eine deutliche Abweichung, es sei denn, dass der Globulingehalt etwas zu hoch liegt, wohl durch Einfluss des Fiebers.<sup>1</sup>

Der Prozentsatz des Serumalbumins dagegen liegt etwas

<sup>1</sup> W. ELLINSKI, Über den Einfluss der Leber auf das Globulin-Albumin-Mischungsverhältnis im Serum. Wiener Klin. Wochenschr. 1925. H. 41. S. 1110.



zu tief. LEENDERTZ<sup>1</sup> hat ebenfalls mit dem Refraktometer verschiedene Infektionskrankheiten, maligne Tumoren, Entzündungsprozesse mit Eiterung oder eiweisshaltigem Exsudat untersucht. Auch er fand stets eine erhöhte Labilität des Blutplasmas oder Blutserums und somit beschleunigte Senkung der roten Blutkörperchen und erhöhte Gehalt an Fibrinogen und anderen Globulinen. Die letzten doch sind die mehr grobdispersen Formen des Serumeiweisses, durch deren Vermehrung gerade der Stabilitätsgrad des Blutserums geändert wird. RUPPEL und andere wollen sogar in vitro einen schnellen Übergang von Serumalbumin in Pseudoglobulin und schliesslich in Globulin beobachtet haben. Gewiss verdient dieser Befund näher untersucht zu werden. In der Mehrzahl der Fälle findet man bei einem erhöhten Globulingehalt eine Herabsetzung des Albuminwertes und eine Umkehrung der normalen Verhältnisse.<sup>2</sup>

BERGER u. GALEHR<sup>3</sup> finden hingegen bei Fieberanfällen im Verlauf der therapeutischen Malaria eine erhebliche Herabsetzung des Serumeiweisses mit dem Refraktometer; dieses Instrument ist aber gerade für Globulinbestimmungen nicht sehr zuverlässig.<sup>4</sup>

In der vorliegenden Bestimmungsreihe sind ausserdem einige Fälle mit niedrigem Albumin- und hohem Globulingehalt. Diese Fälle kennzeichnen sich durch Oedeme, die vorher, oder z. Zt. der Untersuchung bestanden bzw. kurz nachher auftraten. Unter diesen der bereits in der Tabelle III angeführte Fall I mit Dekomposition, die trotz Bluttransfusion

<sup>1</sup> Klin. Wochenschr. 1926. S. 175. Das Verhalten der Bluteiweisskörper als Spiegel bestimmter krankhafter Vorgänge im menschlichen Organismus.

<sup>2</sup> HAMMARSTEN gibt als Totaleiweiss 7—8,1 % Alb.: Glob. = 1 : 5.

LEWINSKI       "       "       "       6,9—7,6 %, Alb.: Glob. = 1,4 : 2,1.

EPSTEIN       "       "       "       6,4—8,3 %, Alb.: Glob. = 1,2 : 2,3.

siehe T. GEILL, Über den Gehalt an Albumin und Globulin im Blutserum, Klin. Wochenschr. 1927. S. 220.

<sup>3</sup> Zeitschr. f. Klin. Medizin 1927. S. 154.

<sup>4</sup> PETSCHACHER, BERGER u. SCHRETTTER, Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Experim. Medizin, 1926, Bd. 50, S. 449.

Tabelle VII.

| Pat.     | Alter      | Diagnose            | Albumin<br>% qm | Globulin<br>% qm | Total<br>% qm |  |
|----------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| V.       | 2 1/2 Jahr | Herter's Infantil.  | 2,3 21          | 2,6 16           | 4,9 37        | 10. Sept. hat akute Diarrhoe.                    |
|          |            |                     | 2,4 21          | 2,5 15           | 4,8 36        | 27. Sept. allgemeine starke Oedeme.              |
|          |            |                     | 4,1 37          | 2,1 13           | 6,2 50        | 7. Okt. keine Oedeme mehr, viel besser.          |
| M.       | 6 Jahre    | dto.                | 4,5 41,5        | 2,8 17           | 7,3 38,5      | Allgemein guter Zustand.                         |
| Sch.     | 2 3/4 Mon. | Luetische Nephritis | 2,6 23          | 3,8 23           | 6,4 46        | Oedeme.  |
| v. d. M. | 6 Jahre    | Nephritis           | 3,9 35          | 4,3 26           | 8,1 61        | 18. Nov. Urämie, Koma, keine Oedeme.             |
|          |            |                     | 4 36            | 5 31             | 9 67          | 22. Nov. Befinden sich bessernd.                 |
|          |            |                     |                 |                  | 56            | 29. Nov.   |
| E.       | 8 "        | "                   | 3,6 33          | 3,3 20           | 6,9 53        | 18. Nov. keine Oedeme.                           |
|          |            |                     | 4,9 44          | 3,3 20           | 8,2 64        | 22. Nov.   |
|          |            |                     |                 |                  | 60            | 29. Nov.   |
| R.       | 5 "        | "                   | 3,3 30          | 4,2 26           | 7,5 56        | 24. Okt. keine Oedeme.                           |
| v. d. L. | 4 "        | Serumkrankheit      |                 | 3 18,5           |               | 25. Okt.   |
|          |            |                     | 3,1 28          | 3,6 22           | 6,7 50        | 18. Nov. gedunsenes Gesicht.                     |
|          |            |                     | 4,1 37          | 4,1 25           | 8,2 62        | 22. Nov.   |
| C.       | 5 "        | "                   |                 |                  | 62            | 25. Nov.   |
|          |            |                     | 4,9 44          | 3,3 20           | 8,2 64        | 18. Nov. Seit 13. Nov. Serumkrankheit, gedunsen. |
|          |            |                     | 4,6 41          | 5 31             | 9,6 72        | 22. Nov.   |
| v. d. B. | 2 "        | "                   | 3,5             | 3,9              | 7,4           | 25. Nov.   |
| Sm.      | 5 "        | Nephritis           | 2,6 32          | 6,2 38           | 9,8 70        | Stark gedunsen.                                  |
| L.       | 11 "       | "                   | 1,45 13         | 5,2 32           | 6,65 45       | Keine Oedeme.                                    |
|          |            |                     |                 |                  |               | 7. Juni, allgemeine Oedeme, Gew: 35,1 kg.        |
|          |            |                     | 1,06 15         | 4,1 25           | 5,7 40        | 9. Juni, Gew: 35,6 kg.                           |
|          |            |                     | 1,2 11          | 4,6 28           | 5,8 39        | 12. Juni, Gew: 34,4 kg.                          |
|          |            |                     | 2,2 20          | 3,4 21           | 5,6 41        | 15. Juni.  |

(Forts.)

| Pat. | Alter   | Diagnose  | Albumin<br>% qm | Globulin<br>% qm | Total<br>% qm |  |
|------|---------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| G.   | 3 Jahre | Nephritis | 1,7 15          | 3,5 22           | 5,2 37        | 18. Juni, Gew: 33,1 kg.<br>Oedeme zurückgegan-<br>gen. |
|      |         |           | 1,9 17          | 4,1 25           | 6 42          | 22. Juni.  |
|      |         |           |                 | 4,4 27           |               | 24. Juni.  |
|      |         |           | 2,5 24          | 3,1 19           | 5,6 43        | 21. Aug. Noch immer<br>Oedem vorhanden.                |
|      |         |           | 3,4 31          | 2,8 17           | 6,2 48        | 12. Nov.   |
|      |         |           | 3,5 32          | 2,9 18           | 6,4 50        | 12. Dez.   |
|      |         |           | 2,6             | 4,6              | 7,2           | 7. Sept., Allgemeine<br>Oedeme.                        |
|      |         |           | 3,9             | 5,7              | 9,6           | 17. Sept. Sozusagen<br>keine Oedeme mehr.              |
|      |         |           | 2 18            | 6,5 40           | 8,5 38        | 27. Sept. Keine Oedeme<br>mehr.                        |

zu Tode führte. Einige andere Fälle bringe ich in der Tabelle VII. An erster Stelle ein Kind mit Herters Infantilis-  
mus, in einem akuten Diarrhoeanfall. Albumin 2,3 %, Globu-  
lin 2,6 %. Dabei traten bei dem Patienten während einiger  
Tage starke Oedeme auf ohne Nierenstörungen. Der Albu-  
mingehalt war dann 2,3 %, der Globulinwert 2,5 %. Als die  
Oedeme bereits eine Woche abgeklungen waren, fand ich an  
Albumin 4,1 % und an Globulin 2,1 %.

Ferner ein Fall vonluetischer Nephritis mit Oedemen  
bei einem fast 3 Monate alten Säugling und einige andere  
Fälle von akuter Nephritis ohne Oedeme. Dem entgegen ste-  
hen einige Fälle von Serumkrankheit mit deutlicher Wasser-  
retention in den Geweben (v. PIRQUET), was sich durch Ge-  
dunsenheit des Gesichtes und Gewichtszunahme zeigte; diese  
haben nur wenig abweichende Albumin- und Globulinwerte,  
nämlich 3,1—4,9 % Albumin und 3,3—5 % Globulin und sicher-  
lich keine erhebliche Hydrämie, eher das Gegenteil.

Schliesslich bringe ich einen Fall von ernster Nephritis

(Albuminurie, im Sediment Cylinder, Leukozyten und Erythrozyten) bei einem 11 jährigen Knaben mit äusserst hartnäckigen, allgemeinen Oedemen, auch Ascites. Seine Hydrämie und sehr niedrige Albuminwerte sind auffallend. Im Anfang ist der Prozentsatz Albumin im Blutserum 1,5 %, dieser fällt noch bis auf 1,2 %, um dann mit Schwankungen zu steigen. Der Globulingehalt hat zugenommen; erst war er 5,2 %, um dann später bis 3,5 und 3,1 % zu fallen, wobei das Totaleiweiss erst 6,6 % und später 5,2 % betrug. Später änderten sich die Abweichungen im Harn, so dass das klinische Bild mehr dem der Nephrose glich.<sup>1</sup>

Der Fall, welcher die Tabelle abschliesst, weicht hiervon wieder ab; denn die letzte Bestimmung, als der Patient bereits länger als eine Woche gänzlich frei von Oedemen war, zeigt noch dasselbe eigenartige Missverhältnis zwischen Albumin und Globulin, nämlich 2 % Albumin und 6,5 % Globulin; im Stadium der Oedeme war dies Albumin 2,6 % und Globulin 4,6 %.

Übrigens auch in Tabelle IV, unter den Tuberkulosefällen, findet man starke Erhöhungen des Globulingehaltes (durch Fieber?) mit niedrigen Albuminwerten, ohne dass je von Oedemen gesprochen werden konnte.

Eigentlich ist diese kurze Aufzählung der gefundenen Werte und ihre Zusammenstellung nur als ein vorläufiger Bericht von Untersuchungsergebnissen aufzufassen. Besonders hinsichtlich der Frage der Beziehungen von Oedemen und des Verhältnisses des Albumins zum Globulin im Blutserum<sup>2</sup> kön-

<sup>1</sup> Nachdem eine klinische Besserung des Zustandes bereits länger eingetreten war, wurden erst viel später die Albumin- und Globulinzahlen normal: 16. November Albumin 3,4 %, Globulin 2,8 %. 13. Dezember Albumin 3,5 %, Globulin 2,9 %.

<sup>2</sup> LANDSBERG, Comptes rendus de la Soc. de Biol. 1924, T. I, p. 597, Recherches sur la pathologie des oedèmes.

T. GEILL, Comptes rendus de la Soc. de Biol. 1926, 95, p. 1101 u. 1105. Etudes sur la proportion d'albumine et globuline dans le sérum et dans l'urine.

nen diese Befunde höchstens als Vorarbeit angesehen werden; dieses Problem verlangt und verdient eine viel ausführlichere und gründlichere Untersuchung.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> G. FAHRE und W. W. SWANSON, Arch. of Int. Med. 38. 1926, p. 510. The quantities of serum albumin, globulin and fibrinogen in the Bloodplasma in acute and chronic Nephropathies.

## **Untersuchungen über den Atmungstypus der Früh- geburten.**

Von

**T. SALMI und E. E. VUORI.**

Sobald der Fetus den Mutterleib verlassen hat, findet in seiner Lebensfunktion insofern eine grosse Veränderung statt, als er, um weiterhin sein Sauerstoffbedürfnis befriedigen zu können, mit den Lungen zu atmen beginnt. Deshalb hat denn auch die Frage von der Atmung des Säuglings und des ausgetragenen Neugeborenen, von der Frequenz, dem Volumen und Typus desselben, in hohem Masse die Aufmerksamkeit der Forscher auf sich gelenkt. Es gibt sehr viel Untersuchungen aus diesem Gebiet, von Verfassern wie CANESTRINI, RECKLINHAUSEN, ECKSTEIN, ROMINGER u. a., und ihr Resultat lautet im wesentlichen: »Der Säugling befindet sich gewissermassen in einem Zustand dauernder physiologischer Atemnot«. Dieser Zustand ist abhängig von der eigenartigen Anatomie der Brusthöhlenorgane, welche die grösseren Lungenbewegungen hemmt und wegen des grossen Sauerstoffbedürfnisses eine dichte Atmungsfrequenz hervorruft. Eine derartige physiologische »Atmungsinsuffizienz« ist also charakteristisch für die Atmung des Säuglings.

Dagegen hat man der Atmung der Frühgeburten relativ wenig Beachtung geschenkt. Nur wenige Forscher haben beiläufig, im Zusammenhang mit anderen Aufgaben, auch diese Frage untersucht und erörtert. So enthält das Untersuchungs-

material von A. ECKSTEIN und E. ROMINGER, welches die Atmung von sowohl gesunden als kranken ausgetragenen Säuglingen in bezug auf Volumen, Frequenz und Typus betrifft, auch 3 Frühgeburten (3 Tage alt und 1030 g schwer, 17 Tage alt und 1100 g schwer,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Monate alt und 2140 g schwer). Was speziell den Atmungstypus der letzteren anbelangt, so fanden die Forscher, dass er dem sog. CHEYNE-STOKESSchen Atmen entspricht, bei dem immer periodenweise eine bis 10 Sekunden lange expiratorische Pause eintritt, und auch der sog. Polyalaepsie, die »ein wellenförmiges An- und Absteigen der Abszisse« ist, worin sie den Ausdruck eines periodenweise sich verändernden Zwerchfelltonus erblicken. Ihre Schlussfolgerung lautet: »Die Periodizität ist ein Characteristicum des Atemtypus der Frühgeburt und hängt wohl mit der besonderen Beschaffenheit des Atemzentrums in diesem Entwicklungszustande zusammen«. Andererseits räumen sie aber ein, dass die Periodizität auch fehlen könne, in welchem Fall die Atmung der Frühgeburt sich nicht wesentlich von dem eines ausgetragenen Säuglings unterscheide. Ausserdem haben sie dann und wann auch bei ausgetragenen Kindern, namentlich im ersten Viertel ihres ersten Lebensjahres, eine Neigung zu periodischen Schwingungen wahrgenommen.

MENDELSSOHN hat die Wärmeregulierung der Säuglinge studiert und bei einer Frühgeburt in seinem Versuchsmaterial (4 Wochen zu früh geboren, Gewicht 1510—1640 g) 4 verschiedene Male beobachtet, dass sich bei diesem Kinde, wenn es erwärmt wurde, sofort CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmen einstellte, welches er auf eine unvollständige Entwicklung des zentralen Nervensystems zurückführen will, »so dass durch die starke Belastung der Atemtätigkeit die Innervation gestört wird«. — Auch A. PEIPER hat bei Frühgeburten einen deutlichen CHEYNE-STOKESSchen Atmungstypus bemerkt und bei der Untersuchung der Wirkung von Gehör-, Schmerz- und Kältereizen auf die Atmung dreier Frühgeburten wahrgenommen, dass sie in derselben Weise wie ausgetragene Neugeborene, also mit Veränderung der Atemfrequenz, auf jene Reize reagieren. — A. ECKSTEIN und H. PAFFRATH, welche den Einfluss verschied-

dener Temperaturen auf die Herztätigkeit und die Atmung von Frühgeburten und schlecht ernährten ausgetragener Neugeborener untersuchten, fanden bei drei ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden Frühgeburten (alle im VII. Schwangerschaftsmonat geboren, 980—1380 g schwer) immer, wenn die Temperatur  $27^{\circ}$ — $38^{\circ}$  C überstieg, eine deutliche CHEYNE-STOKESSsche Atmung, wogegen eine solche nicht bei einem  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Monate alten, ausgetragenen, 2000 g schweren Kinde beobachtet wurde. — A. PEIPER hat ganz neulich in einer Untersuchung die Frage von apnoischen Anfällen erörtert, die er bei mehreren Frühgeburten einige Stunden vor ihrem Tode angetroffen hat, und ist dabei zu dem Resultat gekommen, dass diese Anfälle wie auch die Periodizität im Atmen um so häufiger und deutlicher auftreten, je jünger das Kind ist, je subnormaler sein Gewicht und je schlechter sein allgemeiner Zustand. Die Ursache ist nach PEIPER folgende: »Im apnoischen Anfall setzen plötzlich alle Bestandteile des Atemzentrums aus. Dann fängt zuerst das stammes- und entwicklungsgeschichtlich am niedrigsten stehende Schnappzentrum allein zu arbeiten an, wodurch schliesslich die höheren Teile des Atemzentrums wieder erregbar werden».

Alle diese Forscher haben also bei den von ihnen untersuchten Frühgeburten einen dem CHEYNE-STOKESSschen Atmen entsprechenden Atmungstypus gefunden, einige freilich erst nach stattgefundener Erhöhung der Körpertemperatur (MENDELSSOHN, ECKSTEIN und PAFFRATH). Im allgemeinen sind sie der Ansicht, jener Atmungstypus sei zentralen Ursprungs und beruhe auf einer mangelhaften Entwicklung des zentralen Nervensystems.

### Untersuchungsverfahren.

Von den obenerwähnten Forschern haben A. ECKSTEIN und E. ROMINGER den vollständigsten Apparat zur Registrierung des Atmungsvolumens und der Atmungsfrequenz entwickelt. Sie haben eine gläserne Maske erfunden, welche das Gesicht des Kindes luftdicht umschliesst; von ihr führt ein



steifer Schlauch in einen 5 Liter fassenden Luftbehälter, dann ein anderer Schlauch zu einem GADSCHEschen Pneumatographen, dessen Zeiger auf ein gerusstes Papier des Kymographen von BALZER eine Kurve zeichnet. Da wir in unseren Untersuchungen nicht das Atmungsvolumen berücksichtigt haben, sondern nur den Atmungstypus der Frühgeburten untersuchen wollten, konnten wir die teuren und — allen Versicherungen ihrer Erfinder zum Trotz — uns schwierig erscheinenden Apparate durch viel einfachere ersetzen. Wir benutzten einen aus dünnem Gummi gemachten, 35 cm langen und 4,5 cm breiten, auf der einen Seite mit Zeug überzogenen, luftdichten Gummigürtel, der um die Brust oder den Bauch des zu untersuchenden Kindes geschlungen wird; die Bewegungen der darin enthaltenen Luft werden von der durch einen dickwandigen Gummischlauch damit verbundenen MAREYSchen Kapsel auf das gerusste Papier des Kymographen registriert. Diese Vereinfachung hat auch den Vorteil gehabt, dass der um das Kind geschlungene Gürtel beliebig lange an seinem Platz gelassen werden konnte; die Kinder haben trotzdem gut und ruhig geschlafen und ihr Atmungstypus hat sich also frei von der Wirkung aller äusserlichen Reize entwickeln können. Die Geschwindigkeit des Kymographen war 1 cm in  $22\frac{1}{2}$  Sekunden.

Bei der Ausführung der Versuche lag das Kind in seiner gewöhnlichen Umhüllung entweder im eigenen Bett oder im Wärmeschränk. Falls es von Wärmflaschen umgeben war, blieben diese an ihrem Platze. Alles wurde somit nach Möglichkeit beim alten gelassen, den einzigen Unterschied machte der Gummigürtel um das Kind. Auch dieser wurde, bevor man ihn anbrachte, zur Vermeidung eines Wärmereizes gewärmt. War das Kind ruhig, so konnte der Versuch sofort beginnen; sonst musste man so lange warten, bis es sich beruhigt hatte oder eingeschlafen war. Die meisten Versuche fanden statt, während das Kind zur regelmässigen Zeit nach einer Mahlzeit schlief.

Sowohl in der Kurve wie im Versuchsprotokoll sind alle zufälligen Störungen, wie Bewegungen, Laute, Husten, Schlucken usw. genau vermerkt. War das Kind zur Zeit eines Ver-

suches eine längere Weile unruhig, so wurde der Versuch unterbrochen und erst dann wieder fortgesetzt, als das Kind sich beruhigt hatte oder wieder eingeschlafen war. Die Atmung desselben Kindes wurde im allgemeinen durch 60 cm Kurve verfolgt.

Da in derselben Klinik zur gleichen Zeit die Wärmeregulation und die Schwankung der Leukozytenzahl im Blut zu früh geborener Kinder unter dem Einfluss warmer Bäder untersucht wurde (HIETARINTA u. KIJANEN), so haben wir unsere Arbeit an ihre Untersuchung in der Weise angereicht, dass wir die Atmungskurve der Versuchskinder sowohl vor als nach dem Bade registrierten. Doch ist dabei zu beachten, dass die Kinder vor unseren Versuchen Zeit hatten, sich etwas (ungefähr 5 Minuten) abzukühlen, während die Blutprobe entnommen und die Temperatur gemessen wurde. Die Temperatur des Badewassers schwankte zwischen 39° und 40° C. Nach dem Bade waren die Kinder sehr müde und schläfrig und schliefen gewöhnlich sofort ein. Im Bett wurde ihre Körpertemperatur noch zweimal gemessen.

### Material.

Unser Material zerfällt in zwei Teile:

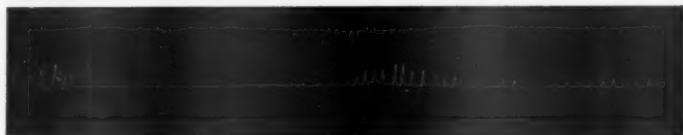
1) Frühgeburten, die nur einmal untersucht wurden; sie waren 12 an der Zahl und durften von uns in der Obstetrischen Universitätsklinik (Vorstand Prof. S. E. WICHMANN) untersucht werden; 2) Frühgeburten, die wir mehrere Wochen lang in der Kinderklinik verfolgen konnten; ihre Anzahl betrug 2, von welchen das eine Kind 42, das andere 26 Tage beobachtet wurde. Überdies leiteten wir auch bei zwei anderen Frühgeburten Versuche ein, doch wurden sie durch den Tod der Kinder unterbrochen. In dem einen Falle hatten zwei Versuche, in dem anderen nur einer stattgefunden. Diese Fälle können also am besten im Zusammenhang mit den zwölf erstgenannten, einmal untersuchten erörtert werden.

Das Geburtsgewicht, die Geburtslänge und das Alter der zu früh geborenen, einmal untersuchten Kinder waren:

| Kind  | Länge    | Gewicht | Alter  | CHEYNE-STOKES |
|-------|----------|---------|--------|---------------|
| Nr. 1 | 43 cm    | 2000 g  | 1 St.  | ±             |
| » 2   | 43 »     | 2150 »  | 16 »   | ±             |
| » 3   | 43 »     | 1780 »  | 2 Tage | —             |
| » 4   | 43 1/2 » | 1300 »  | 13 »   | +             |
| » 5   | 43 1/2 » | 1900 »  | 7 »    | +             |
| » 6   | 44 »     | 1900 »  | 6 »    | ±             |
| » 7   | 44 1/2 » | 2320 »  | 2 »    | +             |
| » 8   | 45 1/2 » | 2990 »  | 4 St.  | +             |
| » 9   | 46 »     | 2000 »  | 6 Tage | +             |
| » 10  | 46 »     | 2400 »  | 4 »    | +             |
| » 11  | 47 »     | 1770 »  | 14 St. | +             |
| » 12  | 47 »     | 2500 »  | 4 Tage | +             |
| » 13  | 39 1/2 » | 1370 »  | 45 »   | +             |
| » 14  | 39 »     | 1570 »  | 12 »   | —             |

In der Tabelle bezeichnet ein +, dass ein typisches CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmen auftrat, ein ±, dass es weniger typisch war und ein —, dass es überhaupt nicht vorkam.

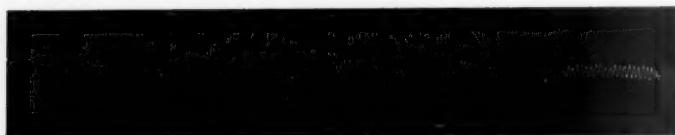
Die von jenen Kindern erhaltenen Kurven sind recht verschieden, je nachdem, wie sich die Kinder während des Versuchs verhalten haben. Die Frühgeburt Nr. 14 war z. B. so unruhig, dass nur eine 10 1/2 cm lange ordentliche Kurve erhalten wurde, was einer Atmungsdauer von 3 Min. 56 Sek. entspricht. Einige Kinder waren dagegen schon im Wachen ruhig und atmeten die ganze Zeit entweder gleichmässig oder mehr weniger nach dem CHEYNE-STOKES-Typus. Bei anderen wurde die Atmung erst im Schlaf gleichmässig und zeigte sich dann von gleicher Art wie bei den vorigen Kindern.



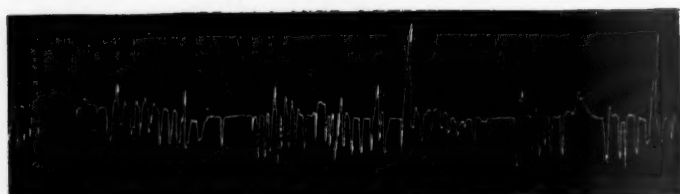
Kurve 1.



Kurve 2.



Kurve 3.



Kurve 4.



Kurve 5.



Kurve 6.

Die Frühgeburt Nr. 8, welche deutlich nach CHEYNE-STOKES' Typus atmete und Atempausen bis 70 Sek. aufwies, war nahe daran, mitten im Versuch zu sterben, doch konnte man sie durch Stimulantien und warme Bäder noch 5 St. am Leben halten. Beim Nahen des Todes wurden die Atempausen immer länger und die Atembewegungen immer oberflächlicher (Kurve Nr. 1). Die Kurve veranschaulicht deutlich die von PEIPER erwähnten und beschriebenen apnoischen Anfälle. Dieses Kind wie auch Nr. 1 wimmerte im Schlaf regelmässig bei jedem Atemzug. Sonst war die Atmung vollkommen gleichmässig. Sie wurde auch unter langsamer Drehung des Kymographen untersucht (Kurve Nr. 2). Dabei bemerkte man, dass jener Wimmerlaut beim Steigen der Kurvenkrümmung entstand, um dann schwächer zu werden und mit vollendeter Einatmung aufzuhören.

Die von ECKSTEIN und ROMINGER beschriebene Polylaepsie haben wir nur an einigen Kurven und im allgemeinen sehr wenig bemerkt. Das wellenförmige Steigen und Sinken ist hier sehr unregelmässig. Ein schöneres Stück haben wir immerhin erhalten (Kurve Nr. 3). Weiter fanden wir bei zwei Kindern (Nr. 13 und 15) statt der gewöhnlichen expiratorischen Pause eine inspiratorische, die nach dem Bade verschwand, um sich wieder in eine expiratorische zu verwandeln (Kurve Nr. 4). Beide Kinder starben später.

Den in der Kurvenhöhe auftretenden Unterschied haben wir darauf zurückführen können, dass der Luftgürtel in den Versuchen, wo die Kurve niedrig war, auf der Brust des Kindes ruhte, aber in den Versuchen mit hoher Kurve auf dem Bauch. Durch diese Versuche ist also physiologisch nachgewiesen worden, dass das Neugeborene fast ausschliesslich mit dem Zwerchfell atmet, was man auch allgemein auf Grund der Anatomie des kindlichen Brustkorbes angenommen hat.

Von den untersuchten 14 oder — wenn Nr. 14 weggelassen wird — 13 Frühgeburten zeigten 9 ein deutliches, unbestreitbares CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmen, dazu 3 dasselbe, nur weniger typisch. In keinem einzigen Falle war es die vorherrschende oder ausschliessliche Atmungsform, sondern trat als

eine kürzere oder längere Periode bei sonst normaler Atmung auf. Oftmals ging eine gleichmässige Atmung plötzlich unmittelbar in CHEYNE-STOKES' Typus über, bisweilen konnte man wieder beobachten, dass die letztere Atmungsform auf eine vorhergehende Ruhelosigkeit und Beweglichkeit folgte, um nach einiger Zeit wieder gleichmässig zu werden. Also kam nur in 1 Fall von 13 der mehrfach erwähnte Atmungstypus nicht vor, und es ist möglich, dass man ihn auch dann gefunden hätte, wenn der Fall wiederholt untersucht worden wäre.

Wir sind somit zu demselben Resultat gekommen, wie die älteren Forscher, dass nämlich bei Frühgeburten in den ersten Lebenswochen der CHEYNE-STOKESSche Atmungstypus ganz allgemein auftritt. Dabei ist jedoch zu beachten, dass die älteren Forscher diese Frage ganz zufällig behandelt haben, da ihr Material hauptsächlich ausgetragene Säuglinge und nur zum geringen Teil Frühgeburten umfasst hat. Ihr einschlägiges Material ist also sehr gering gewesen.

Wir haben ferner die Entwicklung zweier Frühgeburten verfolgt, um zu erforschern, in welchem Alter der fragliche Atmungstypus verschwindet.

Der eine Fall, die Frühgeburt Nr. 15, konnte 42 Tage lang von uns untersucht werden. Das Kind war bei der Geburt 41 cm lang und 1290 g schwer; als es unter unsere Beobachtung kam, war es 12 Tage alt und dystrophisch und wog nur noch 1150 g, die Hautfarbe war gelbrot, die Spannung der grossen Fontanelle herabgesetzt, die Fäzes dünnflüssig und grün. Zur Zeit des ersten Versuches trat CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmen sehr reichlich auf (Körperwärme  $36^{\circ},4-36^{\circ},2$ ), bei den folgenden Versuchen begann es allmählich zu verschwinden und weniger typisch zu werden. Zum letzten Mal spontan erschien es, als das Kind 41 Tage alt war, doch konnte es aus nachher durch ein Bad von  $41^{\circ}$  C hervorgerufen werden. Im Alter von 54 Tagen liess es sich nicht einmal durch dieses Mittel mehr hervorrufen.

Das zu früh geborene Kind Nr. 16 besass bei seiner Geburt eine Länge von 43 cm und ein Gewicht von 1650 g. Beim ersten Versuch war es 2 Tage alt und hatte eine Körper-

wärme von  $39^{\circ},9$  C. Damals fehlte CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmen. Bei dem zweiten Versuch betrug die Körpertemperatur wieder  $36^{\circ},9$  C, der Atmungstypus von CHEYNE-STOKES erschien nun vorherrschend und möglichst typisch (Kurve Nr. 5). In den folgenden Versuchen kam er ebenfalls noch vor, aber als das Kind ein Alter von 14 Tagen erreicht hatte, bildete er nur noch einen minder wichtigen Bestandteil der allgemeinen Atmungskurve und zeigte sich auch nicht mehr so prachtvoll typisch wie früher. Im Alter von 23 Tagen war CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmungstypus insofern verschwunden, als er weder im Wachen noch Schlaf auftrat, aber noch durch ein 20 Min. dauern des Bad von  $40^{\circ}$  C hervorgerufen werden konnte. Dabei stieg die Körperwärme des Kindes von  $36^{\circ},8$  auf  $37^{\circ},8$  C (Kurve Nr. 6). Als das Kind 33 Tage alt geworden war, zeigte sich CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmen vollständig verschwunden.

Bei der Frühgeburt Nr. 15 verschwand also jener Atmungstypus im Alter von etwa 6—7 Wochen, bei Nr. 16 schon früher, mit 4—5 Wochen. Dieser Zeitunterschied lässt sich wohl darauf zurückführen, dass Nr. 15 als Frühgeburt jünger und somit unentwickelter war als Nr. 16. Ferner ist der dystrophische Zustand der Frühgeburt Nr. 15 in Betracht zu ziehen. Noch ein drittes Kind können wir heranziehen, um den Zeitpunkt, bei welchem CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmen verschwindet, zu bestimmen, nämlich die Frühgeburt Nr. 13. Sie war beim ersten Versuch 45, beim zweiten 52 Tage alt. Bei beiden Gelegenheiten war ein deutliches CHEYNE-STOKESSCHES Atmen zu sehen. Weitere Versuche unterblieben, weil das Kind starb (Bronchopneumonie). Die Mutter war der Lues verdächtig, doch konnte man am Kinde keine Luessymptome finden.

Es ist schwer, nur auf Grund dreier Fälle genau zu sagen, wann CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmungstypus in der Regel bei Frühgeburten verschwindet. Wahrscheinlich findet dies im Laufe der zwei ersten Lebensmonate statt, doch hängt es sehr individuell in jedem einzelnen Fall von verschiedenen Umständen ab, wie von dem absoluten Alter der betreffenden Frühgeburt, von Infektionen usw. Bei schwachen, viel zu früh geborenen

Kindern scheint jener Atmungstypus später zu verschwinden, und vermutlich bewirken Krankheiten noch eine weitere Verzögerung.

### Zusammenfassung.

*Physiologisch erscheint bei Frühgeburten CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmungstypus abwechselnd mit der gleichmässigen Atmungsform.*

*Am häufigsten und typischsten ist sein Auftreten im Schlaf, in Perioden der Ruhelosigkeit, nach warmen Bädern und in apnoischen Zuständen. Dazu findet man ihn oft bei kranken und schwachen Frühgeburten.*

*Gewöhnlich treten die für CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmen charakteristischen Pausen im Expirium auf, doch haben wir eine bei 2 von 16 Kindern daneben auch im Inspirium beobachtet.*

*Der Zeitpunkt, bei welchem CHEYNE-STOKES' Atmen verschwindet, ist abhängig von dem absoluten Alter, der Lebenskraft und dem Gesundheitszustand des Kindes, derart, dass er um so später einzutreten scheint, je unausgetragener das betreffende Kind und je schlechter sein Allgemeinbefinden ist.*

*Frühgeburten und jüngere Säuglinge atmen fast ausschliesslich mit Hilfe des Zwerchfelles. Die diesbezüglichen Untersuchungen werden fortgesetzt.*

### Literatur.

- PFAUNDLER u. SHLOSSMANN: Handbuch d. Kinderheilkunde. Bd. 3, S. 500—508. Leipzig 1924.
- A. ECKSTEIN u. E. ROMINGER: Beiträge zur Physiologie u. Pathologie der Atmung. I. Mitteilung. Die Atmung des Säuglings. Zeitschr. f. Kinderheilkunde. Bd. 28. Berlin 1921.
- A. MENDELSSOHN: Über das Wärmeregulationsvermögen des Säuglings. Zeitschr. f. Kinderheilkunde. Bd. 5, S. 283. Berlin 1913.
- A. PEIPER: Beiträge zur Sinnesphysiologie der Frühgeburt. Jahrbuch f. Kinderheilkunde u. physische Erziehung. Bd. 104, S. 195—200. Berlin 1924.
- A. ECKSTEIN u. H. PAFFRATH: Weitere Untersuchungen über den Wärmehaushalt frühgeborener und debiler Kinder. Zeitschr. f. Kinderheilkunde. Bd. 46, S. 307—312. Berlin 1928.



- V. RECKLINGHAUSEN: Über die Atmungsgrösse des Neugeborenen. Archiv f. d. gesamte Physiologie. Bd. 62. 1896.
- CANESTRINI: Über das Sinnesleben des Neugeborenen. J. Springer, Berlin 1919. Referat aus der vorerwähnten Untersuchung von ECKSTEIN-ROMINGER, S. 3.
- GREGOR: Untersuchungen über die Atembewegungen. Archiv f. Kinderheilkunde. Bd. 35. Referat aus der vorerwähnten Untersuchung von ECKSTEIN-ROMINGER, S. 5—6.
-

## **Über Wärmeregulierung und Leukozytose in warmen Bädern bei Frühgeburten.**

Von

**INKERI KIJANEN und LEA HIETARINTA.**

Die Besonderheiten im Wärmehaushalt der Säuglinge und Frühgeburten: die grosse Neigung zu Untertemperaturen, das Fehlen von Temperaturerhöhungen, manchmal sogar bei schweren Infektionen, das relativ empfindliche Ansteigen der Temperatur bei Übererwärmung usw., haben die Aufmerksamkeit manchen Forschers auf sich gelenkt und verschiedene Meinungen in betreff der Wärmeregulierung bei Säuglingen und Frühgeburten hervorgerufen. Man hat angenommen, dass das Wärmeregulationsvermögen der Frühgeburten infolge ihres unentwickelten Zentralnervensystems ein mangelhaftes wäre. Man hat auch der im Verhältnis zum Körpergewicht der Frühgeburten grossen Körperoberfläche und dünnen Fettschicht die Schuld gegeben. MENDELSON, der hauptsächlich die Schwankungen der Hauttemperatur von Säuglingen studierte und durch Wärmekissen und in Wärmekammern Fieber hervorrief, zog aus seinen Experimenten den Schluss, dass die Wärmeregulationsfähigkeit des Säuglings und insbesondere des Neugeborenen vollkommen unentwickelt ist und bei schwachen und kranken Kindern gänzlich fehlen kann. MASAY beobachtete, dass Frühgeburten mit stärkerer und schnellerer Temperaturerhöhung als die Neugeborenen auf subkutane physiologische Kochsalzeinspritzungen reagieren, und betrachtet deshalb »die wahre Anarchie des wärmeregulierenden Systems» als die Ur-

sache der Tendenz Frühgeburten zu Untertemperaturen. YLPPÖ konstatierte bei mehreren Frühgeburten, welche starke Temperaturschwankungen aufwiesen, intermittierendes Fieber und unnatürliche Untertemperatur, bei den Sektionen Blutungen in der Hirnsubstanz, in den Hirnhäuten und im verlängerten Mark, und wies darauf nach, dass zwischen dem Gehirn, insbesondere den wärmeregulierenden Zentren, traumatischen Verletzungen und den unnatürlichen Temperaturverhältnissen bei Frühgeburten irgendein Zusammenhang existieren muss. ECKSTEIN behauptet dagegen, es wäre unmöglich, mit bisherigen klinischen und experimentellen Gründen die Richtigkeit der Auffassung nachzuweisen, dass Frühgeburten infolge ihrer unentwickelten Wärmeregulationsfähigkeit besonders thermolabil wären. ECKSTEIN, der die Kältewirkung auf die Temperatur der Frühgeburten, die initiale Temperaturabnahme, die Kälte- und Wärmereflexe, die Beziehung zwischen »Bettwärme« und Temperatur der Frühgeburten sowie auch den Einfluss wechselnder Bäder ( $35^{\circ}$ — $39^{\circ}$ ) auf die Körperwärme der Frühgeburten studiert hat, kommt auf Grund seiner Versuche zu dem Schluss, dass die physikalische und chemische Wärmeregulierung bei Frühgeburten vollkommen normal entwickelt ist. Bei seinen Versuchen in betreff der Wirkung wechselnder Bäder gewährte er grosse Gleichmässigkeit in der Temperatur gesunder Frühgeburten, aber bei reifen, älteren Säuglingen mit schwerer *Ernährungsstörung* Poikilothermie. Ferner beobachtete er bei einigen Frühgeburten Hypo-, bei anderen Hyperthermiadiathese. ECKSTEIN will die Besonderheiten im Wärmehaushalt von Frühgeburten auf die unverhältnismässige Grösse der Körperoberfläche, die Dünne der Haut, die Mangelhaftigkeit der Fettschicht, die starke Blutströmung durch die Haut usw. zurückführen. — Die Wärmeregulation der Frühgeburten ist also noch nicht endgültig klargestellt. Um auch unsererseits Licht auf diese Frage zu werfen, haben wir die Empfindlichkeit der Wärmereaktion bei Frühgeburten in warmen Bädern studiert.

Im Zusammenhang mit diesen Versuchen haben wir auch untersucht, wie die Leukozyten auf ein solcherart hervor-

gerufenes Fieber reagieren. Da die Ansicht herrscht, dass die Leukozyten in *Infektionskrankheiten* die Bakterien hemmend beeinflussen, könnte dieses Fieber vielleicht als therapeutische Massregel zur Anwendung kommen, falls es möglich wäre, dabei eine Leukozytose nachzuweisen. Von leukozytären Reaktionen bei Frühgeburten überhaupt sagt LANDÉ: Die absolute Leukozytenzahl ist bei Frühgeburten etwas kleiner als bei reifen Neugeborenen, doch besteht weder eine bemerkbare Leukozytose noch Leukopenie; bei Säuglingen findet man eine Schrei- und Bewegungsleukozytose, aber eine Frühgeburt ist gewöhnlich still und schläft. Nach LANDÉ ist die leukozytäre Reaktion beim Frühgeburten im allgemeinen gering; trotz Infektionskrankheiten, z. B. Darm- und Bronchialkatarrhen, kann die Zahl der Leukozyten bloss 6 000—8 000 sein. Nach ADELSBERG hat der Säugling bei künstlicher Ernährung eine »Verdauungsleukozytose«, die 1—2—3 Stunden der Mahlzeit auftritt, bei Brustmilchernährung Leukopenie unmittelbar nach dem Trinken. Mit Beachtung dieses Umstandes fanden die folgenden Versuche gewöhnlich unmittelbar vor einer Mahlzeit statt. Die meisten Kinder waren Brustmilchkinder und bekamen alle drei Stunden die Flasche.

Unser Untersuchungsmaterial bestand aus 7 Frühgeburten, die bei der Einleitung der Versuche gesund waren. Ihr Geburtsgewicht schwankte zwischen 1 290 und 2 150 g, das Alter zwischen 9 und 53 Tagen.

Das Untersuchungsverfahren war folgendes: Nachdem man die Rektaltemperatur des Kindes gemessen hatte, entnahm man aus dem Bein Blut in eine Pipette behufs Zählung der Leukozyten. Dann wurde das Kind rasch ausgekleidet und in ein Bad gelegt, dessen Temperatur in den verschiedenen Versuchen zwischen 39° und 43° schwankte. Das Kind wurde bis zum Halse unter Wasser gehalten und das Bad dauerte in der verschiedenen Versuchen 5—20 Min. Man trocknete das Kind schnell, hüllte es in warme Kleider und nahm die Rektaltemperatur. Unmittelbar darauf wurde wieder eine Blutprobe aus dem Bein in eine Pipette genommen. Dann legte man das Kind ins Bett, entfernte die Wärmflaschen und

bestimmte die Rektaltemperatur noch 2—3 mal mit Pausen von 10—20 Min., um die Temperaturabnahme nach dem Bade zu verfolgen.

3 Kinder wurden 3 mal, 2 Kinder 2 mal, 1 Kind 5 mal und 1 Kind 4 mal diesem Versuch unterworfen.

Kind Nr. 1. P. J. Geboren 4.IX.28. Gewicht bei der Geburt 1780 g. Bei der Aufnahme in die Klinik Temperatur 33°. In der Klinik war die Wärmeregulierung verhältnismässig gut. Wärmflaschen.

Versuch I (13.IX.28). Alter 9 Tage. Gewicht 1600. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.8°. Badewasser 39°—40°, Badedauer 7 Min. Das Kind schlief ruhig im Bade. Die grosse Fontanelle sank ein wenig ein. Temperatur nach dem Bade 38°. Temperatur im Bett nach 10 Min. 37.4°, nach 20 Min. 36.9° und nach 30 Min. 36.7°.

Versuch II (15.IX.28). Alter 11 Tage. Temperatur vor dem Bade 37°, Leukozyten 11000. Badewasser 39°—40°. Das Kind schläft anfangs ruhig, keucht gegen Ende des Bades und schreit die letzte Minute. Badedauer 10 Min., Körperwärme 38.3°, Leukozyten 14400. Temperatur im Bett nach 10 Min. 37.6°, nach 20 Min. 37° und nach 30 Min. 36.9°.

Versuch III (21.IX.28). Alter 17 Tage. Gewicht 1710 g. Temperatur vor dem Bade 37.1°, Leukozyten 7900. Badewasser 39°—40°—39°. Das Kind schreit, als man es in das Wasser legt; nach 6 Min. fängt es an zu strampeln, das Gesicht rötet sich, schreit ein wenig. Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur 38.3°, Leukozyten 9060. Temperatur nach 10 Min. 37.7°, nach 20 Min. 37.8° und nach 30 Min. 37.2°.

Kind Nr. 2. J. V. Geboren 14.IX.28. Gewicht bei der Geburt 2150 g. Am 2.X.28 war das Befinden des Kindes schlecht, wachähnliche Anschwellung an den Füssen und Unterschenkeln, keine Untertemperatur. Am 3.X. Untertemperatur und Anschwellung. Am 15.X. wird das Kind in die Klinik aufgenommen, dabei Gewicht 1700 g, Körperlänge 43.5 cm, Temperatur 37.6°. Die Hautelastizität vermindert. Das Fettgewebe hat abgenommen. Spasmophilie. Die Schädelknochen weich, offen. Die grosse Fontanelle  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  cm, Kopfumfang 31.5 cm, Brustumfang 26.5 cm. Pfeifendes Rasseln oben in der rechten Lunge. Diagnose: Sklerema oedematosum. Debilitas congenita.

Versuch I (6.IX.28). Alter 53 Tage. Gewicht 2300. Allgemeinbefinden gut. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.7°, Leuko-

zyten 9240. Badewasser 40°. Gegen Ende des Bades wird das Kind rot und keucht. Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur 38.3°, Leukozyten 9140. Temperatur nach 10 Min. 36.9°, nach 20 Min. 36.8° und nach 30 Min. 36.7°.

Versuch II (13.XI.28). Alter 60 Tage. Gewicht 2450 g. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.9°, Leukozyten 10100. Badewasser 38°—39°—40°. Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur 37.8°, Leukozyten 8300. Temperatur nach 10 Min. 37.2°, nach 20 Min. 37° und nach 30 Min. 36.9°.

Versuch III (17.XI.28). Alter 64 Tage. Gewicht 2500 g. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.5°, Leukozyten 9500. Badewasser 40°. Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur 38.0°, Leukozyten 8200. Temperatur nach 10 Min. 37.5°, nach 20 Min. 36.9° und nach 30 Min. 36.6°.

Kind Nr 3. A. H. Geboren 16.X.28. Gewicht bei der Geburt 1500 g. Zwillig. In die Klinik aufgenommen 31.X. Gewicht dann 1350 g, Körperlänge 41 cm, Temperatur 34.5°. Schnupfen 7.—23.XI. Wärmflaschen.

Versuch I (5.XII.28). Alter 50 Tage. Gewicht 2000 g. Schnupfen 3.—4. XII., keine Temperaturerhöhung. Temperatur vor dem Bade 37.3°, Leukozyten 5600. Badewasser 40°, Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur 37.8°, Leukozyten 8800. Temperatur nach 10 Min. 37.5°, nach 20 Min. 37.1° und nach 30 Min. 36.9°.

Versuch II (11.XII.28). Alter 56 Tage. Gewicht 2130 g. Immer noch Schnupfen. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.9°, Leukozyten 5540. Badewasser 40°. Das Kind keucht von Anfang an, nach 5 Min. beginnt es plötzliche tiefe Atembewegungen zu machen, weshalb man es nach 6 Min. langer Badedauer aus dem Bade hebt. Temperatur 37.8°, Leukozyten 7000. Nach dem Bade erscheint das Kind unruhig. Die Fontanelle etwas eingesunken. Normale Hautfarbe. Die Herzschläge dicht, kräftig. Temperatur nach 10 Min. 36.9°, nach 20 Min. 36.3° und nach 30 Min. 36.3°.

Versuch III (13.XII.28). Alter 58 Tage. Gewicht 2180 g. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.7°, Leukozyten 8300. Badewasser 39°—40°. Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur 38.2°, Leukozyten 9340.

Kind Nr. 4. T. L. Geboren 5.I.29. Bei der Mutter im September 1928 Lues festgestellt. Hat Behandlung erhalten, Wa.R. nunmehr —. Das Kind ungefähr 1 Monat zu früh geboren. Gewicht bei der Geburt 1310 g. In die Klinik aufgenommen 11.I. Das Gewicht dann 1150 g., Körperlänge 39.5 cm,

Kopfumfang 27.5 cm. Brustumfang 22 cm. 12.I. Wa.R. —. Wärmflaschen.

Versuch I (16.II.29). Alter 42 Tage. Gewicht 1670 g. Die Wärmeregulation ist im allgemeinen gut gewesen. Temperatur vor dem Bade  $37^{\circ}$ , Leukozyten 8340. Badewasser  $41^{\circ}$ . Nach 6 Min. wird das Kind müde und keucht, weshalb man das Bad nicht länger als 7 Min. dauern lässt. Temperatur  $38.4^{\circ}$ , Leukozyten 8700. Nach dem Bade ist das Kind auffallend schläfrig. Temperatur nach 18 Min.  $36.7^{\circ}$ .

Kind Nr. 5. P. P. Geboren 8.II.29, nach etwa 7 Schwangerschaftsmonaten. Gewicht bei der Geburt 1290 g. In die Klinik aufgenommen 19.II. Gewicht dann 1170 g, Körperlänge 41 cm. Temperatur  $33.2^{\circ}$ . Die grosse Fontanelle  $4 \times 3$  cm. In der Klinik ist die Wärmeregulierung auffallend schlecht. Wärmflaschen.

Versuch I (27.II.29). Alter 19 Tage. Gewicht 1270 g. Temperatur vor dem Bade  $37.5^{\circ}$ . Badewasser  $40^{\circ}$ . Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur  $38.1^{\circ}$ . Temperatur nach 10 Min.  $37.4^{\circ}$ , nach 20 Min.  $36.4^{\circ}$ .

Versuch II (28.II.29). Alter 20 Tage. Temperatur vor dem Bade  $37^{\circ}$ . Badewasser  $40.5^{\circ}$ . Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur  $38.3^{\circ}$ , nach 10 Min.  $37.1^{\circ}$ , nach 20 Min.  $36.8^{\circ}$ .

Versuch III (7.III.29). Alter 26 Tage. Gewicht 1390 g. Temperatur vor dem Bade  $36.5^{\circ}$ , Leukozyten 10300. Badewasser  $39^{\circ}$ — $40.5^{\circ}$ — $40^{\circ}$ . Badedauer 13 Min. Temperatur  $38.6^{\circ}$ , Leukozyten 13340. Temperatur nach 18 Min.  $37.4^{\circ}$ , nach 34 Min.  $37^{\circ}$ .

Versuch IV (9.III.29). Alter 28 Tage. Gewicht 1410 g. Temperatur vor dem Bade  $35.6^{\circ}$  (die Wärmflaschen waren kalt geworden und man hatte mit dem Kinde vor dem Bade Atmungsversuche gemacht, infolgedessen war die Temperatur so stark gesunken). Badewasser  $39^{\circ}$ — $40^{\circ}$ — $39^{\circ}$ . Badedauer 15 Min. Temperatur  $37.6^{\circ}$ , nach 10 Min.  $37.2^{\circ}$ .

Versuch V (16.III.29). Alter 35 Tage. Gewicht 1490 g. Aus der Nase fliesst Schleim. Vorher hatten Atmungsversuche stattgefunden. Temperatur vor dem Bade  $35.7^{\circ}$ , Leukozyten 13340. Badewasser  $41^{\circ}$ — $42^{\circ}$ . Das Kind keucht anfänglich. Erst nach 9 Min. rötet sich die Haut bemerkbar. Im allgemeinen ist das Kind im Bade unruhiger als sonst. Badedauer 20 Min. Temperatur  $38.9^{\circ}$ , Leukozyten 12300. Temperatur nach 11 Min.  $37.4^{\circ}$ , nach 28 Min.  $36.6^{\circ}$ .

Kind Nr. 6. B. H. Geboren 23.II.29. Gewicht bei der Geburt 1570 g. Zwilling. Ungefähr 2 Monate zu früh geboren.

Am 2.III.29 in die Klinik aufgenommen. Das Gewicht dann 1400 g, Körperlänge 39 cm, Temperatur 36.9°. Die grosse Fontanelle  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  cm. Wärmflaschen.

Versuch I (7.III.29). Alter 12 Tage. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.7°. Badewasser 40°—39°—40°. Das Kind wird im Bade sehr rot, fängt am Ende an zu keuchen. Badedauer 15 Min. Temperatur 38.7°. Temperatur nach 20 Min. 37.2°, nach 32 Min. 37.2°.

Versuch II (13.IV.29). Alter 18 Tage. Gewicht 2420 g. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.5, Leukozyten 10300. Badewasser 41°—40°. Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur 37.9°, Leukozyten 9340. Temperatur nach 15 Min. 36.8°.

Kind Nr. 7. E.-M. M. Geboren 7.III.29. Zwei Monate zu früh geboren. Gewicht bei der Geburt 1650 g. Am 8.III.29 in die Klinik aufgenommen. Die Körperlänge dann 42 cm, die Temperatur 36.2°. Die grosse Fontanelle  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$  cm Wärmflaschen.

Versuch I (16.III.29). Alter 9 Tage. Gewicht 1680 g. Das Kind zyanotisch. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.2°. Badewasser 39°—41°. Badedauer 10 Min. Temperatur 38.2°. (Nach dem Bade Atmungsversuche.) Temperatur nach 10 Min. 36.3°, nach 27 Min. 35.6°.

Versuch II (3.IV.29). Alter 27 Tage. Gewicht 1990 g. Die Haut abschilfernd, am ganzen Körper gerötet. Temperatur vor dem Bade 36.8°, Leukozyten 15100. Badewasser 40°—41.5°—40°. Badedauer 20 Min. Temperatur 37.7°, Leukozyten 10000. Temperatur nach 38 Min. 37°.

Versuch III (6.IV.29). Alter 30 Tage. Gewicht 2050 g. Die Temperatur am Nachmittage 37.4°, vor dem Bade 37°; Leukozyten 9540. Badewasser 39°—41°—43°—41°—40. Badedauer 20 Min. Temperatur 38.5°, Leukozyten 10300. Temperatur nach 15 Min. 37.4°, nach 28 Min. 36.8°.

Versuch IV (11.IV.29). Alter 35 Tage. Gewicht 2160 g. Schnupfen. Temperatur vor dem Bade 37.3°, Leukozyten 10200. Badewasser 42°—41°—40. Badedauer 13 Min. Temperatur 38.2°, Leukozyten 13540. Temperatur nach 15 Min. 37°, nach 25 Min. 36.6°.

Die Ergebnisse der obigen Versuche können folgendermassen zusammengefasst werden: Die Temperatur stieg bei diesen Frühgeburten binnen 7—20 Minuten in einem Bade von 39°—43° mit 0.5°—3.2°. Beim Kinde Nr. 1, welches das



zweitjüngste (9 Tage alt) war und wo die Versuche mit Zwischenzeiten von nur wenigen Tagen stattfanden, bestätigen die Versuche deutlich einander, indem die Temperaturanstiege jedesmal verhältnismässig ebenso gross waren. Das Kind Nr. 7, das zweitjüngste und mit dem niedrigsten Geburtsgewicht, reagierte im ersten Versuch sehr stark, nämlich binnen 10 Minuten im Bade von  $39^{\circ}$ — $41^{\circ}$  mit  $2^{\circ}$ . Beim zweiten Versuch, als das Kind schon 18 Tage alt war, war die Reaktion bedeutend schwächer, innerhalb von 20 Minuten im Bade von  $40^{\circ}$ — $41.5^{\circ}$  nur  $0.9^{\circ}$ . Beim vierten Versuch, als das Kind schon 35 Tage alt war, stieg seine Körperwärme im Bade von  $42^{\circ}$ — $40^{\circ}$  während 13 Minuten bloss mit  $0.9^{\circ}$ . Es hat also den Anschein, als würde die Empfindlichkeit der Wärmereaktion etwans abnehmen, wenn das Kind älter wird. Das Kind Nr. 3, welches beim ersten Versuch bereits 50 Tage alt war, reagiert denn auch relativ wenig, wogegen das Kind Nr. 2, trotz eines Lebensalters von 64 Tagen, beim dritten Versuch eine relativ starke Reaktion zeigt. Eine auffallend starke Temperaturerhöhung findet man beim Kinde Nr. 5 im V. Versuch, wo die Temperatur binnen 20 Minuten im Bade von  $41^{\circ}$ — $42^{\circ}$  mit  $3.2^{\circ}$  stieg; doch ist hierbei zu bemerken, dass die Anfangstemperatur in diesem Fall ungewöhnlich niedrig, nur  $35.7^{\circ}$  war. — Was die Abnahme der Körperwärme nach dem Bade im Bett anbelangt, so findet man, dass die Temperatur sämtlicher Versuchskinder schon nach 20—30 Minuten wieder normal geworden ist.

Bei den Frühgeburten ist also in allen Fällen eine Thermolabilität wahrzunehmen, sei es, dass man sie von mechanischen Ursachen oder von regulatorischer Schwäche abhängig machen will. Gegen ein rein mechanisches Moment spricht jedoch der Umstand, dass die Körpertemperatur immer noch im Bade zunimmt, obgleich das Kind schon älter und schwerer ist. So hat s. B. das Kind Nr. 2 im III. Versuch ein Alter von 64 Tagen, ein Gewicht von 2500 g und eine Temperaturerhöhung von  $1.5^{\circ}$ . Eine kontante, andauernde Hypo- oder Hyperthermiadiathese, von welcher ECKSTEIN spricht, haben wir auch nicht bei den Versuchskindern beobachten können.

Dagegen gewahren wir einen ganz zufälligen, zeitweiligen »Hypothermiezustand« beispielsweise beim Kinde Nr. 7 im II. Versuch, indem die Temperatur hier nur mit  $0.9^{\circ}$  stieg, obwohl das Kind in den übrigen Versuchen mit relativ bedeutenden Temperaturerhöhungen reagierte. Desgleichen finden wir einen »Hyperthermiezustand« z.B. beim Kinde Nr. 6, wo die Körperwärme im ersten Versuch auf  $38.7^{\circ}$  stieg und nach 32 Minuten noch  $37.2^{\circ}$  ausmachte. Eine derartige zufällige »Diathese« wird vielleicht durch alimentäre und exogene Umstände, durch Behandlungsmassnahmen bewirkt.

Was wiederum die Leukozytose anbetrifft, so kam sie nur bei zwei Versuchskindern, Nr. 1 und 3, deutlich vor. Auch in diesen Fällen war die Leukozytose verhältnismässig gering, 1040—3400, was also für die LANDÉsche Behauptung, dass die leukozytäre Reaktion bei Frühgeburten in der Regel schwach sei, spricht. ADELSBERGER fand, als er die »Verdauungsleukozytose« bei Säuglingen studierte, dass die Leukozytenzahl bei einigen Kindern mit mehreren tausend stieg, während bei anderen nur eine schwache Reaktion nach der Leukozytose hin entstand. Es ist ausserdem in Betracht zu nehmen, dass die Leukozyten mobilisierende Wirkung jener warmen Bäder, z.B. im Vergleich zur »Verdauungsleukozytose« und zu den Infektionskrankheiten, nur von kurzer Dauer ist; bei einigen *Infektionskrankheiten*, wie beim Typhus, kommt ausserdem Leukopenie vor. Die Kinder Nr. 2 und 6 reagierten mit einer schwachen Leukopenie, bei Nr. 4 war fast gar keine Reaktion zu bemerken. Ein eigentümliches Verhalten zeigten die Kinder Nr. 5 und 7. Das erstere hatte im ersten Versuch eine deutliche Leukozytose, 3140, im zweiten eine schwache Leukopenie, 1040, trotz der Temperaturerhöhung von  $3.2^{\circ}$  bei einer Anfangstemperatur von  $35.7^{\circ}$ . Das Kind Nr. 7 reagierte im ersten Versuch mit starker Leukopenie 5000, obwohl die Temperaturerhöhung nur  $0.9^{\circ}$  betrug. Im zweiten Versuch war die Reaktion in der Richtung zur Leukozytose, 3340, bei einer Temperaturerhöhung von nur  $0.9^{\circ}$ . Möglicherweise kann es sich auch hier um irgendwelche zufällige, durch alimentäre und exogene Umstände hervorgerufene Zustände gehandelt

haben. — Wenigstens bei einem Teil der Frühgeburten konnte also eine Leukozytose in warmen Bädern nachgewiesen werden, weshalb fortgesetzte Untersuchungen über ihre Verwendung als therapeutische Massnahmen nötig sind.

### Literatur.

- MENDELSON, A., Über das *Wärmeregulationsvermögen* des Säuglings. Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilkunde, Bd. V.
- , Beobachtungen über Hauttemperaturen der Säuglinge. Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilkunde, Bd. III.
- ECKSTEIN, A., Über der Wärmeregulierung der Frühgeburten. Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilkunde, Bd. XLII.
- YLPPÖ, A., Zur Physiologie, Klinik und zum Schicksal der Frühgeborenen. Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilkunde, Bd. XXIV.
- LOTTE LANDE, Beitrag zur Hämatologie, Aetiologie und Therapie der *Frühgeburtenanämie*. Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilkunde, Bd. XXII.
- ADELSBERGER, L., Die Verdauungsleukoeytose beim Säugling. Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilkunde, Bd. XXIX.

## Über encephalitische Erkrankungen bei Keuchhusten.

Von

WLADIMIR MIKULOWSKI.

Zu den schwierigsten Aufgaben, welche die Erfahrungen des Arztes auf die Probe stellen, gehört die Erkennung des Keuchhustens im Prodromalstadium. Die ersten Prodromalerscheinungen des Keuchhustens und der Masern zeigen eine frappante Ähnlichkeit. In den Angaben wird ein heiserer Husten erwähnt. Es wird festgestellt, dass der heisere Husten ähnlich jenem ist, der im Vorläuferstadium der Masern auftritt. Der Husten ist manchmal klingend; ein diskreter laryngospastischer oder kaskadenartiger Husten wird nicht beobachtet. Der Husten ist mit Bindehautkatarrh, Schnupfen oder Niesen vergesellschaftet. Die KOPLIK'schen Flecken sind nicht vorhanden; wir wissen aber, dass diese im Vorläuferstadium der Masern manchmal erst sehr spät auftreten, oft auch gänzlich fehlen. Die Lungenuntersuchung im ersten Krankheitsstadium kann bei Vorhandensein eines spärlichen Rassels eine Orientierung verschaffen; das Ergebnis der Untersuchung bleibt jedoch im allgemeinen negativ, solange der Husten nicht deutlichere Formen annimmt. Die Feststellung geringer Oedeme an den oberen Lidern ist in solchen Fällen ein wertvolles Hilfsmittel. TRISSIER bezeichnet die Vermehrung der Harnsäure im Harn als einen wichtigen diagnostischen Faktor. Eine Anamnese aus der unzweifelhaft hervorgeht, dass eine Maserninfektion überstanden war, ermöglicht in solchen Fällen den Keuchhusten im Vorläuferstadium zu diagnostizieren.

Ich möchte jedoch erwähnen, dass diese Erscheinung nicht als die wichtigste zu betrachten ist. Weit wichtiger und not-

wendiger ist die Perkussion und Auskultation der Lunge, da sonst die Diagnose des Keuchhustens, die lediglich durch den Charakter des Hustens festgestellt wird, als eine oberflächliche erscheinen muss. Die Lungenuntersuchung reduziert sich zu einer frühzeitigen Erkennung minimaler Verdichtungsherde in der Lunge. Um in dieser Hinsicht eine Perfektion zu erlangen, bedarf es einer langen und gewissenhaften Übung. Eine weitere Notwendigkeit der ärztlichen Tätigkeit liegt in der Anpassung an die vorausgehenden Erscheinungen seitens der Lunge; es muss daher die Anamnese genau ergründet und alle Lungenprozesse einer Kritik unterzogen werden, welcher Umstand für die Erkennungssynthese nicht gleichgültig ist. Die Feststellung des Keuchhustens ist manchmal ganz einfach, manchmal schwer und ist von den Bedingungen, immer aber von der Erfahrung, die der Arzt am Krankenbette erworben hat, abhängig. Das Vertreten dieses Standpunktes, der zum Kampf gegen diese Krankheit nötig ist, steht in geradem Verhältnisse zu dem Glauben an die Wirksamkeit der Wahrheitsforschung durch die einfachen klinischen Methoden, mit Hilfe der eigenen ad hoc ständig geübten Sinne.

Ähnlich wie die Wahrnehmung der Pulsfrequenz die Pulsqualität nicht definiert, so gibt auch die Wahrnehmung des kaskadenartigen Hustens keine Orientierung in Bezug auf das Wesen der Reflexerscheinungen des Keuchhustens, für welchen man den Keuchhusten ansieht. Es ist aus der Physiologie allgemein bekannt, dass der Husten, ähnlich wie das Erbrechen, Reflexerscheinung und Selbstreaktion des Organismus auf einen peripheren Reiz, dessen Ausgangspunkt fast immer ein sensibler Ast des Nervus Vagus, sei es an der Schleimhaut der Stimmbänder, sei es in den Bronchien, an der Pleura, im Rachen, Oesophagus oder Magen u.s.w. ist, angesehen werden muss. Die aufsteigenden Bahnen für diese Reflexe bildet der Nervus Vagus, oder Nervus Glossopharyngeus, Trigeminus oder die Hirnrinde. Das Husten- und Brechzentrum liegt in der Medulla oblongata in der nächsten Nachbarschaft des Atemzentrums. Die absteigenden Bahnen für beide Reflexe bilden der Nervus Vagus, Nervus phrenicus und die Nn. vertebrales.

Die Ähnlichkeit der Topographie der Bahnen beider Reflexe lässt erklären, dass der um ein Haar verschobene Reiz und der Übergang auf den seitlichen Ast der Reflexbahn, nicht nur den Husten- und Brechreflex, sondern auch den Brechreflex allein hervorrufen kann. Der Husten, welcher im Verlaufe des Keuchhustens entsteht, ist oft mit Erbrechen vergesellschaftet, das manchmal den Husten ersetzt und so zu seinem Equivalent wird. Wie oft sah man schon bei Kindern eine Lungenentzündung deren einzige anamnestische Angabe das Erbrechen war.

Neben dem Brechreflex ist auch ein anderer, bei kleinen Kindern (im 1. Lebensjahre) beobachteter Reflex bezeichnend, dessen Kenntnis den Arzt vor Irrtümern schützen soll. Die Kenntnis dieses Reflexes ist für das tiefere Verständniss der Schwierigkeiten und der Verantwortung in der Prognosestellung bei kleinen Kindern nötig und ermöglicht dem Arzt die Ursachen manches plötzlichen Todes im Verlaufe des Keuchhustens zu begreifen. Ich meine damit den laryngospastischen Reflex oder Glottisreflex, der häufig bei kleinen, an Keuchhusten erkrankten Kindern beobachtet wird. Der Mechanismus dieses Reflexes, ähnlich wie jener des Brech- oder Niesenreflexes, hat seine Erscheinungsursachen in der anatomotopographischen Nachbarschaft der Reflexbahnen und Reflexcentren. Bei jedem Hustenanfall im Verlaufe des Keuchhustens ist der laryngospastische Reflex schwach angedeutet und findet seinen stärksten Ausdruck in der sogenannten Reprise, welche die stark entwickelten Hustenspasmen begleitet. Bei kleinen Kindern (unter 1 Jahre) hat der Pertussishusten häufig einen laryngospastischen Charakter, wobei der Husten und der Laryngospasmus abwechselnd auftreten, oder der Husten durch Laryngospasmus, ähnlich wie durch den Brechreflex, ersetzt wird. Der Hustenanfall beginnt mit Laryngospasmus oder Glottisspasmus; dieser geht in den Husten über und endigt in dem Husten. Manchmal beginnt der Anfall mit einem kaskadenartigen Husten, der plötzlich durch den Laryngospasmus erstickt wird; der Husten wird während des Spasmus immer schwächer und bricht endlich ab. Da der Laryngo-

spasmus oder Spasmus der Glottis, ähnlich wie das Erbrechen, als nervöser Reflex, der mit den benachbarten Atmungsbahnen assoziiert ist, anzusehen ist, kann der Laryngospasmus als Equivalent des Hustens auftreten und auch gänzlich denselben ersetzen, was man häufig bei kleinen mit Pertussispneumonie behafteten Kindern beobachtet. Das Kind hustet nicht — es würgt sich während der laryngospatischen Anfälle. Bei kleinen Kindern beginnt der Keuchhusten oft mit Laryngospasmus oder mit dem Spasmus der Glottis; manchmal sistieren die Spasmen und gehen in den Husten über. Die Spasmen verursachen bei Kindern unter einem Jahre manchmal den plötzlichen Tod. Wie ich mich auf der Abteilung POSPISCHILL überzeugt habe, bleibt auch eine rasch vorgenommene Tracheotomie erfolglos, weil der Spasmus unterhalb der Tracheotomieröhre bestehen bleibt und zur Asphyxie führt, die auch durch eine künstliche Atmung nicht zu beheben ist.

Gestützt auf die Untersuchung 1064 Pertussisfälle bei Säuglingen, haben MAYER, S. und BURGHARD, E. festgestellt, dass die charakteristische Einziehung, besonders bei ganz kleinen Säuglingen, häufig ausbleibt. Dagegen haben sie einen schmerzhaften, kurzatmigen Schrei, der zwischen zwei Hustenanfällen auftrat, sowie eine frappante starke motorische Unruhe wahrgenommen. Der Tod kann während des Anfalles plötzlich durch Glottisverschluss oder durch Krämpfe eintreten. Nach einer überstandenen Pertussis sind die Pseudorezidiven bei einer neuerlichen Infektion der oberen Luftwege häufig und nicht infektiös. Die unter jenen Fällen beobachteten 9 Fälle von Bakteriamie mit Meningitis, Osteomyelitis, Panophthalmie, Pyodermie und Pyemie mit tödlichem Ausgang, müssen als Ausdruck der herabgesetzten Abwehrkräfte des Organismus betrachtet werden.

Der Laryngospasmus wird oft von Krämpfen der einzelnen Glieder oder des ganzen Körpers begleitet; diese Krämpfe treten entweder nach dem Laryngospasmus oder abwechselnd mit diesem oder endlich allein, unabhängig vom Laryngospasmus bzw. Glottiskrampf auf; manchmal sind sie vom Husten begleitet. Im Verlaufe von vielen Kinderkrankheiten treten



die Krämpfe auf; im Verlaufe des Keuchhustens gehören diese zu den sehr charakteristischen Erscheinungen und werden nicht nur bei Kindern unter einem Jahre, sondern auch bei älteren beobachtet. Die Krämpfe wechseln mit dem Husten ab; manchmal treten diese an den ersten Plan. Man beobachtet den Anfang des Hustenanfalles, welcher in Krämpfe übergeht oder auch umgekehrt: Krämpfe, die in den Husten übergehen, oder auch die Krämpfe allein dauern einige Tage lang und sind mit Lungenveränderungen, die den Charakter einer Keuchhustenpneumonie tragen, vergesellschaftet. Nach einigen Tagen treten die Krämpfe, welche als ein nervöses Equivalent des Hustens anzusehen sind, zurück und der Husten tritt auf.

Um festzustellen, ob ein Zusammenhang zwischen der Spasmophilie und Keuchhusten besteht — wie es manche Autoren glauben — hat COZZOLINO an Pertussis erkrankte Kinder (in dem Alter über 3 Jahre, während der Monate vom November bis April) auf die galvanische Erregbarkeit untersucht. Von den 19 Untersuchten konnte nur bei 2 Kranken eine leichte Steigerung der Erregbarkeit festgestellt werden. Dem CHWOSTEK'schen Phaenomen begegnete man gleich oft wie bei Gesunden.

HÄSSLER hat während einer Pertussisepidemie unter 67 Säuglingen nur 14, unter 53 kleinen Kindern nur 8 mit Krämpfen verschiedener Ätiologie: Spasmophilie, Meningitis serosa oder encephalitische Veränderungen, gesehen. Von diesen 22 Kindern sind 11 Kinder gestorben, wobei an 10 Kindern eine gleichzeitige Pneumonie festgestellt wurde. Die bei Pertussis 30 bis 40 mal in 24 Stunden auftretenden Krämpfe sind mit einem Zustand des gestörten Bewusstseins, mit Schlafsucht oder mit Sopor, bei kleinen Kindern auch mit Laryngospasmus vergesellschaftet. Die Krämpfe können durch den geringsten äussersten Reiz ausgelöst werden. Dieser nervöse Komplex wurde als Pertussis-tetanoid, d. h. als eine Art Pertussistetanie, mit den fehlenden Phaenomenen von CHWOSTEK, WEISS, SOLTSMANN, TROUSSEAU und mit krankhaften Veränderungen in der Lunge, von POSPISCHILL beschrieben.

Die epileptischen Zustände führen häufig zum Tode. In



solchen Fällen ergibt die Obduktion, ausser den kleineren oder grösseren Veränderungen in der Lunge, auch häufig den Status Thymico-lymphaticus oder ein Hirnoedem.

Häufig tritt in der Jugend eine starke Lymphocytose, als der Ausdruck einer besonders starken Reaktion des lymphatischen Apparates auf; früher wurde der Status Thymico-lymphaticus für einen konstitutionellen Umschwung im Jugendalter angesehen.

Die epileptischen Anfälle werden manchmal von Pulsdepressionen begleitet; dieser Umstand ruft bei POSPISCHILL den Gedanken hervor, ob hier nicht Nebennieren, deren Funktion gestört ist, im Spiele sind.

Der Husten kann abwechselnd mit krampfartigen Niesen auftreten; dieses reflexartige Niesen kann die Oberhand gewinnen und ähnlich wie das Erbrechen oder der Laryngospasmus als Equivalent des Hustens auftreten.

Der Husten bei Pertussis, welcher während der Erkrankung in Bezug auf seine Häufigkeit, Gewalt, Klarheit, in Bezug auf seinen Klang und seine Dauer verschieden ist, besitzt für ein erfahrenes Ohr von Anfang an manche charakteristischen Eigenschaften und zwar eine leichte laryngospastische Form, deren ausgeprägter Ausdruck in der Reprise liegt; bei einem heftigen Anfall wird diese sogar auf grössere Entfernung schon von einem Laien erkannt.

Der Arzt soll eben imstande sein den Charakter des Pertussishustens nicht auf Grund der quantitativen Eigenschaften, die der Laie erkennt, vielmehr auf Grund der schwierigen und diskreten qualitativen Eigenschaften festzustellen.

Der Pertussishusten verliert mit der Zeit an seiner Intensität und mit dem Zurücktretten der Veränderungen in der Lunge verliert er sich allmählich. Es wird beobachtet, dass nach einem Infektionstrauma (Masern, Influenza) eine Lungenaffektion acuter wird oder aber, dass die Herde an jenen Stellen, wo sie früher waren, neuerlich aufflackern. Gleichzeitig bricht ein vehementer Husten mit seinen ursprünglichen Eigenschaften aus. Dies ist die sogenannte laute Keuchhustenrezidive. Der Arzt orientiert sich über die Rezidive, sei es daraus, dass der

Patient und die von diesem überstandene Pertussis dem Arzte bekannt ist, oder aber aus der Anamnese. Es ist aber nicht immer so einfach. Nehmen wir an, dass ein Kind vor einem Jahre an Pertussis erkrankt und derzeit gesund ist. Es erkrankt nun an Masern und hat einen für Masern charakteristischen heiseren Husten. Zur Zeit wo das Exanthem blässer wird, oder einige Tage nach dem Auftreten des Exanthems, tritt erst der Pertussishusten auf, die Temperatur, statt abzufallen, bleibt erhöht, in der Lunge wird ein Herd festgestellt. Ein anderes Kind, das vor einem halben Jahre an Pertussis krank war und bald »gesund« wurde, erkrankt im Anschlusse an Influenz, an eine Pneumonie. Es hat dabei einen kurzen für Pneumonie charakteristischen Husten und erst nach einigen Tagen tritt der typische Pertussishusten auf. Der Pneumoniehusten und der frische Pertussishusten treten manchmal abwechselnd auf. Ein Kind, das vor einem Jahre an Keuchhusten krank war, wird im Anschlusse an Masern von einem Pseudokrupp befallen. Das Kind hat einen bellenden Husten; tritt nun im Anschlusse an eine Masernerkrankung eine Pertussisrezidive auf, so kommen von Zeit zu Zeit die für die Pertussis typischen Anfälle vor, welche ein äusseres Zeichen der Rezidive bilden und auch nach dem Zurücktreten der Laryngitis anhalten. Ich sprach über das oben erwähnte um hervorzuheben, dass obwohl die secundäre Infektion den Pertussishusten hervorruft, der individuelle Husten, welcher der gegebenen Infektion eigen ist, dadurch nicht unterdrückt wird.

Nach CANINO RENATO wird bei pertussiskranken Kindern, die frei von Komplikationen sind, nach jedem Anfall das Ansteigen der Temperatur beobachtet; der Temperaturanstieg ist um so grösser, je jünger das Kind ist und je stärker die Anfälle waren. Das Fieber kann plötzlich schwinden; es kann aber auch längere Zeit hindurch, oder ständig bestehen bleiben. Die nach dem Paroxysmus erhöhte Temperatur wird bei Atmungskomplikationen noch höher. Die Erklärung hierfür dürfte in der Wirkung der starken Muskeltätigkeit auf die Temperaturerhöhung liegen.

Während der starken Hustenanfälle, bei verhältnismässig

leichter Lungenaffektion und mässiger Temperatur, bei fehlenden Krämpfen und Laryngospasmus, wird beim Kinde ausser Müdigkeit und Schlafsucht noch Benommenheit, Aura, beobachtet. Manchmal bricht der Husten plötzlich ab und das Kind verfällt in einen Schlafzustand, dessen Dauer verschieden ist.

Edi K. 4 Jahre alt, hat seit einem Monate den Keuchhusten. Am 24.II. 1927 verfällt das Kind plötzlich in einen Schlafzustand, dessen Dauer nicht nur die Eltern, sondern auch die Ärzte in Unruhe versetzt. Der Schlaf dauert 48 Stunden; während dieser Zeit hustet es nicht. Am 26.II. wird das Kind von einem konvulsiven Husten befallen, wacht dann frisch und gesund auf, ist befreit von jeglichen Gehirnerscheinungen, die sich übrigens nicht mehr wiederholen.

Bei einem anderen Kinde wird wieder ein derartig starker Hustenreiz festgestellt, dass jeder äussere Reiz, einen impulsiven Hustenanfall hervorruft. POSPISCHILL vergleicht diese Empfindlichkeit mit der Empfindlichkeit an Lyssa Erkrankten. — Der Husten ist derart intensiv, dass das Kind denselben nicht unterdrücken kann.

Aus diesen Erwähnungen wird ersichtlich, dass der Pertussishusten nicht nur charakteristische akustische Eigenschaften, sondern auch individuelle, den anderen Hustenarten fremde Eigenschaften besitzt, die für eine spezifisch-toxische Wirkung auf das Gehirn sprechen können. Beweisend dafür sind: der Rhythmus des Hustens, seine besondere Intensität und die Unmöglichkeit der Unterdrückung, die halbbohnmächtigen Zustände, die Schlafsucht oder der tiefe Schlaf bei starken Anfällen und endlich die, gleichzeitig mit dem Husten oder als Equivalent eines solchen, auftretenden Krämpfe, Erbrechen oder Niesen. Das klinische Bild eines an Pertussis schwer kranken Kindes erinnert an die abortiven Formen der Encephalitis.

Im Jahre 1927 wurde von mir ein typischer schwerer Fall einer Encephalitis postvaccinalis (*Revue Fr. de Pédiatrie*), so wie auch ein zweiter Fall einer abortiven Encephalitis postvaccinalis beschrieben. Da ich nun beide Fälle als eine durch den Pockenvirus aktivierte Encephalitis lethargica betrachtet hatte, habe ich mir zur Stützung meiner Hypothese, auf die Erfahrungen der Neurologen, welche unlängst den in War-

schau beobachteten epidemischen Singultus als eine abortive Form der Encephalitis lethargica angesehen haben, zu berufen erlaubt. Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, dass die schweren Keuchhustenanfälle, die Merkmale einer, mehr oder weniger abortiven Form, durch Keuchhusteninfektion bedingter Encephalitis tragen.

Diejenigen, denen der Verlauf einer s. g. Meningitis serosa, die als häufige Komplikation der Ohren-Nasen-Augenerkrankungen vorkommt, der Meningitis, welche auch im Anschlusse an eine Grippe oder an leichtes Schädeltrauma auftritt, bekannt ist, diejenigen, welche die ephemeren Erscheinungen des Schwindels, der Übelkeiten kennen, werden auch begreifen, dass diese Krankheit oft den gewiegtsten Neurologen unerkannt bleibt. Unter den Komplexen der intracraniellen Hypertension nimmt die Meningitis serosa eine wichtige Stelle ein. Sie wird durch eine Vermehrung des Liquors cerebrospinalis oder dessen lokale Ansammlung charakterisiert. Die wichtigste Tatsache liegt in der Vermehrung des Liquors; diese entsteht entweder infolge einer Infektion, oder unter dem Einflusse der reflektorischen oder der toxischen Reizungen, die von Seiten des Ependyms, der Gefässe oder der Hirnhäute ausgehen.

Das klinische Bild der intrakraniellen Hypertension zeigt: Kopfschmerzen mit Erbrechen, Schwindel, Schlafsucht. Das Fieber fehlt; die meningealen Reizerscheinungen werden nur selten beobachtet; durch den Druck auf die Rückenmarkswurzel treten häufig Schmerzen in den Extremitäten auf. Die manometrische Hypertension des Liquors ist eine bleibende; in der Liegestellung beträgt der Druck 30, kann aber auch 100 erreichen. QUECKENSTEDT'sche Probe — deutlich positiv. AYAL'sche Index oft erhöht. Die äusseren Reaktionen negativ; trotz einer normalen Glykämie ist die Glycorachie häufig hoch. (gegen 1 g).

Die Untersuchung des Augenhintergrundes zeigt eine Hypertension der Netzhaut, ferner eine Papillenstauung, welche solange bestehen bleibt, bis diese durch eine entsprechende dekompensierende Behandlung nicht beseitigt werden wird.

Diese aufgezählten Gehirnerscheinungen, deren Intensität

von der Schwere der Pertussis abhängig ist und welche mit Benommenheit bei fieberhaften Erkrankungen nicht zu vergleichen sind, können die Differenzialdiagnose zwischen nervösen Erscheinungen, die bei pertussiskranken Kindern auftreten und den reinen Gehirnerkrankungen, die im Kindesalter auftreten, schwierig machen.

Beispiel I. Janina K. 3 Jahre alt. (Protokollnummer 20.656.) Spitalaufnahme 21.II. Die Eltern und Geschwister — gesund. Das Kind hatte im ersten Lebensjahre Masern, vor 3 Monaten — Keuchhusten überstanden. Seit 2 Wochen ist das Kind krank, es hat die Sprache verloren, es fiebert und hustet; die Ärzte haben Pneumonie festgestellt. Der Zustand des Kindes ist schwer, es ist benommen. Die Gesichtsfarbe ist abwechselnd rot und blass. Der Kopf ist in einer beständigen motorischen Unruhe, die Augen breit geöffnet, Pupillen reagieren auf Licht, die Körpermuskulatur tonisch gekrämpt, erstarrt; Sehnen und Periostalreflexe erhöht. Die rechte untere Extremität zeigt beim Biegen des Fusses einen starken Widerstand; Babinski — undeutlich. Rossolimo — beiderseitig positiv. Puls 144. Atmung 36. Das Kind hustet; die Art des Hustens ist für Keuchhusten typisch. Zahlreiche geringfügige, feuchte, klingende Rasselgeräusche an der Basis der beiden Lungen. Unterhalb des rechten Schulterblattes — Bronchialatmen. Morphologische Blutuntersuchung ergibt Leukocytose (16,000) mit 60 % polymorphkerniger Leukocyten. WASSERMANN'sche Probe — negativ. — Mittels Lumbalpunktion wurden unter erhöhtem Druck 30 cm<sup>3</sup> klarer Flüssigkeit gewonnen; Globulinreaktionen — negativ; Pleocytose — fehlt; Zucker 0,8 ‰.

Das Kind war 6 Wochen hindurch benommen. Nach Ablauf dieser Zeit trat plötzlich Besserung ein und das Kind erlangte das Bewusstsein wieder. Die Rekonvaleszenz trat rasch ein. Am 2.III. wird das Kind gesund aus dem Spital entlassen.

Beispiel II. Hedwig R. 2 Jahre alt. Aufgenommen am 16.III. 25. Hat seit 3 Wochen einen spasmatichen Husten, der mit Erbrechen vergesellschaftet ist. Seit einigen Tagen hat das Kind Krämpfe und ist schläfrig. Das Kind wird mit der Diagnose Meningitis in Spital eingeliefert. Temp. 38°. Puls 180. Das Kind ist bei Bewusstsein; Erscheinungen seitens der Hirnnerven fehlen; das Kind zeigt starke Schlafsucht; während der ersten 10 Krankheitstage treten häufig klonische Krämpfe auf. PIRQUET'sche Reaktion — negativ. Die Untersuchung des Liquors cerebrospinalis bleibt negativ. Oedeme am Gesichte und am ganzen Körper. Die Lungenuntersuchung ergibt: einen tympanitischen

Schall, eine erschwerte Luftzufuhr und geringfügige, klingende Rasselgeräusche an der Basis der beiden Lungen. Der Zustand bleibt 8 Tage lang bestehen; ein Bronchialgeräusch konnte nicht vernommen werden. Nach 2 Wochen wird das Kind entlassen. Es hustet noch, ist aber frei von Gehirnerscheinungen, auch Lungenveränderungen sind nicht nachweisbar.

Beispiel III. Ein 2jähriges Kind gesunder Eltern, erkrankt plötzlich 6 Wochen nach überstandenen Masern; Gehirnerscheinungen werden festgestellt; klonische Krämpfe, Erbrechen, Benommenheit, motorische Unruhe, Temp. bis  $38^{\circ}$ . Die serologische, chemische und physikalische Untersuchung des Liquors cerebrospinalis und des Blutes bleibt negativ. Nach einer 4-wöchigen Krankheitsdauer steigt die Temperatur bis  $40,3^{\circ}$ ; in der Lunge wird ein entzündlicher Herd festgestellt, das Kind erlangt das Bewusstsein zurück, die Krämpfe bleiben aus, die Kräfte des Kindes sinken, der Puls steigt bis 200, die Atmung ist beschleunigt. Das Erbrechen wird intensiver und ein sparsamer, kraftloser Husten tritt auf. Appetit ist erhalten, die Stühle gut, die Harnuntersuchung spricht für eine Pyelitis. Einige Tage hält das intensive Erbrechen an, worauf Hustenanfälle mit dem für Keuchhusten charakteristischen Laryngospasmus immer häufiger werden. Sobald der Husten deutlichere Formen annimmt, tritt das Erbrechen zurück. In der Rekonvaleszenzzeit nach Pneumonie leidet das Kind an einer subfebrilen Bronchitis mit feuchtem Husten.

Diagnose: Pertussis-Encephalitis et Pneumonia post morbillos.

Dieser Fall verlangte eine längere Beobachtungsdauer und konnte keinesfalls in den ersten Krankheitstagen diagnostiziert werden. Man findet eine ganze Reihe von Schwierigkeiten:

1) Die erste Schwierigkeit lag in der Erforschung der Anamnese, aus der Vorspitalzeit. Aus der Anamnese ging hervor, dass das Kind masernkrank war und 6 Wochen nach überstandenen Masern mit einer Erkrankung, die unter Erscheinungen eines mässigen Fiebers und jenen Gehirnerscheinungen mit denen das Kind in Spital gebracht wurde, behaftet war. 2) Ferner lag die Schwierigkeit in der Notwendigkeit der Entscheidung, ob und in welchem Grade die Gehirnerscheinungen dem Begriffe Encephalitis entsprachen. 3) Eine weitere Schwierigkeit bereitete die aetiologische Diagnostik der Encephalopathie, wie auch die Notwendigkeit eines auf Grund der Analyse der klinischen Tatsachen — sowohl der cerebro-ner-

vösen, als auch pulmonalen — für das gesamte Krankheitsbild gemeinsamen Aufbaues der diagnostischen Synthese (anatomischen, physiologischen, symptomatologischen und aetiologischen).

Diese anamnestischen Angaben werfen, trotz ihrer Spärlichkeit, doch etwas Licht auf den besprochenen Fall. Wegen der überstandenen Masern musste der Fall vom Standpunkte der Infektion betrachtet werden. Andererseits verlangte die Selbstkritik, dass man die Beobachtung vom jeglichen Gedankenzwang befreit und alle klinischen Wahrnehmungen der üblichen Differenzialdiagnose unterzieht. Die Differenzialdiagnose musste eine Meningitis ausschliessen. Die 3malige negative Liquoruntersuchung sprach gegen eine Laesion der Hirnhäute. Die während der Pneumonie beobachtete vorübergehende Pyelitis verdient keine besondere Beachtung; diese war der Ausdruck einer sekundären Funktionsstörung eines auf eine Entzündungsreaktion sensiblen Organs, was im Kindesalter im Verlaufe mancher Infektionskrankheiten öfters vorkommt.

Die 4wöchige Benommenheit, die Krämpfe und das Erbrechen, der Krankheitszustand, welcher mit Fieber begonnen hat, dann fieberlos verlief, sprachen für eine Gehirnaffektion, umsomehr als die Untersuchung anderer Organe negativ blieb; es handelt sich nur darum, ob wir, angesichts der wenigen Unterlagen, die eine Lokalisation der Hirnlaesion zuliessen, diese Krankheit für eine Encephalitis das Recht anzusehen hatten. Unser Fall wurde glücklicher Weise nicht obduziert. Aber auch im Falle einer Autopsie hätte man mit dem Pathologen keine Einigung erzielt: wir wissen wie schwer der Anatomopathologe zu bewegen ist, jenes für eine Entzündung anzusehen, was für den Kliniker eine typische Encephalitis vorstellt.

Es genügt zu erwähnen, dass die s.g. Flohstichencephalitis, weder von LANGBEIN, noch von SCHMIDT oder OEHLER für eine Entzündung angesehen wird, ähnlich wie die WERNICK'sche Encephalitis vom SPIELMAYER und SCHROEDER nicht als solche anerkannt wird, da das anatomische Bild in beiden Fällen eine Haemorrhagie nicht aber eine Entzündung zeigt.



Bei Flohstichencephalitis sind alle Haemorrhagien punktförmig, bei WERNICK'schen Encephalitis liegen diese in der Gefäßscheide und deren Umgebung.

Auch die Grippe Encephalitis vom STRÜMPFEL-LEICHTENSTEIN wird von LEWANDOWSKY als ein Entzündungsprozess bezweifelt, da aus dem anatomo-pathologischen Bilde lediglich der thromboembolische Prozess ersichtlich wird.

Vom klinischen Standpunkte aus dürften wir in unserem Falle eine Encephalitis annehmen. Die Gehiraffeektion war eine akute, weil sie vom Fieber begleitet war; das klinische Bild sprach weder für eine ausgedehnte Gehirnblutung, noch für eine Gehirnerweichung, da der Anfang der Erkrankung nicht apoplektisch war und der Ausgang keine spastische Haemiplegie zur Folge hatte. Trotz eines Verdachtes, welcher uns die Lumbalpunktionen auszuführen veranlasst hat, und trotz der Ausschlussung einer Meningitis, hatten wir keinen Anhaltspunkt einen tuberkulösen Gehirnprozess zu vermuten; der Krankheitsverlauf musste einen solchen Prozess ausschliessen. Man kann nicht alle jene Faktoren, deren Mannigfaltigkeit, nach OPPENHEIM und CASSIRER, in der Ätiologie der Encephalitis sehr gross ist, aufzählen. Fast alle Schädlichkeiten — sei es toxische, infektiöse oder traumatische, die in pathogener Hinsicht eine für den Organismus schädigende Wirkung haben können — können auch im Gehirn Veränderungen hervorrufen, welche klinisch das Bild einer Encephalitis machen.

Die Ätiologie der Encephalitis, in unserem Falle, wurde erst in dem Momente der Feststellung des Entzündungsherdens in der Lunge verständlich. Diese Entzündung war mit Fieber, mit hartnäckigem Erbrechen, mit Pulsbeschleunigung (bis 200), Atembeschleunigung und mit dem Wiedererlangen des seit 4 Wochen gestörten Bewusstseins vergesellschaftet. Gleichzeitig trat ein spärlicher, kraftloser Husten auf, der in den folgenden Tagen an Häufigkeit und Intensität zunimmt, nach einigen Tagen bekommt er den laryngospastischen Charakter und verdrängt allmählich die Brecherscheinungen.

Da das krampfartige Erbrechen, bei fehlenden anderen Erscheinungen, auf eine Verdauungsstörung nicht zurückzu-



führen war und das Erbrechen im Anfange der Gehirnerkrankung mässig auftrat und erst mit Ausbruch der Pneumonie an Intensität zugenommen hat, musste das Erbrechen für eine Gehirnerscheinung angesehen werden. Da wir eine Verschlimmung des Krankheitszustandes, welcher sich durch die Liquoruntersuchung eventuell eruieren lassen wird, vermuteten, haben wir beschlossen eine neuerliche Lumbalpunktion vorzunehmen. Die Untersuchung blieb negativ; dagegen ergab die Lungenuntersuchung, die 3 Tage später vorgenommen wurde, einen Entzündungsherd und da an Stelle des Brechens Hustenanfälle mit dem für Keuchhusten charakteristischen Laryngospasmus aufgetreten waren, mussten die Krämpfe, das Erbrechen und der Husten für die Erscheinungen einer und derselben Infektionskrankheit, d. h. des Keuchhustens, angesehen werden.

Wir wollen über die Art der anatomo-pathologischen Gehirnveränderungen nicht entscheiden. War es eine direkte, spezifische durch Gifte der Keuchhusteninfektion bedingte Gehirnlaesion, oder eine spezifische Schädigung der Gehirngefässe, oder ein sekundär metastatisch-pyemischer Prozess? Die Obduktion der an Keuchhusten kranken Kinder, die plötzlich unter den Erscheinungen einer »Encephalitis« gestorben sind, ergibt am häufigsten eine Hyperemie und Oedem des Gehirnes und der Hirnhäute, wie auch die Thrombose des Gehirnsinus. — Geringere oder grössere Blutextravasate im Gehirne können selbstverständlich nicht ausgeschlossen werden. Es ist aus Erfahrung bekannt, dass das anatomische Bild des Gehirnes, des an Keuchhusten gestorbenen Kindes, mannigfaltig ist: es ist auch jenes bekannt, was POSPISCHILL in einer ausweichenden jedoch zutreffenden Art ausgedrückt hat: »dass die Lunge bei der Autopsie sich als intakt erwiesen hätte, habe ich nicht beobachtet, sonst aber alles«. Auch in unserem Falle fehlten die Lungenerscheinungen zur Zeit der Encephalitis längere Zeit und doch hat die genaue klinische Beobachtung schliesslich den Krankheitsherd in der Lunge festgestellt.

Die klinischen Erscheinungen einer Gehirnaffektion bei Keuchhusten sind trügerisch und in diagnostischer Hinsicht

schwer; wir können uns aber in unserem Falle, mit ziemlicher Wahrscheinlichkeit, eher für eine Hyperemie, eventuell für ein Hirnoedem, als für eine Gefäßlaesion oder eine eitrige Metastase aussprechen. Gegen eine Gefäßlaesion kann das Fehlen der gleichzeitigen Blutextravasate an der Haut und an den Schleimhäuten, so wie das Fehlen der haemorrhagischen Erscheinungen, sprechen. Die Blutplättchen sind was Morphologie und ihre Zahl anbelangt normal, Blutungszeit und Gerinnungszahl normal, Kontraktilität des Gerinsels normal, der Rumpel-LEEDEN'sche Gürtelsymptom negativ.

Dürften wir die beschriebene Gehirnentzündung für eine Encephalitis morbillosa oder postmorbillosa, also jene die von FLEISCHMAN und EICH, bei uns von REDLICH beschrieben wurde, ansehen?

Das Fehlen einer direkten Kontinuität zwischen den zurückweichenden, an der Haut immer blässer werdenden, Masern und den Gehirnerscheinungen sprach dagegen. Ähnlich wie in der Encephalitis-postvaccinalis, im Zusammenhange mit der Entwicklung der Pockenkruste, wir das Auftreten der Gehirnerscheinungen abwarten, die uns das Recht geben den Prozess als eine Encephalitis-postvaccinalis zu betrachten, so berechtigt uns der postmorbillöse Gehirnprozess, der im direkten Zusammenhange mit den erst durchgemachten Masern steht, diesen für Encephalitis-postmorbillosa anzuerkennen.

In unserem Falle haben wir, angesichts des fehlenden zeitlichen Zusammenhanges, nicht das Recht eine Encephalitis postmorbillosa anzunehmen; aus dem Krankheitsbilde dürfen wir den Beschluss fassen, dass im Zusammenhange mit der Häufigkeit der Gehirnkomplicationen bei Keuchhusten, sowie im Zusammenhange mit der bestehenden Korrelation zwischen Masern und Keuchhusten, eine Reserve und Selbstkritizismus in der Feststellung einer Encephalitis postmorbillosa geboten ist. Ich selbst hatte nie Gelegenheit eine derartige Krankheitseinheit zu beobachten; aus der Erfahrung der Masernklinik ist mir jedoch bekannt, dass zu den häufigen Komplikationen der Masern mit der Keuchhustenlunge, eo ipso auch

die Komplikation der Masern mit Keuchhustenhirn, d. h. mit encephalitischen Erscheinungen des Keuchhustens, gehört.

In der Zeitschr. f. Kinderhkl. (1929) berichtet H. STERNBERG (aus dem anatomo-pathologischen Institute in Wien) über Hirnabszesse bei einem an Keuchhusten erkrankten Kinde. Bei einem 8 Monate alten Kinde, das vor 2 Monaten an Keuchhusten mit hartnäckiger Bronchitis krank wurde, traten Krämpfe mit drauffolgenden rechtseitigen motorischen Lähmungen auf. Die Cerebrospinalflüssigkeit bleibt 5 Monate lang — normal; erst 5 Tage vor dem Tode des Kindes wird der Liquor eitrig und enthält eine reine Kultur des Staphylokokkus aureus. Die Obduktion ergibt 3 grosse Gehirnabszesse, die mit grünem Eiter aufgefüllt sind und welche fast die ganze rechte Gehirnhaemisphaere vernichtet haben. Die Seitenventrikel und der dritte Ventrikel sind stark verbreitet und enthalten ebenfalls ein eitriges Exsudat. Die mikroskopische Untersuchung ergibt, dass die Wand der Abszesse aus einer inneren Granulationsschichte und einer äusseren Bindegewebsschichte zusammengesetzt ist. Das Ependym in den Kammern ist fast vollständig erhalten; von innen ist diese mit einer zarten Granulationsschichte, deren Zellen an vielen Stellen aus dem Ependym gegen die Kammerflüssigkeit ragen, bedeckt. Die Bildung der Hirnabszesse entstand in diesem Falle, höchstwahrscheinlich, im Zusammenhange mit Keuchhusten und Bronchitis; 5 Monate lang traten keine Erscheinungen auf und erst der Austritt des Eiters führte zu Pyocephalus internus und bedingte den Tod.

In der Fachliteratur wird nur selten über Gehirnabszesse bei Kindern berichtet. Im dem Werke von BRUNS, CRAMER und ZIEHEN werden 67 Fälle der Gehirnabszesse angeführt, davon nur 10 die auf das Kindesalter (bis 15 Jahre) entfallen.

Als Ursache der Gehirnabszesse kommen Schädeltraumen, Mittelohrentzündungen, seltener septische Erkrankungen und Endocarditis, endlich verschiedene Lungenaffektionen in Betracht. Häufig muss man sich mit der Feststellung idiopathischer Abszesse zufrieden geben.

In unserem Falle mussten wir die Bronchitis, welche im

Zusammenhänge mit Keuchhusten entstanden war, für den Ausgangspunkt des Gehirnprozesses ansehen, da die Untersuchung anderer Organe auf die Ursache einer primären Infektion nicht hinweisen konnte.

J. IOCHIMS, aus der Kieler Kinderklinik (Prof. ROMINGER) beschreibt den Fall einer Encephalopathie bei einem 14 Monate alten Kinde; das Kind hatte zuerst Masern, dann Keuchhusten und wurde am 23.IV. 1927 im bewusstlosen Zustand, mit Fieber bis  $39^{\circ}$ — $41^{\circ}$ , tonischen Krämpfen des ganzen Körpers, mit starken Hustenanfällen und mit Entzündungsherden in der Lunge in das Spital gebracht. Die Lumbalpunktion ergab eine Meningitis, welche nur 5 Tage dauerte. Der Zusammenhang zwischen dem Hustenanfall und der Intensität der Krämpfe, verdiente, nach Anschauung des Verfassers, eine besondere Beachtung. Ende März hat man das Fehlen der Zungenspitze wahrgenommen. Im Beginne des Hustenanfalles, zur Zeit wo die Krämpfe noch nicht stark waren, konnte die Zunge durch den geöffneten Mund vorgeschoben werden. Durch den Masseterenkrampf, der gleich darauf eingetreten war, konnte die Zunge nicht zurück und die Zungenspitze wurde abgebissen. Das Kind starb am 6.V. 1927.

Obduktionsbefund: Atelektase der beiden unteren Lungenlappen, kleine bronchopneumonische Herde im Unterlappen der linken Lunge, Hernia diaphragmatica aus der linken Niere bestehend, ein kirschenkerngrosser haemorrhagischer Herd im rechten Hinterhauptslappen.

Mikroskopisch: in der Hirnrinde am Boden der Sulci liegen die charakteristischen Aufhellungsbezirke, welche von SPATZ und HUSLER bei Pertussis-Epilepsie festgestellt und beschrieben wurden. Die Verminderung der Zellen lag in erster Linie in den äusseren Schichten der Hirnrinde. Die Protoplasma der Ganglienzellen war stark mit Eosin angesaugt, was man an den mit Haematoxin und Eosin gefärbten Präparaten deutlich sah. Die Färbung mit Scharlachrot zeigte Fettkügelchen in den Aufhellungsbezirken der Protoplasma der ausgedehnten Hortegazellen. Noch deutlicher war die Verfettung in den Gliazellen im Ammonshorn, was nach SPATZ und HUSLER sehr charakteristisch ist. Die Meningen waren intakt.

Laut dem Obduktionsbefund war es nun ein Keuchhustengehirn mit dem durch SPATZ und HUSLER beschriebenen Ausfall der Nervenzellen. Man fand typische, nicht entzündliche Veränderungen der Gehirnssubstanz. Solche Zustände wurden unter anderem durch NEUBÜRGER und SINGER beschrieben.

Nach NEUBÜRGER haben diese eine andere Bedeutung: er betrachtet den Ausfall der Nervenzellen als Folge der Luftembolie. Die Gehirnblutung konnte jedenfalls das Krankheitsbild nicht in der Weise erklären, dass man, wie SCHREIBER und andere, von einer Keuchhusteneklampsie sprechen konnte.

Es erscheint schwer sich ein klares Bild über die Pathogenese der nervösen Affektion und über den festgestellten Ausfall der Nervenzellen zu machen. Im allgemeinen werden die nervösen Komplikationen bei Keuchhusten auf die toxische Wirkung zurückgeführt. Diesen Standpunkt nehmen POSPISCHILL, SPATZ und HUSLER ein. Der Ausfall der Zellen ist einer regressiven, nicht einer entzündlichen Art.

ANTONIO BERARDI (Kinderklinik in Perugia) beschreibt zwei interessante Fälle.

Ein 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -jähriger Knabe wird am 30.IV. 1926 im Spital untergebracht. Das Kind wurde acht Monate lang mit Brustmilch ernährt. Die Entwicklung der Zähne verlief normal, das Gehen erlernte das Kind rechtzeitig. Seit einem Monat ist das Kind an Keuchhusten krank; bei Husten bricht es häufig, hat bis 40 Anfälle täglich. Seit 10 Tagen trat ein Zittern an den oberen, dann an den unteren Extremitäten auf; gleichzeitig Verlust des Bewusstseins und ein Erbrechen, das unabhängig von Nahrungsaufnahme und Hustenanfällen auftritt, vervollständigen das Krankheitsbild. Zu dieser Zeit hat die Mutter bei dem Kinde eine Lähmung der rechten Extremitäten und Strabismus bemerkt. Temperatur bis 39°. Patellarreflex rechts lebhafter. Eine leicht angedeutete Genickstarre; Kernig, Babinski — positiv.

Lumbalpunktion: ergibt 20 cm<sup>3</sup> klarer Flüssigkeit mit geringer Lymphocytose; die Aussaat — steril. Am 30. April 1926 wurde mit einer Vaccinotherapie begonnen: 6 Injektionen. Temperatur am 1. Mai 39,5°—40°. Dämpfung und Rasseln an der Basis der linken Lunge. Am 2. Juni ist das Kind geheilt.

Ein 9-jähriger Knabe beobachtet seit dem 28. Juli 1926; Hustenanfälle seit 25 Tagen; die Hustenanfälle immer häufiger vom Erbrechen begleitet. Temperatur bis 39°. Krämpfe, Feuchte Rasselgeräusche in der Lunge. Die Milz vergrößert. Paraese des rechtsseitigen Facialis; die Lunge weicht nach rechts, Kontraktur der oberen linken Extremität, die Hand geschlossen, passive Bewegungen erschwert, aktive Bewegungen — unmöglich. Leichte Genickstarre. Das Lumbalpunktat ist klar mit spärlicher Leukocytenzahl. Vaccinotherapie. Heilung. Der Verfasser schreibt

die Heilung teilweise der Anwendung der Vaccinotherapie, teilweise der Lumbalpunktion zu.

MEYNIER, Primarius des Maria Viktoria Spitals im Turin, beschreibt 5 Fälle eines Keuchhustens mit nervösen Komplikationen bei Kindern im Alter von 14 Monaten, 3 Jahren,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  und 5 Jahren. Es genügt nicht in diesen Fällen die Folgen als eine traumatische und mechanische Wirkung der Hustenanfälle anzusehen. Der Verfasser begnügt sich nicht mit einer einfachen Erklärung; er betrachtet die Erscheinungen für den Ausdruck einer Toxi-infektion. Der Krankheitserreger kann vorübergehend oder dauernd die nervösen Centren (Gehirn, Meningen, Rückenmark) oder die peripheren Nerven ergreifen. Man kann eine Meningitis, Encephalitis, Hydrocephalus, Polyneuritis, die durch Keuchhusten bedingt sind, beobachten. In 2 Fällen war es ein Hydrocephalus; in einem — vorübergehende meningeale Reizerscheinung, in dem vierten — Meningo-Encephalitis mit Aphasie, Blindheit und Taubheit, endlich im fünften — eine Polyneuritis in den unteren Extremitäten.

In der alltäglichen Praxis kommt es des öfteren vor, dass der Kinderarzt, welcher bei seinem an Keuchhusten erkrankten (bis jetzt bei vollem Bewusstsein bleibenden) Patienten, plötzlich Gehirnerscheinungen wahrnimmt, den Kopf verliert und den Fall dem Nervenarzte übergibt. Ich habe mich überzeugt, dass auch der beste Neurologe in dem überwiegenden Prozentsatz der Fälle, wenn er auch die Lokalisation des Herdes bestimmt, nur selten das wahre Wesen, des klinischen Zustandes zu erkennen und zu beurteilen imstande ist. Das Gleiche liesse sich auch über den Anatomo-pathologen sagen. Die richtige Erkenntnis dieser Prozesse — zumindest in klinischer Hinsicht — wird nur ein in der Keuchhustenklinik erfahrener Arzt besitzen. Übereinstimmend mit POSPISCHILL habe ich mich überzeugt, dass die Gehirnaffektionen im Keuchhusten in Bezug auf die Kindermortalität und ärztliche Unerfahrung nicht die traurigste Rolle spielen. Werden nun derartige Zustände von Zeit zu Zeit beschrieben und deren Ätiologie (Keuchhusten) intelligent begründet, so rufen sie Sensation hervor; für den Kenner jedoch sind diese Zustände nichts aussergewöhnliches. Die obenerwähnten panikartigen Zustände, die den behandelnden Arzt zur Zuziehung eines Neurologen

veranlassen, endigen meistens derart, dass das Kind plötzlich das Bewusstsein erlangt und der Fall den panikartigen Charakter verliert bevor noch eine Untersuchung der Cerebrospinalflüssigkeit oder des Blutes gemacht worden war. Diese plötzliche Umstimmung des Zustandes ist für die Klinik der Pertussis-Encephalitis charakteristisch und soll manchen Arzt, ex post, auf die Spur der Pertussis führen. Bleiben diese, von allen Encephalopathien des Kindesalters vielleicht am meisten populären Zustände nicht aufgeklärt, so trägt daran die Schuld der Kinderarzt, da dieser zur Entdeckung des Lungenherdes und zur Bestimmung seines spezifischen Pertussischarakters berufen ist. Eine derartige Feststellung möchte sicher bei Neurologen die Erinnerung an das, was OPPENHEIM in seinem Werke erwähnt, wachrufen. Ich persönlich begegnete solchen Veröffentlichungen, habe allein öfters solche Fälle diagnostiziert — möglich hie und da auch irrtümlich — sonst aber hörte ich persönlich in der Praxis nie, dass ein Kinder- oder Nervenarzt, mit Ausnahme von POSPISCHILL, eine derartige Diagnose feststellen möchte.

Die Encephalopathien bei Pertussis sind nicht die gefährlichsten. Am wichtigsten sind jene Lungenaffektionen, die, sei es auf Grund der Pirquet'schen Reaktion, Röntgenbildes oder sei es auf Grund anderer wissenschaftlich ungenügenden Argumente, fälschlich für eine Lungentuberkulose angesehen werden, weil das Kind schnell ähnlich wie bei einer Miliartuberkulose zu Grunde geht. Ähnlich wie der Arzt, der bei einer von dritten Person festgestellten Miliartuberkulose (ohne bakteriologische Untersuchung) nicht das Bedürfnis hat diese Krankheit mit jenem »was am einfachsten ist«, d. h. mit der Pertussispneumonie zu differenzieren — so kann auch ein Arzt, der bei einer Gehirnlaesion beim Kinde, an einen Zusammenhang zwischen diesen Erscheinungen und einer eventuellen Pertussis nicht denkt, sich weder Rechenschaft geben, noch einen Begriff über die wissenschaftliche Rolle der Keuchhustenklinik in der Pädatrie machen.

Eine Krankheit, die in Bezug auf ihren anatomo-physiologischen, pathologischen Polymorphismus so reichhaltig ist,



kann selbstverständlich auch auf dem Gebiete der Encephalopathie verschiedene Bedingungen für die anatomisch raffinierte Diagnose schaffen. Es ist ein Gebiet, das beweisen kann, dass ein intelligenter — Arzt — selbst auch wenn seine Diagnose nicht zutreffend ist — den klinischen Ehrgeiz durch die richtige Auffassung des Falles retten kann, d. h. bei einer unzutreffenden Diagnose, zeigt er das richtige Erkennen. Er kann sogar in solchem Falle, wenn es zur Obduktion kommt, über den Pathologen triumphieren.

Warum? Ähnlich wie wir nicht verlangen können, dass der Pathologe den Diabetes, den haemolytischen Ikterus, die Lues, als aetiologische Ursache einer ganzen Reihe von Erkrankungen erkennt, so können wir auch nicht verlangen, dass er den Keuchhusten post mortem feststellt. Nur der Kliniker ist dazu berufen den Keuchhusten zu diagnostizieren; gelingt ihm dies nicht, so bedeutet es, dass er den Keuchhusten nicht erkennen konnte, oder keine Möglichkeit denselben zu erkennen hatte. Wenn der Kinderarzt nicht die Möglichkeit hat den Keuchhusten zu diagnostizieren, so hat der Pathologe kein Recht den Keuchhusten festzustellen; man muss sich daher wundern wie es dazu kommt, dass die amtliche Statistik aller Länder eine derart hohe Keuchhustenmortalität verzeichnet. Gewöhnlich sind es die Mütter, die die Diagnose stellen, und diese wird durch den Amtsarzt ins lateinische übersetzt. Die Obduktion jener Kinder, die unter den Erscheinungen einer Pertussis-Encephalitis gestorben sind, werden in überwiegender Mehrzahl der Fälle nicht anerkannt, weil ein Durchschnittsarzt, der über encephalitische Erscheinungen, die im Anschlusse an Pertussis auftreten können, nicht aufgeklärt ist, sich auch nicht bemüht, die durch den Pathologen festgestellten Gehirnveränderungen mit den durch Pertussis bedingten Lungenveränderungen in eine klinische Synthese zu binden, weil er einer so banalen Krankheit wie die Pertussis, nicht die Fähigkeit anderer septischen Erkrankungen, deren Gift, wie bekannt, auch das Gehirn ergreifen kann, zuschreibt. Wenn nun der Arzt, sei es durch eigene Beobachtung, sei es durch die Beobachtung der Pflegeperson, die Feststellung macht, dass das



Kind — ausser Pneumonie — auch den Keuchhusten hat und wenn nun das Kind unter encephalitischen Erscheinungen stirbt und die Obduktion, ausser der Pneumonie noch das Bild einer Hyperämie des Gehirnes sowie ein Gehirnoedem zeigt, so erklärt sich der Arzt dieses Oedem durch eine venöse Stauung, welche durch die Hustenanfälle, rein mechanisch, entsteht.

Ein anderes mal ergibt die Obduktion neben der Lungenveränderungen noch kleine Blutextravasate in den beiden Gehirnaemisphaeren und auch dieses Bild erklärt sich der Arzt rein mechanisch; — die Gefässerrosionen sind durch den erhöhten Blutdruck bedingt, welcher die starken Hustenanfälle begleitet.

Auf diese Weise sind die Blutungen, wie auch das Bild eines Gehirnoedems für den Arzt am häufigsten die Folge einer rein mechanischen Wirkung.

Wenn auch diese Erklärung, ihrer Logik halber angebracht erscheint und in vielen Fällen auch zutreffend ist — so zwingen jedoch einige anatomischen und klinischen Tatsachen jene Schlüsse, die zu einer rein mechanischen Erklärung führen, mit gewisser Reserve anzunehmen.

Die klinische Beobachtung lehrt, dass Kinder die Krampfanfälle haben, häufig beim Keuchhusten von Krämpfen befallen werden; die Hustenanfälle treten bei solchen Kindern nicht auf, so dass die Krämpfe als Equivalent des Hustens angesehen werden oder höchstens der Krampfanfall im Husten endigt. Der Husten und die Folge des Hustens — die venöse Stauung — konnte nicht die Ursache der Krämpfe gewesen sein, weil das Kind Krämpfe nicht nach, sonder vor dem Husten oder überhaupt keinen Husten hatte. Was nun das Bild des Hirnoedems anbelangt, so ist die Pathogenese der Oedeme durch chemische Vorgänge, trotz der hervorragenden Arbeiten von ACHARD, BLUM, AUBEL MAURICE, MAGNUS LEVY, noch nicht aufgeklärt; es besteht ein heftiger Streit darüber, ob chemische Vorgänge oder humorale Erscheinungen hier die wesentliche Rolle spielen und daher die Entstehungsursache der Oedeme als recht unklar erscheinen; anderseits ist das

Ergebnis der Obduktion der keuchhustenkranken Kinder frappant; man findet gleich oft das Oedem, wie auch die Sinusthrombose vor, so dass in überwiegender Mehrzahl der Fälle die Rolle der neurologischen Diagnose zu Lebzeiten, caeteris paribus, sich zu der Entscheidung zweier prinzipiellen (weil der häufigsten) Erkrankungen reduziert und zwar zu der Entscheidung: Gehirnoedem oder Sinusthrombose. Ist es nun so, so beweist dies, dass wenn die durch den Husten mechanisch entstandene Stauung nicht die Ursache der Sinusthrombose ist, so muss auch die Stauung nicht immer die Ursache des Oedems sein. Das was ich in Bezug auf die Pathogenese der Krämpfe sagte und zwar, dass die Krämpfe unabhängig von der passiven Hyperämie, die mechanisch durch Husten hervorgerufen wird und ohne dass ein Husten überhaupt vorhanden war, entstehen können, bezieht sich auch auf jene Fälle, in denen man bei der Obduktion Hirnoedem feststellt, zu Lebzeiten jedoch keinen Husten wahrnimmt, was übrigens bei Kindern mit Keuchhustenpneumonie, trotz klinisch einwandfrei festgestellten Keuchhustens beobachtet wird. (Es wird häufig wahrgenommen: ein spärlicher, kraftloser Husten — ein Umstand, der die Diagnose Pertussis, deren einzige Erscheinung der Husten, welchen wir früher oder später zu verzeichnen hatten, nicht ändert; ähnlich verhält es sich wenn ein Arzt die Diagnose Endocarditis stellt ohne den gelenkrheumatischen Anfall gesehen zu haben und diesen nur aus der Krankheitsgeschichte kennt.) In jenen Fällen, die einer genauen klinischen Beobachtung unterlagen, kann man sich überzeugen, dass die Obduktion ein Hirnoedem ergibt, obwohl der Husten nicht vorhanden war. Dieser Umstand spricht gegen die Annahme, als ob die Stauung im Gehirn mechanisch durch den Husten bedingt wäre.

In der Kinderklinik gehören sowohl die Krämpfe, wie auch Oedeme am Gesichte und am ganzen Körper zu den häufigen Erscheinungen. Wenn auf Grund einer negativen Harnuntersuchung die Nierenaffectio ausgeschlossen wird, so sucht der Arzt die Oedeme den Kriegsfolgen zuzuschreiben: der Avitaminose oder der Entkräftung. Ich bin weit davon

entfernt, hier die Frage der Avitaminose zu berühren, möchte jedoch feststellen, dass ich oft während des Krieges Fälle sah, die mit Oedemen verbunden waren, Fälle die von Kollegen für die damals moderne Hungerkrankheit angesehen waren und deren infektiöse Natur (Pertussis) durch mich erbracht wurde. Nicht immer fand ich mit meinen Ausführungen Einklang unter meinen Kollegen, die sogar zur Zeit, wo der Husten hervortrat, behaupteten, dass »einerseits der Keuchhusten, anderseits Hungeroedeme, unabhängig voneinander bestehen«. Nur bei Ärzten älteren Datums begegnete ich ab und zu dem richtigen Blick, welcher den Ärzten beim Anblick der Gesichtsoedeme — bei sogar fehlendem Husten — aus der Pertussisfacies den Keuchhusten trefflich herauszulesen ermöglichte. Man soll nicht vergessen, dass ähnlich wie das Gehirnoedem oder krampfartige Erscheinungen nicht nur bei hustenden, sondern auch nicht hustenden pertussiskranken Kindern auftreten, so auch die Körperoedeme sowohl bei hustenden als auch nicht hustenden Kindern wahrgenommen werden. Diese Umstände sprechen gegen die mechanische Entstehungsweise der Stauung. Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, dass auch die allgemeinen Körperoedeme in Bezug auf ihre Pathogenese nicht von dem Problem der Entstehung des Gehirnoedems oder der Sinusthrombose zu trennen sind. Die Entstehungsweise der Oedeme muss eine allgemeine, breitere Basis, wie die venöse Stauung besitzen. POSPISCHILL will diese mit dem allgemeinen Begriff der Gefässschädigung durch Pertussisgifte erklären.

Die Obduktion des Gehirnes ergibt am häufigsten, entweder ein Oedem, eine Hyperämie oder eine Sinusthrombose. Ausserdem begegnet man Gehirnblutungen in verschiedenen Formen: localisierte, disseminierte, intrameningeale. Alle diese Formen können, in gewissem Grade durch Dysfunktion oder Dyskrasie der Gefässe (was durch Pertussistoxine hervorgerufen sein könnte) bedingt sein. Häufig ergibt die Obduktion eine seröse Meningitis oder verschiedene Formen einer secundären Infektion, als Ausdruck metastatischer, pyemischer Prozesse, also in erster Linie eine eitrige Meningitis. Wenn diese letzte (gewöhnlich als Meningitis purulenta) durch Pneumokokken

hervorgerufene, mittels Lumbalpunktion leicht feststellbar ist — so sind die anderen encephalitischen Affektionen in der anatomischen, physiologischen und symptomatischen Hinsicht schwer zu diagnostizieren. Sie können alles nachahmen und widersprechende Erscheinungen geben: das eine Mal tiefe Bewusstlosigkeit, das andere Mal tiefe Schlafsucht, Lähmungen, Krämpfe, Polydipsie, Polyurie, Ataksie u.s.w. Man muss, selbstredend, in jedem Falle eine ganze Reihe Infektionskrankheiten ausschliessen, man darf nicht die Tuberkulose, die Lues, den zur Zeit herrschenden Genius epidemicus, diese oder jene Encephalopathie ausser acht lassen. Da die anatomische und physiologische Diagnose, in Anbetracht der Unbeständigkeit der Gehirnerscheinungen im allgemeinen schwer ist — soll in solchen Fällen die Lunge täglich kontrolliert werden, da diese am besten die Pertussisinfection wiedergibt. Gelingt es uns den Pertussisherd in der Lunge zu entdecken, so ergibt sich daraus die Natur der Encephalitis von selbst. Besitzt man über den momentanen oder früheren Zustand der Lunge eines an Pertussis kranken Kindes nicht die genügende Orientierung, so kann die Diagnose Pertussis-Encephalitis hie und da zutreffend sein, klinisch aber bleibt sie unbegründet.

Ich erwähnte, dass man bei Obduktionen oft Spuren der Gehirnblutungen findet, die auch im Rückenmark vorkommen; wenn diese in der Literatur nur selten erwähnt werden, so ist die gewisse Unzugänglichkeit des Rückenmarkes, die die Untersuchung in dieser Richtung erschwert, schuldtragend. Auf der Abteilung POSPISCHILL hatte ich jedoch öfters Gelegenheit solche Blutungen an den Rückenmarkshäuten zu beobachten (Obduzent Prof. LANDSTEINER).

Die Tatsache erklärt die Möglichkeit des Auftretens der Gehirn- und Rückenmarksercheinungen bei pertussiskranken Kindern (ähnlich jenen wie bei Sclerosis multiplex).

Wird nun über das Problem der Gehirn- oder Rückenmarksblutungen nachgedacht, so muss man diese unbedingt mit den Blutungen an der Haut und an den Schleimhäuten der pertussiskranken Kinder in Einklang bringen. Und hier muss man wieder die Anschauung, laut welcher die Gefäss-

erosionen durch die Blutdrucksteigerung beim Husten bedingt sind, einer Kritik unterziehen. Eine, derartige Erklärung ist so einfach wie die mechanische Pathogenese der Darmblutungen bei Typhus. Ich bezweifle nicht, dass der mechanische Moment bei den Blutungen eines an Pertussis kranken Kindes manchmal eine Rolle spielt. Ich glaube aber, dass ähnlich wie bei Bauchtyphus, wo diese Angelegenheit nicht ganz einfach ist — so auch im Keuchhusten die mechanische Hypothese dem Kliniker nicht die volle Genugtuung gibt.

Ich konnte bei manchem Kinde, das an haemorrhagischer Diathese litt und bei dem idiopathischer Morbus Werlhof diagnostiziert wurde, Lungenveränderungen und eine sichere Pertussis feststellen; dadurch wurde meine Stellungnahme zu der haemorrhagischen Diathese eine ganz andere: ich habe diese für eine sekundäre, eng mit der Hauptkrankheit verbundene, stark unterstrichene Erscheinung der Pertussis angesehen. Es war mir klar, dass diese Erscheinung keine alltägliche sei, daher wunderte mich der diagnostische Irrtum meiner Vorgänger auch nicht. Das Bild der Purpura beschränkte sich lediglich auf die Haut und auf die Conjunktiven. Dasselbe bezieht sich auf die Haemophilie, die während einer Cholaemie bei pertussiskrankem Kinde in Form einer spontanen Haemophilie auftreten kann.

Ich hatte Gelegenheit solche Fälle 3 mal zu beobachten. Wegen einer Lungenblutung wurde ich zu manchem Kinde gerufen und konnte mit Leichtigkeit feststellen, dass es ein Missverständnis ist. Es handelte sich immer um Kinder, die an Pertussis krank waren und die bei starkem Hustenanfall das Blut in eine Spuckschale spuckten. Eines dieser Kinder (ein 10-jähriges Mädchen) wurde von den Ärzten für ein rettungslos tuberkulöses Kind erklärt. Alle diese Kinder waren an Keuchhusten krank, alle haben Blut in die Spuckschalen abgegeben, nur kam das Blut nicht aus der Lunge (der Atmungswegen), vielmehr aus der Mundhöhle und aus den blutenden Gingiven.

Vor 2 Jahren beobachtete ich ein Kind, das mit der Diagnose Nephritis ins Spital gebracht wurde und bei welchem am zweiten Tage haemorrhagische Diathese (Morbus Werlhof)

hofii) zum Vorschein kam. Nach einer Woche ergab die Harnaussaat Typhus abdominalis. Darmblutungen wurden während des Spitalsaufenthaltes beim Kinde nicht beobachtet. Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, dass die haemorrhagische Diathese im engen pathologischen Zusammenhange mit Bauchtyphus stand, und man muss annehmen, dass die Krankheitstoxine eine Dysfunktion der Leber, die das Gleichgewicht der Blutgerinnung kontrolliert, hervorgerufen haben. Die dynamische Leberuntersuchung ist wie bekannt schwer und unverlässlich (in unserem Falle war eine diesbezügliche Untersuchung durch die gleichzeitig bestehende Nierenentzündung getrübt), aber man weiss, dass zu den ständigen und besonders bei Erwachsenen frühzeitig auftretenden diagnostischen Erscheinungen eines Bauchtyphus die gestörte Leberdynamik gehört. Übrigens ergab die Blutuntersuchung den Ausfall einer wichtigen Funktion der Leber, die unter der toxischen Wirkung des Infektions-traumas stand. Ruft nun dieser Umstand nicht den Gedanken wach, dass jenes, was sich in meinem Falle des Bauchtyphus an der Haut abspielte, per Analogie auch in den Gedärmen sich abspielen kann?

Am 5.XII 1928 habe ich in der Pol. Ped. Ges. und am 18.XII in der Warsch. Ärztes. den Fall eines Bauchtyphus mit Haut- und Darmblutungen und mit Thrombopenie bei einem 5-jährigen Mädchen demonstriert und besprochen.

Stasia D. wurde am 13.X. 1928 krank. Das Kind hatte Fieber bis 40°. An verschiedenen Stellen der Haut traten Petechien auf, die Stühle waren häufig, frei und blutig. Das Kind fieberte elf Tage und wurde am 24.X in das Spital überführt, wo es 5 Tage hindurch fieberfrei blieb; vom 29.X. bis 11.XI. trat wieder Temperaturerhöhung ein (39°—39,8°). Während dieser Zeit traten an verschiedenen Hautstellen Petechien auf und Darmblutungen. Blut: Hb, 77 %; R.B. 4,500,000; W.B. 8,100; Blutplättchen 15,000; Blutungszeit 4 1/2. Gerinnungszeit 6'. Blutgerinnung herabgesetzt. Koch'sche Stichprobe positiv; Gürtelsymptom negativ. Resistenz der roten Blutkörperchen 0,32 %. Wassermann'sche Reaktion negativ; Widal mehrmals negativ. Blutaussaat negativ. Die Aussaat des Harnes und

des Kotes auf Galle ergibt die reine Kultur der Eberth'schen Bazillen. Der Verlauf des Bauchtyphus war sehr schwer, mit irregulärem Puls, mit Blutdrucksenkung, Galopprrhythmus und Schlafsucht. Am Gesäss, in der Nähe des Knie- und Ellenbogengelenkes ausgebreitete, schwer heilsame Hautnekrosen; beiderseitige Otitis media. Das Blutbild zeigt nach einem Monat eine Anaemie mässigen Grades, aber keine Verminderung der Blutplättchen.

Seit 5 Wochen ist das Kind fieberfrei und soll bereits entlassen werden.

Dieser Fall trägt zur Verständigung des Entstehungsmechanismus der Darmblutungen bei Bauchtyphus bei: Diese Blutungen sind nicht ein Ausdruck einer lokalen isolierten Blutung, vielmehr eine Erscheinung des haemorrhagischen Komplexes. Dieser Fall hat vieles gemeinschaftliches mit jenen Bauchtyphusfällen bei Kindern, die von mir im Jahre 1928 in der *Rev. fr. de Pédiatrie* beschrieben wurden.

In dem demonstrierten Falle handelte es sich um frühzeitige Darmblutungen, deren Auftreten schon am 8 Krankheitstage beobachtet wurde. TROUSSEAU hat einen Fall beschrieben, wo die Darmblutungen am 9 Krankheitstage aufgetreten waren; diese Blutungen führten zu einer schweren Blutarmut. Unser Fall dürfte nicht für Scorbut angesehen werden, da man weder Veränderungen in der Mundhöhle, noch eine Streptokokkeninfektion (die Blutaussaat war steril) feststellen konnte. Es ist schwer zu bestimmen, welche Rolle die Konstitution in der Bauchtyphuspurpura spielte; eines ist sicher, nämlich, dass in der Anamnese keine Anhaltspunkte, die für eine latente haemorrhagische Diathese sprechen konnten, vorgefunden wurden und dass das pathologische Blutbild mit der fortschreitenden Genesung allmählich eine Norm erlangte.

Für den infektiösen Moment und nicht für den konstitutionellen konnte die Tatsache sprechen, dass 10 Tage nach der Einlieferung des Mädchens ein 6-jähriger Knabe ins Spital gebracht wurde; dieser war ebenfalls an Bauchtyphus, der mit Magen- und Darmblutungen begonnen hat, erkrankt.

Am 5.XII. 1928 habe ich in der *Poln. Ped. Ges.* den Fall



eines Ikterus infektiosus mit Magenblutungen und Verminderung der Blutplättchen, bei einem 7-jährigen Mädchen, besprochen.

Alice G. erkrankte plötzlich am 12.XI. 1928 unter Temperaturerhöhung bis  $39^{\circ}$ ; das Fieber hielt 5 Tage an. Am 5 Tag fällt die Temp. ab; es tritt einige male ein blutiges Erbrechen auf. Dieser Umstand gab den Anlass das Kind in das Spital zu überführen (18.XI). Die Untersuchung ergab: Vergrößerung der Leber und der Milz, farblose Stühle, Gallenfarbstoffe im Harne, Urobilin, Urobilinogen. Hay'sche Probe positiv. Blut: Hb. 60 %; R.B. 5,250,000; W.B. 6,800. Blutplättchen 40,000; Gerinnungszeit 10'. Blutungszeit 3'. Gürtelsymptom und Koch'sche Stichprobe negativ. Resistenz der R.B. 0,36 %. Van den Bergh'sche Probe zweiphasig, verspätet. Im Blute 6 Bilirubineinheiten. Wassermann'sche Probe negativ. Die Agglutination mit Typhus und Paratyphus negativ.

Gleichzeitig mit dem Kinde erkrankte in demselben Hause ein Nachbar des Kindes, ein 28-jähriger Mann, unter den gleichen ikterischen Erscheinungen und mit blutigem Erbrechen.

Am 2.XII. 1928 wird das Mädchen für gesund befunden und verlässt das Spital.

Die Rolle, welche die Leber in der Blutgerinnung spielt, ist experimentell erwiesen. Wir wissen, dass die Injektion von Propepton, Schlangengift, Toxine, Atropin (intraperitoneal), Chloroform oder Galle eine erschwerte Fibrinogenbildung bedingt, oder das Bilden des wichtigsten Koagulationsfaktors — des Thrombogens unmöglich macht. Die Leber scheidet auch eine antagonistische die Gerinnung hemmende, Substanz: das Antithrombozin, aus.

Die Blutungen, welche bei Lebererkrankungen entstehen, sind durch eine kapillare Meiopragie, durch den gestörten Widerstand der kleinen Arterien und Kapillargefäße bedingt. Die diskreten roten Flecken (BOUCHARD), welche so charakteristisch für eine Lebereirrhose sind (häufig von mir bei Kindern mit Lues congenita und einer sicheren Hepatitis beobachtet) machen das Gesicht des Kindes, jenem eines Säufers ähnlich und deuten auf eine Leberdysfunktion.

Mehrmals sah ich eine Melaena neonatorum beiluetischen



Kindern. Man konnte die Melaena von der gewöhnlichen Purpura haemorrhagica derluetischen Kinder nicht unterscheiden. Auch in solchen Fällen betrachtete ich die infizierte Leber als Ursache der Funktionsstörungen des Gefäßsystems und der herabgesetzten Gerinnungsfähigkeit des Blutes.

In meinen Ausführungen über Pertussis (*Revue fr. de Pédiatrie*) erwähnte ich die Glykosurie und Urikurie, welche bei pertussiskranken Kindern beobachtet werden; ich gab damals meiner Meinung Ausdruck, dass ich der Urikurie, im Gegensatz zu TEISSIER, keine diagnostische Bedeutung zuschreibe, dass ich sowohl die Urikurie, wie auch die Glykosurie für eine Erscheinung der Leberdysfunktion, welche durch Infektion (Keuchhusten) bedingt wird, betrachte.

Ähnlich wie wir die haemorrhagische Diathese, welche wir bei Bauchtyphus, Ikterus infektiosus oder Lues congenita sehen, der Leberdysfunktion zuzuschreiben, das Recht haben — so können wir auch die Blutungen an der Haut, an den Schleimhäuten, an den Hirnhäuten und im Gehirn selbst, in gewissem Grade, der kapillaren Meiopragie, die durch die Leberinfektion (Keuchhusten) bedingt ist, zuschreiben.

### **Zusammenfassung.**

Die angeführten Fälle der Pertussis-Encephalitis sind klinische und anatomische Tatsachen. Da die Pertussis nicht für eine 6-wöchige Hustenkrankheit angesehen werden darf, vielmehr in dem überwiegenden Prozentsatz der Fälle eine langdauernde Krankheit ist, da die Pertussisrezidiven häufig zum Tode führen und die Pertussis die Zeichen einer allgemeinen Infektion des Organismus trägt, müssen wir die Gehirnaffektionen der toxi-infektiösen Wirkung des Pertussisgiftes auf das Gehirn, auf das Nerven- und Gefäßsystem zuschreiben.

Wenn die allgemein angenommene Hypothese, laut welcher die venöse Hyperaemie, Gehirnödem und die Blutextravasate, rein mechanisch, durch den Husten bedingt sind, die Pertussisencephalopatien zum Teile erklären kann — so ist diese Anschauung eine nicht vollkommen befriedigende. Eine ganze

Reihe klinischer Umstände steht mit dieser scheinbar einfachen Hypothese im Widerspruch.

Ähnlich wie die Pathogenese der Darmblutungen bei Bauchtyphus, so auch die Pathogenese der Blutextravasate bei Pertussis, ist im gewissen Grade, abhängig von den analogen vorübergehenden Erscheinungen einer haemorrhagischen Diathese, welche durch eine Dysfunktion der durch Gifte geschädigten Leber bedingt ist.

### Bibliographie.

- BERARDI, A., *La Pediatria*. 15.II. 1925.  
 CANINO RENATO, *Pediatria riv.* A. 35. Nr. 19. 1925.  
 COZZOLINO, O., *Clin. ped.* A. 7. 1925.  
 HÄSSLER, ERICH, *Jhrb. f. Kindh.* Bd. 114. 1926.  
 JOCHIMS, J., *Zentrblt. f. Kindh.* 1928.  
 MEYER, S., BURGHARD, E., *Zeitschrift. f. Kindh.* 40 Bd. H. 1—2. 1925.  
 MEYNIER, E., *Clin. ed. Ig. infant.* 15.I. 1927.  
 MIKULOWSKI, *Nowiny Lek.* Z. 17 u. Z. 19. 1927.  
 —, *Pol. Gaz. Lek.* Nr. 15. 1927.  
 —, *Nowiny Lek.* Z. IX. 1928.  
 —, *Pol. Gaz. Lek.* Nr. 36. 1926.  
 —, *Rev. Fr. de Péd.* T. II. Nr. 3. 1926.  
 —, *Schweiz. Med. Woch.* Nr. 30. 1927.  
 —, *Pedj. Pol.* T. IV. 1924.  
 —, *Pedj. Pol.* T. V. 1925.  
 —, *Rev. d'Hyg.* T. XLVIII. Nr. 9. 1926.  
 —, *Rev. Fr. de Péd.* T. II. Nr. 6. 1926.  
 —, *Rev. Fr. de Péd.* T. III. Nr. 5. 1927.  
 —, *Pol. Gaz. Lek. R.* VI. Nr. 15. 1927.  
 —, *Pol. Gaz. Lek. R.* VI. Nr. 27. 1927.  
 —, *Pol. Gaz. Lek. R.* VII, Nr. 2—3. 1928.  
 —, *Rev. Fr. de Péd.* T. IV. Nr. 2. 1928.  
 —, *Schweiz. Med. Woch.* Nr. 20. 1928.  
 —, *Rev. Fr. de Péd.* Nr. 5. 1928.  
 —, *Pol. Gaz. Lek.* Nr. 24, 25, 26. 1929.  
 —, *Pamiętnik III. Zjazdu Pedj. Pol.* 1927.  
 —, *Pedj. Pol.* 1927. T. VII.  
 POSPISCHILL, D., *Über Klinik u. Epidemiologie der Pertuss.* Berlin 1921.  
 ROUSSEAU SAINT-PHILPE. *Pediatric prat.* Ann. 22. Nr. 26. 1925.  
 STERNBERG, H., *Zeitschrift. f. Kindh.* Bd. 45. H. 5, 1928.

## **Contribution à l'étude de la cirrhose syphilitique du foie au cours de la première enfance.**

Par

le prof. V. JOUKOVSKY.

Dès la toute première enfance & même au cours de la vie intra-utérine du fœtus, les lésions interstitielles du foie se manifestent dans certains cas avec une telle intensité qu'elles rappellent le tableau de la cirrhose hypertrophique. Chez les nourrissons, la cirrhose peut être non seulement due aux maladies chroniques, mais encore aux maladies aiguës infectieuses, surtout dans le cas d'une intoxication lente; ce fait a été démontré par des expériences sur les animaux auxquels on injectait, par exemple, la toxine diphtérique. Ainsi qu'on le sait, la syphilis & la tuberculose s'accompagnent aussi d'une hypertrophie du tissu conjonctif du foie. Ce processus est particulièrement net au cours de la syphilis; dans cette maladie il en arrive facilement à prendre l'importance d'une cirrhose. Il est absolument rationnel de distinguer la cirrhose syphilitique congénitale du foie de la syphilis acquise de cet organe. La première se voit chez les enfants atteints de syphilis congénitale; c'est au cours de leur maladie que la cirrhose diffuse du foie se manifeste le plus nettement. Cette cirrhose présente la plus grande ressemblance avec la cirrhose vulgaire du foie; la seule différence est qu'en certains points on reconnaît encore de gros faisceaux de tissu conjonctif & des amas de petites cellules (prof. E. STADELMANN).

Chez les enfants, la cirrhose du foie peut faire suite aux complications graves & prolongées des maladies infectieuses aiguës; toutefois, d'après des observations récentes, elle peut résulter également d'inflammations prolongées chroniques de l'intestin (EDWARDS, GOUNDOBINE, entre autres). Sur 100 cas de cirrhose du foie chez l'enfant, EDWARDS releva 25 fois (25 %) des infections aiguës dans les antécédents des malades. Chez nous, des observations identiques furent recueillies par les Drs MOTCHAN & VASSILIEV, qui purent constater une cirrhose au début chez les enfants dont la maladie se prolongeait par des complications graves d'une durée de un mois & demi ou même de deux mois; chez les enfants plus âgés la cirrhose se rencontra aussi dans le cas de maladies à évolution rapide, mais, chez ces enfants, on notait alors dans les antécédents de l'entérocolite chronique. Cette dernière constatation amena GOUNDOBINE à signaler une omission faite par de nombreux auteurs à propos des inflammations chroniques prolongées de l'intestin; ces dernières sont, d'après lui, fort dangereuses, plus dangereuses même que les infections aiguës par rapport aux processus cirrhotiques. En ce qui touche les nourrissons, il constata que, sur 20 cas, les processus en cause ne s'observèrent que 2 fois; dans un troisième cas on trouva de la tuberculose des ganglions lymphatiques &, dans un quatrième, une syphilis congénitale.

Chez les nourrissons atteints de syphilis congénitale, on observe constamment au niveau du foie des lésions caractéristiques & prédominantes du type interstitiel; le tissu conjonctif est surtout développé autour des capillaires; mais, au cours de leurs examens anatomo-pathologiques, beaucoup d'auteurs n'ont généralement pu constater dans le foie des nourrissons ni cirrhose hypertrophique typique, ni cirrhose atrophique nettement caractérisée. C'est la raison qui m'engage à relater mes propres observations.

Parlant des nourrissons, LESAGE ne mentionne presque pas la cirrhose; il se borne à signaler la possibilité d'un ictère syphilitique durant les premiers jours de la vie; mais cet ictère, d'après d'autres auteurs, ne se distingue que difficilement

de celui des nouveaux-nés. Il y a une trentaine d'années, HEUBNER attira l'attention des pédiatres en publiant un travail sur «la syphilis des enfants»; dans ce travail il considérait les lésions cirrhotiques du foie chez les nourrissons comme une complication ou bien une conséquence de la syphilis viscérale intra-utérine. Il étudiait aussi l'ictère syphilitique, lequel aurait différé de celui des nouveaux-nés non syphilitiques par la date tardive de son apparition: cinq ou six semaines après la naissance, sinon plus tard encore. L'examen clinique du foie montrait une hypertrophie considérable; le foie était dur, mais lisse, ou du moins la surface n'offrait pas de nodosités grossières; au palper, le bord, net & résistant, paraissait arrondi. A propos des cas, généralement rares, qui font quelque peu songer à la cirrhose hypertrophique des adultes, HEUBNER signale que la peau présente constamment une coloration ictérique très foncée; il met ce symptôme en rapport avec l'infiltration syphilitique diffuse du tissu interstitiel du foie, infiltration qui est suivie d'altérations cicatricielles & d'une dilatation considérable des gros canaux biliaires, ce qui est dû à la stase, mais ne s'accompagne pourtant pas d'une ascite considérable. Il est impossible de savoir avec précision la fréquence de la cirrhose syphilitique du foie chez les nouveaux-nés, car un nombre considérable d'entre eux, sans parler de ceux qui succombent durant les premiers jours de leur existence, échappent à l'observation des pédiatres, ainsi qu'au contrôle anatomo-pathologique. Durant la longue période où j'ai travaillé en collaboration avec feu le Dr TCHOCHINE, à Pétrograd, nous avons pratiqué 2000 autopsies; or de tout ce temps, ainsi qu'en ces dernières années, au cours de mes observations cliniques portant sur des nourrissons appartenant aux premiers mois de la vie, je n'ai rencontré que 3 cas de cirrhose syphilitique avec ictère, pneumonie (alba) & hémorrhagie; dans le nombre se trouve un cas de melaena chez un prématuré de 8 mois, syphilitique, décédé au cinquième jour. Il n'est donc pas surprenant que le professeur viennois ZAPPERT, en décrivant la syphilis du foie chez les nourrissons, dans le précis fort répandu de PFAUNDLER & SCHLOSSMANN, déclare que la cirrhose syphilitique est

très rare, ainsi que l'ictère de même origine. Je passe sur l'abondante littérature du sujet, les opinions des divers auteurs & les descriptions des manuels de pédiatrie, car, depuis le travail sus-indiqué de HEUBNER, travail qui contient une analyse de toute la littérature médicale antérieure au début du siècle présent, on ne relève rien de nouveau. Seul, FEER essaye d'établir une classification spéciale des cirrhoses hépatiques chez l'enfant; il indique d'une manière plus particulière trois formes de cirrhose syphilitique. LESAGE, connu par son précis des maladies des nourrissons, déclare à deux reprises que la cirrhose atrophique du foie, de même que les abcès & les néoplasmes, s'observe »très rarement».

Tous ceux qui ont eu l'occasion d'examiner de nombreuses pièces de syphilis congénitale des nourrissons ont pu nettement se convaincre que le tableau anatomo-pathologique de l'hépatite diffuse est ici des plus caractéristiques. Le même aspect caractéristique se rencontre également dans la cirrhose diffuse du foie. J'ai eu l'occasion de voir la première chez des nouveaux-nés, quand les lésions interstitielles prédominaient chez le même enfant au niveau de presque tous les organes (hépatite, encéphalite, néphrite, pneumonie & myocardite interstitielles). En d'autres cas, le processus syphilitique prend dans le foie une forme différente: on voit de gros foyers pénétrer dans le tissu hépatique (gommes) où ils s'épanouissent en larges masses. On observe plus rarement la combinaison des deux processus (celui de l'infiltration & des gommes).

En même temps que les lésions cirrhotiques de foie, on observe aussi chez les enfants des processus régénératifs; ces derniers se caractérisent par des néoformations de tissu conjonctif, de vaisseaux sanguins & de canaux biliaires (dits néoformés). En 1909, j'ai décrit des lymphangiomes kystiques du foie chez un nouveau-né syphilitique; or, dans ce cas, il existait précisément une cirrhose combinée à des gommes miliaires; à ce propos j'ai indiqué l'importance de la prolifération & des processus de néoformation pour l'étiologie des kystes du foie chez les sujets atteints de lésions syphilitiques interstitielles & de cirrhose partielle (Arch. f. Kinderheilk., 1909, 50. Bd.: »Über

Lebercysten in Kindesalter»). On sait qu'avec une cirrhose du foie on peut observer des néoformations adénomateuses &, en ce qui concerne tout particulièrement les voies biliaires, ces dernières peuvent être non seulement épaissies & dilatées, mais aussi néoformées; cette néoformation est surtout visible dans les faits que nous allons décrire («le nombre des canaux biliaires néoformés surprenant»); toutefois on ne peut considérer ce phénomène comme constant &, dans le cas de cirrhose du foie que j'ai observé chez le nouveau-né avec concomitance de lymphangiomes kystiques du foie, sur aucune des coupes on ne parvenait à découvrir des voies biliaires néoformées; c'était seulement par places qu'on remarquait une prolifération considérable de l'épithélium des voies biliaires, ce qui se traduisait par la présence de nombreuses cellules épithéliales remplissant la lumière des canaux.

Du reste, en étudiant comparativement le foie des morts-nés & des enfants décédés au cours des premiers jours de leur existence par suite de lésions congénitales du cœur d'origine syphilitique & incompatibles avec la vie (rétrécissement de l'orifice de l'aorte, de l'artère pulmonaire &c. . .), j'ai rencontré chez ces enfants à plusieurs reprises le tableau fort net de la cirrhose syphilitique du foie. On comprend alors pourquoi d'autres auteurs russes, qui ont beaucoup étudié les manifestations cliniques (M. M. RAITZ — sur 204 enfants) ou l'anatomie pathologique de la syphilis congénitale (H. M. NIKOLAÏEV — sur 28 enfants) chez des nourrissons plus âgés, n'aient pas rencontré de véritables cirrhoses du foie avec ou sans ictère. Au sujet de l'ictère, voici comment s'exprime RAITZ: «Parfois, il est vrai, mais assez rarement, on observe un ictère qui, chez deux enfants, se trouva coïncider avec l'apparition d'éruptions cutanées».

Les observations personnelles qui suivent peuvent servir d'exemples.

1) Garçon (jumeau); nutrition moyenne; melaena des nouveau-nés au troisième jour; hypothermie prononcée (30° dans le rectum); le foie est très dur, considérablement augmenté de volume. Mort au troisième jour. Autopsie: pneumonie (alba); hémorragies



capillaires; cirrhose hépatique diffuse hypertrophique par syphilis congénitale.

2) Fille à terme; mort subite après la naissance; syphilis viscérale; poids: 3050 gr. Autopsie: néphrite interstitielle foetale, méningo-encéphalite interstitielle, splénite interstitielle, cirrhose hépatique; dans le tissu compact du foie, à l'œil nu, on distingue sur toutes les coupes des faisceaux gris blanchâtre & des foyers; rétrécissement de l'artère pulmonaire; la cloison interventriculaire est fermée; dans le myocarde, tissu conjonctif interstitiel & foyers blancs de sclérose myocardique interstitielle foetale.

Ces deux sortes de cirrhose furent soumises au contrôle histologique; on vit ainsi que l'hépatite interstitielle s'était développée d'une manière diffuse & par foyers. Les altérations étaient fort nettes, surtout le long des capillaires où elles atteignaient les proportions d'une cirrhose véritable, mais sans la présence concomitante de gomme.

Un troisième cas présentait une particularité de la cirrhose du foie. Fillette de bon poids, de nutrition normale; manifestations syphilitiques au niveau de la peau. A la naissance, respiration faible & l'enfant ne peut être ranimée. Autopsie: atélectasie pulmonaire, lymphangiome kystique du foie, cirrhose hépatique, encéphalite, néphrite & myocardite interstitielles. L'examen histologique de petits fragments du foie pris en des points différents montre de nombreuses gomme miliaires, dans lesquelles on ne découvre pas de substance interstitielle; mais à côté de ces gomme on voit des faisceaux, fortement hypertrophiés, de tissu conjonctif; ces faisceaux occupent certaines parties des espaces interlobaires, notamment le long des vaisseaux sanguins (qui, eux aussi, présentent par endroits des altérations syphilitiques) & atteignent parfois un réel état de sclérose; & cependant, au niveau du foie, le processus cirrhotique se manifeste d'une façon moins intense que l'infiltration globo-cellulaire & les gomme miliaires.

Dans les fragments hépatiques prélevés au niveau des zones kystiques nous avons trouvé les mêmes altérations au voisinage des parois des kystes & sur les coupes de nombreuses gomme miliaires (amas de cellules rondes avec noyaux prenant la couleur d'une façon très intense & diffuse). Ces amas de cellules se voient dans les espaces périvasculaires & dans les trabécules placées entre les cellules hépatiques. Là aussi nous rencontrons la tunique conjonctive épaisse & solide du kyste, sur la face interne de laquelle, avec un grossissement considérable, on voit très bien



l'endothélium qui recouvre la cavité kystique; la tunique du kyste s'épaissit progressivement vers la périphérie du foie où elle parvient jusqu'au-dessous de la capsule hépatique.

Dans la paroi du kyste cheminent des vaisseaux. En certains points, à côté des gommés miliaires, on remarque une infiltration diffuse de petites cellules rondes & fusiformes, avec néoformation évidente de tissu conjonctif jeune. Mais sur aucune des préparations on n'a pu découvrir des canaux biliaires néoformés; par places seulement on remarquait une prolifération insignifiante de l'épithélium des canaux biliaires, prolifération qui se traduisait par l'augmentation du nombre des cellules épithéliales tapissant la lumière des conduits.

Ma dernière observation, que je vais reproduire en détail, se rapporte aussi à un cas d'ictère traité à la clinique infantile.

Une fillette, âgée de 4 mois, entre avec sa mère le 30 janvier 1926. Elle offre une coloration jaune très marquée de la peau & des muqueuses, ainsi que des sclérotiques; les urines sont colorées, les selles décolorées. Dans les antécédents, syphilis indiscutable des parents (fausses couches, enfants nés prématurément, enfants morts en bas âge, récurrence incontestable de la syphilis chez la mère en ces derniers temps).

D'après la mère, la jaunisse n'aurait débuté qu'à l'âge de deux mois; l'enfant n'aurait pas eu d'ictère des nouveaux-nés. La rate & le foie sont augmentés de volume (voir les détails ci-dessous). L'enfant pèse 5370 gr. à 4 mois; sa taille est de 58 c.; la circonférence de la tête mesure 39 c., celle du thorax, 38.5 c. Elevage au sein; pas de dyspepsie; l'enfant absorbait de 50 à 70 gr. de lait par tétée. Durant les dix jours d'hospitalisation à la clinique, le poids augmente au début & atteint 5450 gr., puis il se met à varier, mais faiblement, après quoi il diminue, mais d'une façon constante (la veille de la mort, il était tombé à 5120 gr.). Il est à supposer que la mort résulta d'un léger état fébrile & d'une diarrhée muco-hémorragique qui compliquèrent finalement une bronchopneumonie grippale (une épidémie sévissait à ce moment).

On ne peut pas ne pas remarquer que, malgré son affection constitutionnelle indiscutable & son anémie d'origine syphilitique, la fillette avait tout de même l'aspect d'un enfant bien nourri &, jusqu'à l'apparition de l'infection grippale, au début de laquelle elle fut admise à la clinique, elle augmentait si bien de poids qu'elle atteignait déjà 5500 gr. vers 4 mois. L'urine était de couleur ambrée, trouble, de réaction acide, contenait des traces

d'albumine, donnait une réaction nettement positive pour la bile & l'urobiline; dans le dépôt existaient des cellules épithéliales plates, quelques leucocytes, quelques cylindres granuleux & des cylindres leucocytaires. La rate dépassait de deux travers de doigt le bord des fausses côtes, n'était pas dure, mais offrait un bord des fausses côtes, n'était pas dure, mais offrait un bord tranchant. Au niveau de l'anus on voyait nettement des stries radiées & des plaques muqueuses. La respiration nasale était gênée; par les narines se faisait un suintement muco-purulent, par moments sanguinolent (phénomène par la mère depuis longtemps). Du côté de la peau & des muqueuses on ne découvrait pas d'autres manifestations syphilitiques. Les ganglions lymphatiques se sentaient un peu partout. Dans la région inguinale & au niveau du cou ils étaient indurés & hypertrophiés. Il y avait de la conjonctivite avec dilatation considérable des vaisseaux. La réaction de Pirquet était négative. Les matières fécales contenaient du sang au quatrième jour après l'admission. Depuis ce moment l'enfant prenait mal le sein. Des épistaxis à répétition survinrent ensuite de façon inattendue & s'accompagnèrent d'une agitation prononcée; avec l'apparition de la pneumonie grippale l'état de l'enfant s'aggrava considérablement. L'examen du sang, fait avant les hémorragies, montrait déjà une anémie syphilitique assez nette, de la leucocytose neutrophile, de la poikilocytose & de l'anisocytose. La réaction de BERGH, pour la bilirubine, était nettement positive, directe & rapide. La réaction de WASSERMANN était nettement positive, aussi bien avec le sang qu'avec le liquide céphalo-rachidien (même réaction avec le sang de la mère). La numération globulaire indiquait une diminution de près de la moitié dans la nombre des globules rouges (2,950,000; leucocytes: 28,000, suivant le procédé D'ARNETH). Déviation vers la gauche. Formule leucocytaire: Neutrophiles 46 %; lymphocytes 38 % (grands 3 % & petits 35 %); éosinophiles 3 %; mononucléaires 13 %.

Les bords accessibles du foie sont indurés & nettement perceptibles au palper sur toute leur étendue; on sent distinctement l'encoche qui sépare les lobes; le lobe gauche dont la surface est parsemée de nodosités dépasse de deux travers de doigt le bord chondrocostal; le bord droit du foie dépasse de trois travers de doigt cette même limite. La masse noduleuse que forme le lobe gauche est visible à la simple inspection; elle est traversée, dans la direction de l'ombilic, par la veine sous-cutanée abdominale qui est tordue sur elle-même à la façon d'un tire-bouchon & se gonfle considérablement durant les pleurs de l'enfant; ces particularités se découvrent au premier coup d'œil. Les derniers jours de la vie, on observa la dilatation des veines entourant

l'ombilic (formation dite de la «tête de Méduse»). Pas d'ascite. L'enfant succomba, au dixième jour de son hospitalisation, à la suite d'une brusque hémorrhagie nasale.

*Extrait du procès verbal de l'autopsie.*

La coloration ictérique généralisée de tous les téguments & des muqueuses visibles est frappante. Le nez est en lorgnette. Les os du crâne sont assez durs. Les circonvolutions cérébrales sont quelque peu affaissées, leurs sillons sont effacés. A la surface des coupes la substance grise est gélatineuse, transparente; au niveau de la substance blanche on voit, par places, une coloration rosée, samée d'infimes hémorrhagies. A la surface des poumons, sous la plèvre, on constate de petites hémorrhagies. A la surface du poumon droit, sous la plèvre, on voit des taches bleu violacé, grosses comme la moitié d'un pois & qui occupent surtout la face postérieure des lobes supérieur & moyen. A la coupe on découvre des foyers étendus, nettement délimités, de couleur bleue. A leur niveau, le tissu pulmonaire est privé d'air, brillant & compact; les foyers sont de forme triangulaire; les plus importants occupent le lobe inférieur. Dans le poumon gauche on trouve des foyers identiques, mais de dimension moindre. Le reste du tissu pulmonaire, de couleur jaune rosé, est emphysémateux. Le thymus n'est pas hypertrophié. Dans la cavité du péricarde existent 10 à 12 cc. de liquide trouble, jaune foncé, ambré, avec de fins flocons de fibrine. Pas d'altérations au niveau des valvules. L'aorte, aussi bien à l'extérieur qu'à l'intérieur, est d'un jaune éclatant. Le trou de Botal est presque fermé. Les ganglions sous-claviculaires & cervicaux sont légèrement augmentés de volume. Dans la cavité péritonéale on trouve une petite quantité de liquide sanguinolent. L'épiploon contient de multiples ecchymoses. La rate a 7 c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  de longueur sur 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  de largeur & 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  de hauteur. Elle pèse 150 gr. La forme de la rate est semilunaire; le bord postérieur, incurvé, porte quelques encoches. Elle est augmentée de volume, la capsule est épaissie, brillante & de surface rosée; à la coupe, la pulpe, de coloration rouge foncé, se laisse facilement & abondamment détacher par le raclage; les follicules sont à peine visibles. Le foie qui pèse 260 gr. est long de 13 c., large de 8 c. au niveau de lobe droit & de 5 c. au niveau du lobe gauche; la hauteur du lobe droit est de 3 c.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , celle du lobe gauche, de 2 c.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . La forme du foie n'est pas régulière, mais semilunaire; la face supérieure est noduleuse; la capsule est épaissie & l'on y voit des stries de tissu fibreux

scélérosé. La face inférieure est encore plus noduleuse & les faisceaux y sont plus nets. En son milieu la face inférieure est concave. Le lobule de SPIEGEL est petit, de forme irrégulière. La vésicule biliaire n'est pas visible du côté de la face inférieure; elle est enfoncée dans l'encoche, affaissée & ne contient pas de bile; les parois en sont épaissies. L'encoche séparant les lobes droit & gauche est profonde. Le lobe gauche est proéminent. Le foie est dans sa totalité d'une structure compacte; la couleur de sa surface est gris verdâtre. La coupe en est verdâtre, bigarrée; le tissu conjonctif, fort riche, est d'une abondance presque égale à celle du parenchyme; les groupements cellulaires semblent incrustés dans le tissu conjonctif. A la partie moyenne du lobe droit on voit des faisceaux blanchâtres de tissu conjonctif. Le rein est facilement décapsulable, de forme lobulée; il contient une quantité de sang considérable, son poids est de 110 gr.

Dans l'estomac on trouve un liquide muco-sanguinolent. La muqueuse sans altérations visibles. Dans l'intestin on trouve par places un liquide muco-sanguinolent. La surface des coupes faites au niveau des os longs (les lignes des ossifications) est irrégulière. Tous les tissus & organes offrent une teinte d'un jaune éclatant. Diagnostic anatomique: cirrhose hépatique syphilitique & ictère; atélectasie & bronchopneumonie; hyperplasie de la pulpe splénique; péricardite séro-fibrineuse; hémorrhagies sous-pleurales & intestinales.

Examen *histologique* du foie. Le tissu conjonctif est abondamment développé autour des lobules, mais pénètre aussi en partie à leur intérieur. Les lobules sont petits & les trabécules nettement atrophiques. Les cellules hépatiques sont en partie nécrosées, présentent de la dégénérescence granuleuse & perdent leur noyau; celles qui subsistent sont transparentes, pâles, vacuolisées & tellement imprégnées de pigments biliaires qu'elles sont franchement jaunes. Dans presque toutes les cellules hépatiques on aperçoit des granulations & des agrégats formés par la bile; les capillaires biliaires intercellulaires sont souvent dilatés & remplis de caillots biliaires. Dans les cellules de Kupfer encore intactes on voit aussi des granulations de pigments biliaires. Le tissu interstitiel offre une prédominance considérable dans le tissu hépatique conservé. Le tissu fibrillaire conjonctif est riche en cellules (fibroblastes, cellules migratrices); il n'a pas encore pris le caractère compact du tissu cicatriciel; on y rencontre aussi de nombreux vaisseaux de petit calibre & quelques autres d'un calibre plus gros. Les parois de ces derniers sont parfois hyalinisées. Le nombre des canaux biliaires néoformés, & dans lesquels on voit souvent des gouttes de bile foncée, est surprenant. On ne découvre ni gommès syphilitiques, ni pigment paludique.

En examinant le sang étendu sur des lames au cours de l'autopsie du foie & coloré suivant le méthode de Giemsa, on voit que les cellules sont surchargées d'une grosse quantité de pigment jaune verdâtre & parfois brun noir. La plus grande partie du pigment se rencontre dans les cellules hépatiques parenchymateuses, mais les cellules de Kupfer en sont aussi bourrées. Le pigment, d'une consistance uniforme & spongieuse est amorphe; seuls quelques fragments noirs semblent être plus gros. Il est évident que ce pigment est de la bile condensée. Il se localise dans de grandes cellules, le plus souvent de forme vaguement arrondie ou angulaire; le noyau, là où il est visible, a une coloration rose pâle & le protoplasma est bleuâtre: ce sont des cellules de l'appareil réticulo-endothélial du foie (cellules de Kupfer & histiocytes).

Les données étiologiques, cliniques, anatomo-pathologiques & histologiques qui précèdent nous ont amenés à conclure que, chez cette fillette de quatre mois, il existait un cirrhose syphilitique du foie, de forme *atrophique*, & dont les signes étaient des plus nets. En voici les particularités essentielles:

1) Présence d'un ictère, du type rétionnel, & dépendant probablement, au moins en partie, de l'imprégnation des cellules hépatiques en voie de nécrose par la bile.

2) Dans une certaine mesure, l'absence de corrélation entre la destruction très nette du parenchyme & le développement abondant du tissu conjonctif, ce dernier offrant, de son côté, une grande richesse en éléments cellulaires.

3) Rareté de l'affection chez les nourrissons. Quant à la pénétration du tissu conjonctif à l'intérieur des lobules hépatiques, on l'observe aussi dans la cirrhose atrophique banale des lobules hépatiques, on l'observe aussi dans la cirrhose atrophique banale des alcooliques, mais à un degré moins marqué.

---

#### Bibliographie.

STADELMANN: Clinique des cirrhoses hépatiques. — Clinique contemporaine, n° 5, 1904 (en russ.).

GROUNDIBINE: Les particularités de l'enfance, 1906 (en russ.).

HEUBNER: La syphilis dans l'enfance, 1898 (en allemand).

- JOUKOVSKY, (V. P.): Ein Fall von kongenital. Lymphangioma cysticum hepatis. — Arch. f. Kinderheilkunde, 1909, vol. L.
- : Melaena neonat. — Clinique contemporaine, 1907 (en russ.).
- : Les lésions congénitales du cœur, 1906.
- : Le Rachitisme en Russie. Thèse de Pétrograde, 1900.
- MOTCHAN: Altérations du foie au cours des affections infectieuses aiguës des enfants. Thèse 1903.
- VASSILIEV: Tableau anatomo-pathologique des affections inflammatoires de l'estomac chez les nourrissons. — Thèse 1900.
- FEER et LESAGE: Précis.
- RAITZ: La syphilis congénitale. — Pédiatrie n° 8, tome VIII (en russ.).
- NIKOLAIËV, (N. M.): Anatomie pathologique de la syphilis congénitale. — Journal-Etudes de la première enfance, 1923 (en russ.).
- STERNBERG: Cirrhose du foie au point de vue anatomo-pathologique.
- EPPINGER: Cirrhose du foie au point de vue symptomatologique. 5<sup>me</sup> Congrès internat. sur des maladies de l'appareil digestif et de la nutrition. Vienne 1925 (voir Wratschebnoje Delo, n° 2, 1926).
- ZAPPERT et SEITZ: Handbuch für Kindrhlk. von Pfäundler u. Schlossmann, 1923.
- SABRAZÉS et DUPÉRIÉ: Nouvelles contributions à l'étude antomo-pathologique et microbiologique de l'héredo-syphilis du nourrisson. — Le Nourrisson, 1915.
- COMBY: Arch. de Méd. des Enfants, 1917.

## **Leucémie myélogène aiguë chez un enfant de cinq mois.**

Par

**LEIF SALOMONSEN.**

Avec le temps on a fini par publier d'assez nombreux cas de leucémie, supposée myélogène, chez les nourrissons. Toutefois, des connaissances plus étendues concernant la pathologie des leucémies & surtout une connaissance plus approfondie des particularités de l'hématopoïèse chez l'enfant — hématopoïèse qui se rapproche du type foetal — ont fait naître des doutes sur l'exactitude des diagnostics posés jusqu'en ces temps derniers. On a souvent constaté, en effet, que les cas présentés comme des leucémies se trouvaient être soit des anémies du type de JAKSCH-HAYEM, soit des syphilis congénitales ou des érythroblastoses congénitales (RAUTMANN). Si bien qu'en 1923 NÄGELI déclarait que la leucémie myélogène n'apparaît pas avant l'âge de quatre ans, opinion qu'on retrouve dans la plupart des manuels modernes de pédiatrie ou d'hématologie.

Mais qu'une leucémie chronique myélogène puisse néanmoins survenir chez les nourrissons est un fait qui semble hors conteste, depuis que MALMBERG, en 1925, en a publié 2 cas très minutieusement étudiés sous le rapport clinique. Quant à la forme aiguë de la maladie, il existe des relations isolées, aussi bien à une époque plus ancienne qu'en ces derniers temps, & qui paraissent démontrer avec beaucoup de vraisemblance que la leucémie aiguë myélogène peut s'observer également durant la première année de l'existence (MORSE 1894,



BERGHINZ 1904, ISAAC & COBLINER 1910, OPITZ 1924, BAAR 1924 (c'est un cas de leucémie aiguë aleucémique à myéloblastes), STRANSKY 1925 (c'est un cas de leucémie myéloïde congénitale), AVINIER 1925).

Aux faits précédents on peut ajouter le suivant, observé chez une petite fille de cinq mois. Le diagnostic, déjà posé pendant la vie, offre toute espèce de garantie, puisqu'il peut être contrôlé par l'examen histologique des organes après la mort.

L'observation clinique, qui nous fut aimablement communiquée par le service des enfants du Rikshospital, nous apprend ce qui suit:

R. E. L., née le 17. 1. 29 de parents bien portants. Trois frères ou sœurs, dont deux vivants & bien portants; le troisième, né trois mois avant terme, vécut seulement quelques heures. Quant à la petite patiente dont il s'agit dans le présent travail, elle était née, au dire de la mère, trois semaines avant terme; elle ne pesait alors que 2,500 gr. Elle fut exclusivement nourrie au sein. Vivace & bien portante, elle se développa normalement, en augmentant régulièrement de poids, jusqu'au mois de mai. A cette époque les selles commencent à se montrer vertes & grumeleuses; en peu de temps l'enfant devient pâle & abattue. A la fin mai, apparaît une tache bleue au niveau du pariétal droit; quelque temps après, des taches similaires se développent au-dessous des deux yeux. Le médecin appelé prescrivit de l'huile de foie de morue & du fer, mais sans résultat. L'enfant s'affaiblit de plus en plus, devient dyspnéique & refuse de prendre le sein. Elle est admise au Rikshospital (service des enfants) le 24. 6. 29; son état général est déjà extrêmement grave. Pâleur excessive, sugillations au niveau du bord inférieur du rebord orbitaire, ainsi qu'à la face interne de la joue. Légère coloration jaune des sclérotiques. Le poulx donne 140 pulsations; il y a de la dyspnée (80 inspirations à la minute); la température est de 37°,5 Poids: 6,400 gr. Taille: 64 c. Aucun symptôme de rachitisme. Pas d'hypertrophie perceptible des ganglions. Amygdales de dimensions usuelles. Rien



d'anormal du côté de la muqueuse buccale, sauf les hémorragies précitées. Cœur & poumons normaux. Abdomen gros, mou, indolent. Le foie est agrandi; le bord inférieur est perceptible à 3 c. au-dessous du rebord chondro-costal. La rate se sent au palper à 1 c. en avant de la ligne costo-claviculaire. Urines normales. Les matières fécales sont colorées en noir & donnent une réaction positive en ce qui concerne le sang.

*Examen du sang.*

Hémoglobine (Sahli): 20 %.

Globules rouges: 740,000.

Globules blancs: 37,260.

Une préparation du sang par frottis & colorée suivant le procédé de PAPPENHEIM ne fut pas très réussie; la numération différentielle des diverses formes cellulaires s'en ressentit & l'exactitude des chiffres obtenus parut douteuse. Il semblait pourtant qu'il existât de nombreux myéloblastes & myélocytes, ainsi que de nombreux érythroblastes.

La petite patiente succomba le lendemain.

La réaction de WASSERMANN donna, chez les parents, un résultat négatif.

**Autopsie.**

Corps amaigri, extrêmement pâle. Hémorragies sous-cutanées autour des yeux.

Rien d'anormal dans les organes du cou, les voies respiratoires, les poumons & les plèvres.

*Cœur:* Nombreuses petites hémorragies sous-péricardiques. Pour le reste rien de pathologique.

*Foie:* Hypertrophié, pesant 290 gr. & mesurant 14 c. sur 9,5 & 4 c. Consistance ferme; coloration d'un jaune brun clair. A la surface, on voit de très nombreux nodules de dimensions variables, de forme généralement arrondie & de coloration blanc grisâtre ou rougeâtre. Plusieurs d'entre eux montrent en leur centre une petite rétraction ponctiforme de couleur rouge. La coupe est parsemée de ces mêmes petits nodules qui sont alors gris ou rougeâtres.

*Rate:* Hypertrophiée & pesant 50 gr. Elle est ferme & d'un rouge brun sombre; la coupe en est unie, rougeâtre & l'on n'y reconnaît le dessin de la structure normale.

*Reins:* Dimensions usuelles. Consistance ferme; surface unie; coupe pâle dont toute la structure est effacée. Dans le parenchyme rénal on rencontre en plusieurs points de petits infiltrats rouge grisâtre. Rien de pathologique dans les voies urinaires, les capsules surrénales & le pancréas.

*Ovaires:* Des deux côtés ils figurent une petite masse grosse comme une bonne noix, molle, arrondie & de coloration rouge brun.

Rien de pathologique dans *l'oesophage, l'estomac & l'intestin*. Pas de tuméfaction des follicules ou des plaques de PEYER.

*Petit épiploon:* Ganglions assez nombreux & dont le volume varie de celui d'une graine à celui d'une noix; ils sont mous, bien délimités & de coloration rouge brun un peu bigarrée. Par ailleurs on ne découvre aucune tuméfaction ganglionnaire.

*Système osseux:* A la face interne du thorax on trouve de gros infiltrats noduleux sous-périostés de coloration rouge brun. Ces nodules, de forme aplatie, du volume approximatif d'une noix & de contours bien limités, siègent au point de jonction de l'os & du cartilage de la plupart des côtes; on en trouve de plus à la face interne des côtes, notamment à droite, au voisinage de la colonne vertébrale, ainsi que dans la moitié supérieure gauche du thorax où ils forment de grosses masses néoplasiformes. Ces nodules ne perforent nulle part le périoste (fig. 1).

La diaphyse du tibia est remplie d'une moelle osseuse molle, offrant une coloration rouge brun intense.

*Examen histologique.*

Pour la coloration des coupes c'est la méthode combinée de MAY-GRÜNWALD & de GIEMSA (PAPPENHEIM), qui fut utilisée. La réaction de l'oxydase s'exécuta suivant la technique usuelle de SCHULZE.

*Moelle osseuse.* Très riche en cellules & dépourvue de tissu adipeux. Sans parler des globules rouges, les éléments

cellulaires sont représentés en majorité par de grandes cellules »lymphoïdes». Celles-ci sont rondes ou légèrement anguleuses, de dimensions variables, avec un protoplasma basophile, non granuleux, se colorant légèrement en bleu; d'une

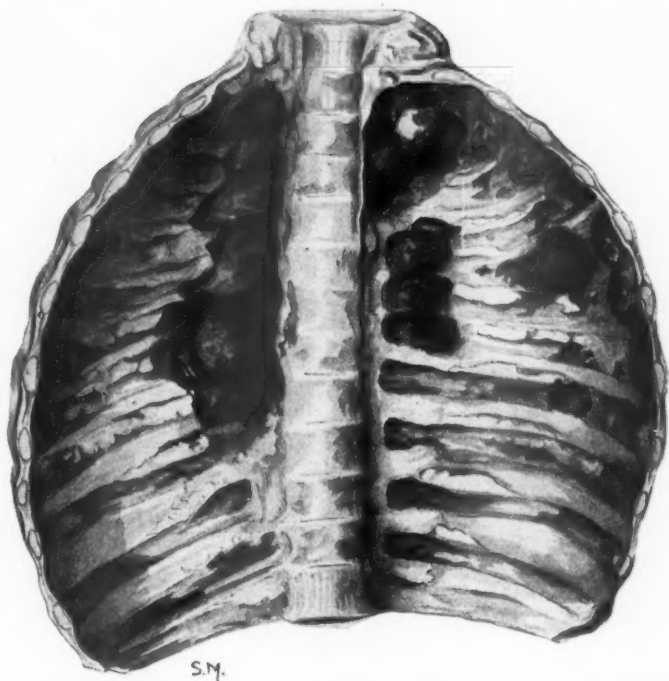


Fig. 1.

manière générale, elles ont une bordure protoplasmique passablement large, qui n'offrent pas de zone centrale éclaircie. Le noyau est gros, arrondi ou légèrement incurvé sur ses bords & parfois en voie de division. La structure du noyau est formée d'un réticulum lâche, finement dessiné, contenant parfois de fines granulations & souvent plusieurs nucléoles. Dans quelques cellules les noyaux sont très pâles, gros &

comme soufflés; dans d'autres cellules ils sont plus denses & plus petits. Par places les noyaux semblent s'être fragmentés en donnant naissance à plusieurs grains compacts se colorant fortement en bleu. Dans leur voisinage on voit de petits groupes de myélocytes neutrophiles & éosinophiles, ainsi que de très rares leucocytes neutrophiles. On ne découvre pas de petits lymphocytes. Ça & là se montre une cellule géante de la moelle osseuse. Parmi les globules rouges on aperçoit de

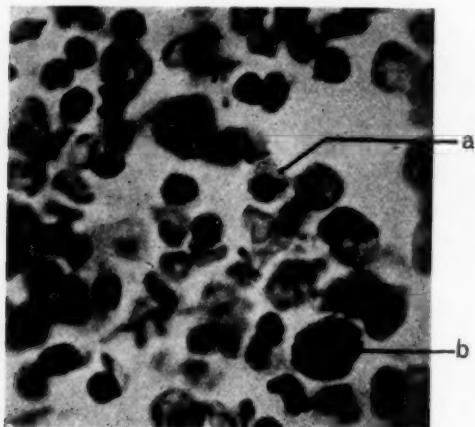


Fig. 2. Moelle osseuse. Coloration d'après le procédé de PAPPENHEIM.  
Grossissement  $1100\times$ .  
Myéloblastes. Erythrocytes. Erythroblastes (a). Myélocyte éosinophile (b).

nombreux érythroblastes offrant des noyaux pycnotiques & souvent des figures de karyorrhexis (fig. 2).

*Ganglions épiploïques.* Le dessin de la structure normale est complètement effacé & les follicules ne sont pas même ébauchés. Les mailles du réticulum, très richement développé, sont exclusivement remplies, en sus d'érythrocytes & d'érythroblastes, par ces mêmes grosses cellules «lymphoïdes» qu'on trouvait dans la moelle osseuse (voir fig. 3). Par la coloration de l'oxydase le protoplasma d'un grand nombre de ces cellules montre soit une teinte bleue assez faible & diffuse, soit une

coloration bleue plus foncée avec de petites granulations plus ou moins grandes, nettement dessinées & d'une nuance bleu noir. On ne voit ni myélocytes, ni leucocytes. On ne voit pas non plus de petits lymphocytes.

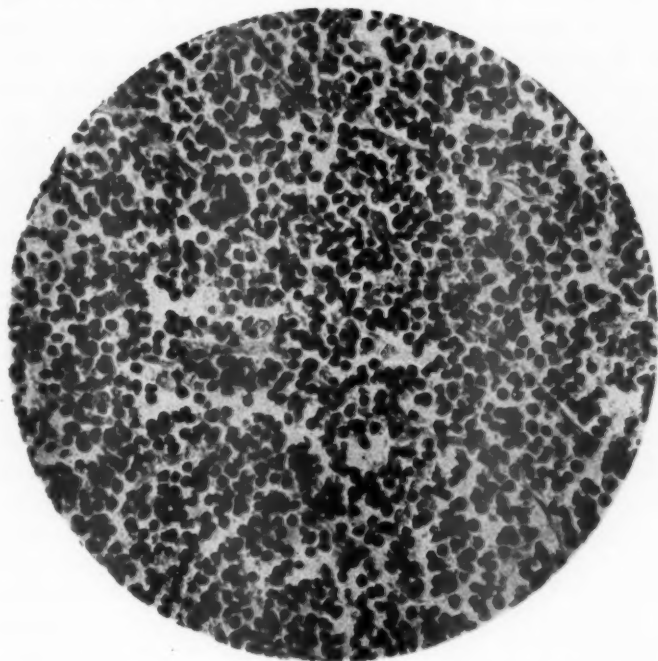


Fig. 3. Ganglion épiploïque. Coloration d'après le procédé de PAPPENHEIM.  
Grossissement: 300/1.

*Rate.* La capsule est épaissie et on observe un abondant développement du tissu conjonctif trabéculaire & réticulaire. Çà & là on voit autour ou le long d'une branche artérielle des vestiges de petits follicules; ces derniers sont formés de cellules rappelant les lymphocytes, mais portant plus grosses que les lymphocytes usuels. La pulpe contient beaucoup de sang; pour le reste elle est comparativement pauvre en cellules. En

outre des cellules du réticulum & des cellules du tissu conjonctif, les éléments cellulaires sont représentés par des globules rouges — dont un nombre extraordinaire possède la forme nucléée — & de grandes cellules basophiles, non granuleuses, du même aspect que celui décrit plus haut. A ces dernières sont mêlés quelques rares myélocytes. On ne voit pas de leucocytes polynucléaires. Un grand nombre des cellules de la pulpe contiennent des granulations donnant une réaction de l'oxydase positive. Du reste, la réaction de l'oxydase est généralement si intense que la coupe de la rate prend à l'œil nu & dans sa totalité une coloration d'un bleu noir foncé.

*Foie.* Le parenchyme présente des alterations dégénératives: les cellules ont des limites incertaines & leurs noyaux se dessinent mal; il existe aussi une infiltration graisseuse considérable. Pas d'hypertrophie du tissu conjonctif. Les travées du foie sont séparées les unes des autres par une infiltration cellulaire intracapillaire abondante & diffuse. Cette infiltration s'accumule en de nombreux points sous forme de nodosités cellulaires plus ou moins grandes, généralement intra-acineuses, mais aussi interacineuses, nodosités qui sont parfois assez bien délimitées & dont quelques-unes, très grandes, répondent aux nodosités visibles à l'œil nu dans la substance hépatique. Les gros infiltrats noduleux sont exclusivement constitués par les grandes cellules »lymphoïdes«, lesquelles donnent pour la plupart une réaction positive de l'oxydase. L'infiltration cellulaire diffuse est plutôt polymorphe; en outre des cellules mentionnées, elle est formée d'un semis de myélocytes neutrophiles & de myélocytes éosinophiles, ainsi que de globules rouges mêlés d'érythroblastes.

*Reins.* Au point de jonction de la substance médullaire & de la substance corticale, mais disséminés aussi dans la substance corticale, se trouvent des infiltrats plus ou moins gros, plus ou moins petits, tout à fait bien délimités, de forme tantôt ronde, tantôt allongée; ils renferment des cellules rondes, basophiles, de type assez uniforme & du même aspect que celles déjà décrites dans les autres organes. Ces infiltrats

contiennent aussi de rares globules rouges & des érythroblastes. Ni myélocytes, ni leucocytes, ni lymphocytes.

*Ovaires.* Le droit est en totalité parsemé de ces mêmes cellules »lymphoïdes», répandues au milieu d'un stroma con-

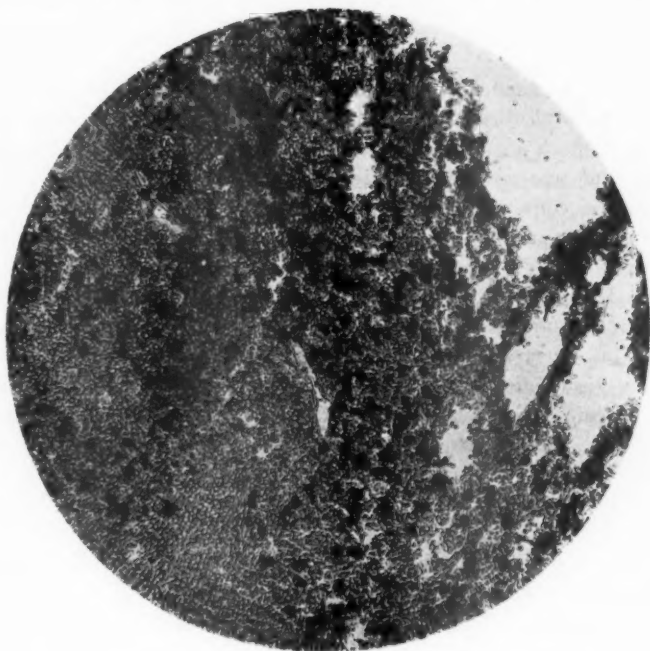


Fig. 4. Infiltrat para-osseux d'une côte. Coloration de l'oxydase.  
Grossissement: 100/1.

jonctif fort peu abondant. Nombreuses cellules donnant une réaction positive de l'oxydase.

*Infiltrats para-osseux des côtes.* Ces infiltrats forment un tissu très riche en cellules; ils ont un aspect néoplasique & sont divisés en lobules constitués par un réticulum conjonctif fin, assez pauvrement développé & parsemé de nombreux foyers hémorragiques. Les cellules sont des cellules »lymphoïdes»



de dimensions variables; quelques-unes d'entre elles sont très grosses &, parmi les autres, un grand nombre donne une réaction positive de l'oxydase (voir fig. 4). Nombreuses figures karyokinétiques. Au niveau des hémorragies on voit, en outre des globules rouges & des érythroblastes, quelques myélocytes & leucocytes.

Ainsi donc les infiltrats occupant les différents organes sont partout formés de cellules du même type. Ces éléments ont l'aspect de myéloblastes &, dans un grand nombre de cas, donnent une réaction positive de l'oxydase.

En conséquence, le *diagnostic* doit être celui de leucémie myélogène aiguë ou, plus exactement, de leucémie myéloblastique.

Il ne s'agit pas ici d'une *anémie pseudoleucémique infantile* (JAKSCH-HAYEM). La preuve que cette affection n'est pas en cause est dans l'âge de la petite patiente, dans l'évolution aiguë de la maladie, dans les constatations générales de l'autopsie qui montra de grands infiltrats cellulaires néoplasiformes. Bien que la métaplasie hématopoïétique puisse atteindre dans l'organisme des enfants des degrés fort graves, elle n'offre pourtant pas le tableau anatomique rencontré dans notre cas.

Les résultats de l'autopsie ne fournissent non plus aucun appui au diagnostic de *syphilis congénitale*.

L'anémie grave, avec accompagnement de diathèse hémorragique, les nombreux éléments cellulaires jeunes du sang, la généralisation du processus aux organes internes, sans qu'on ait pu découvrir de foyer primaire évident, empêchent d'admettre une *infiltration lymphosarcomateuse* métastatique des organes.

Il ne reste donc que la leucémie. D'autre part, en présence de l'évolution de la maladie, du fort atypisme des cellules & de la prépondérance d'éléments cellulaires tout à fait jeunes, le diagnostic de *leucémie aiguë* est seul possible. Cette conclusion s'accorde bien avec le tableau clinique & l'aspect macroscopique ou histologique des organes. Les difficultés qu'on peut rencontrer pour établir le diagnostic différentiel



entre une forme myélogène & une forme lymphogène méritent à peine d'être mentionnées dans le cas présent. La leucémie lymphogène a du reste contre elle l'absence de tuméfaction générale des tissus lymphatiques. La tuméfaction des ganglions n'existait en effet que dans le petit épiploon. Les amygdales n'étaient pas hypertrophiées, non plus que l'appareil lymphatique de la langue, de l'estomac ou de l'intestin. Les follicules de la rate étaient diminués de volume & rares.

Quant à la nature histologique des grandes cellules basophiles qui formaient la partie essentielle de tous les infiltrats des organes, cette question est tranchée par le fait qu'un grand nombre de ces cellules donnaient une réaction positive de l'oxydase. Du reste, à vouloir considérer ces cellules comme des lymphoblastes, on se heurterait, dans une certaine mesure, à cette difficulté que la présence concomitante de lymphocytes faisait entièrement défaut. Par contre en les envisageant comme des myéloblastes, on est confirmé dans cette opinion par l'existence, bien qu'assez rare, de formes de transition entre elles & les cellules myélogènes adultes.

### Résumé.

Dans le présent travail nous décrivons un cas de leucémie myéloblastique aiguë chez un enfant de cinq mois.

Avant sa maladie l'enfant (une fillette) était tout à fait bien portant. A l'âge de quatre mois, il se développa rapidement une grave affection sanguine caractérisée par une pâleur excessive, de la perte des forces & des hémorragies cutanées, affection qui, en l'espace d'un mois, aboutit à une terminaison fatale. Un examen du sang, pratiqué la veille de la mort, indiqua 20 % d'hémoglobine, 740,000 globules rouges & 37,260 leucocytes. On pouvait constater la présence de nombreuses formes cellulaires jeunes. A l'autopsie, on trouva les lésions suivantes: Infiltrations cellulaires leucémiques étendues dans les organes; gros infiltrats para-osseux à la face interne du thorax; hypertrophie notable du foie qui montre soit une infiltration cellulaire diffuse intracapillaire, soit des infiltrats

infiltrats multiples, visibles à l'œil nu, noduleux, intra- & interacineux; grands infiltrats cellulaires arrondis ou allongés dans le parenchyme rénal; infiltration diffuse de la moelle osseuse, de la rate, des ganglions de l'épiploon & des ovaires. Hypertrophie de la rate dont les follicules sont petits & peu nombreux. En dehors de quelques ganglions tuméfiés occupant le petit épiploon, on ne trouva pas de tuméfactions ganglionnaires; l'appareil lymphatique de la bouche ou de l'intestin n'était pas non plus tuméfié. En sus des érythrocytes, des érythroblastes & de quelques rares myélocytes, les infiltrats cellulaires étaient exclusivement formés de cellules basophiles, grandes ou moyennes, dont les caractères répondaient à ceux des myéloblastes & qui, en très grand nombre, donnaient une réaction positive de l'oxydase.

#### Indications Bibliographiques.

- AVINIER, *Annal. d'oculist* 162, 203, 1925.  
BAAR, H., *Jahrb. f. Kinderheilk.* 104, 1, 1924.  
BAAR, H. und STRANSKY, E., *Klin. Hæmatologie d. Kindesalter.* Leipzig u. Wien 1928.  
BERGHINZ, *La pediatria*, 11, 254, 1904. Ref. Baar u. Stransky.  
ISAAK u. COBLINER, *Fol. hæmat.* 10, 459, 1910.  
MALMBERG, N., *Acta pædiatrica* 4, 410, 1925.  
MORSE, *Boston Med. a Surg. Journ.* 131, 133, 1894. Ref. Baar u. Stransky.  
NAEGELI, O., *Blutkrankheiten u. Blutdiagnostik.* Berlin 1923.  
OPITZ, J., *Med. Klin.* 20, 897, 1924.  
STRANSKY, E., *Monatsschr. f. Kinderheilk.* 29, 654, 1925.
-

## Ein Fall von angeborener Atresie der Gallenwege.<sup>1</sup>

Von

VILH. I. BAASTRUP.

Die angeborene Atresie der Gallenwege ist ein recht selten vorkommendes Leiden. Ich denke mir daher, dass der folgende Fall von Interesse sein dürfte, umsomehr, da die Anschauungen betreffs Ätiologie und Pathogenese des Leidens ständig geteilt sind, obwohl das eigentliche Krankheitsbild in allen bisher veröffentlichten Fällen recht einheitlich und verhältnismässig wohlabgegrenzt war.

Jytte S., geb.  $11/8$  29, aufgen.  $28/8$  29 unter der Diagnose: Icterus. Sie ist die jüngste von 2 Geschwistern. Eltern und Bruder gesund; *der Vater hat eine Dextrokardie*. Im Übrigen sollen in der Familie keine Fälle von angeborenen Missbildungen vorgekommen sein, auch keine früheren Fälle von auffallendem Icterus bei Säuglingen und Neugeborenen. — Die Eltern leugnen Geschlechtskrankheiten.

Sie ist zur normalen Zeit und ohne Kunsthilfe geboren. Gewicht bei der Geburt: ca. 4.200 gm. Nähere Aufschlüsse über das Mekonium, d.h. ob es normal oder von auffallend heller Farbe gewesen ist, liegen nicht vor. Sie bekam einen Monat Brust, darauf künstliche Ernährung: Milchmischungen.

Als sie ungefähr eine Woche alt war, bemerkten die Eltern, dass sie anfang ikterisch zu werden; zugleich wurden die Stühle hell, ja ganz weisslich und der Harn dunkel. — Sie soll zuhause einigermaßen gut gediehen sein. Der Icterus hat seit dem genannten Zeitpunkt gleichmässig zugenommen, der Stuhl war acholisch und der Harn stark ikterisch. — Im Übrigen findet sich nichts von Belang in der Vorgeschichte, namentlich keine dyspeptischen Symptome.

<sup>1</sup> Demonstriert in der Dänischen pädiatrischen Gesellschaft  $12/11$  1929.

Die *objektive Untersuchung* zeigte: wohlproportioniertes Kind mit sehr starkem Icterus der Haut, Schleimhäute und Skleren. Erbsengrosse Drüsen auf der rechten Halsseite; sonst keine tastbaren Drüsenschwellungen.

Lungen: o. B.

*Herz*: überall ausgesprochen sägendes systolisches Geräusch, das die ganze Pause zwischen 1. und 2. Ton ausfüllt. 2. Pulmonalton nicht zu beurteilen. Geräusch auch deutlich in den Halsgefässen zu hören. Grenzen: Spitzenstoss im 5. Zwischenrippenraum kaum 1 Finger breit ausserhalb der Mamillarlinie; rechte Grenze gut 1 cm rechts vom Brustbein.

*Leber*: vergrössert,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Querfinger unterm Rippenbogen; glatter Rand. Auch die Milz war vergrössert, 2 Querfinger unterm Rippenbogen mit deutlich eingekerbtem Rand. Kein nachweisbarer Ascites.

Die übrige Untersuchung zeigt nichts von Belang, namentlich finden sich keine Haut- und Schleimhautblutungen und keine Zeichen für angeborene Syphilis.

*Gewicht*: 4.250 gr. Normale Temperatur.

Der *Urin* von ikterischem Aussehen, ohne Eiweiss, Eiter, Blut oder Zucker; er enthielt Gallenfarbstoff, aber kein Urobilin bei wiederholten Untersuchungen.

*Von Pirquets Reaktion* negativ.

*Wassermanns Reaktion* negativ bei Kind und beiden Eltern.

*Stühle* waren völlig acholisch.

*Blutuntersuchung*. Hämoglobin 68 % Sahl korr.

Erythrocyten: 3,1 Mill. — Leukocyten: 7.640. — Vitalfärbliche Erythrocyten: 2—3 %. — *Blutausstrich* zeigt die Erythrocyten normal gross, nur etwas dünn (wie »Pessarformen«), sonst keine pathologischen Elemente — auch nicht im weissen Blutbild. — *Differentialzählung*. Neutrophile Stabkernige: 4 %; neutrophile Segmentkernige: 37 %; Eosinophile: 2 %; Lymphocyten: 54 %; Monocyten: 2 %; Plasmazellen: 1 %.

Die *Resistenzbestimmung* wies beginnende Hämolyse bei 0,46 %, also normale Verhältnisse.

Da angenommen wird, dass es sich um eine vollständige Hinderung des Gallenabflusses nach dem Darm handelt, wird das Kind am  $\frac{4}{9}$  zwecks Operation nach der Abteilung D des Bispebjergshospitals verlegt. Hier wird am  $\frac{6}{9}$

*explorative Laparatomie*

(Oberchirurg ABRAHAMSEN) vorgenommen, wobei sich die Leber bläulichschwarz und etwas gekörnt darstellt, mit einzelnen Bindegewebigen Strängen. Sie ist von fester Konsistenz, ihr vorderer Rand ist scharf, auch scheint sie leicht vergrössert. Die Gallen-

blase sieht normal aus, und man meint dem Ductus cysticus und choledochus bis zum Duodenum hinunter folgen zu können. — Das Pankreas ist normal bei Betastung und Besichtigung. — Man nimmt ein Stückchen aus der Leber zur

*histologischen Untersuchung*

(Prosektor VIMTRUP). Sie ist fest beim Schneiden und zeigt nur geringe Blutung. »Das herausgeschnittene Stückchen Lebergewebe enthält reichlich Bindegewebe, das grosse interlobäre Zentren bildet, in denen sich zahlreiche Gallenkanälchen sowie Blutgefässe und mässige Rundzelleninfiltration finden. Die Leberläppchen selbst zeigen nicht den normalen Bau. Die Leberzellbalken sind auseinandergesprengt, indem das Bindegewebe in die Läppchen hineingewachsen ist; zugleich sind die Kapillaren erweitert und stellen sich als von Endothel und Bindegewebe begrenzte weite unregelmässige Spalträume dar.

Die nachgewiesenen Veränderungen lassen sich nur als eine *Hepatitis chronica interstitialis* deuten, die ganz einem gewissen Stadium dem luischen Leidens gleicht.»

Das Kind wird am 20/9 nach reaktionslosen Verlauf ins Kinderhospital auf dem Fuglebakke zurückverlegt.

Der Harn zeigt auch weiterhin eine positive Gallenfarbstoffreaktion zugleich mit einer negativen Urobilinreaktion. Der Icterus hält mit unveränderter Stärke an und nimmt später noch dauernd zu. Die Stühle acholisch mit negativem Urobilinbefund.

Beinahe auffällig wirkt es, dass das Kind die ganze Zeit seit der Aufnahme Ende August alles andre als stumpf, sondern im Gegenteil beinahe lebhaft ist; sie lacht und plaudert und trinkt brav. — Erst in der letzten Zeit ist sie etwas hinfälliger, flauer und auch weniger geneigt zu trinken.

Die Plasmazahl (nach MEULENGRACHT) ist am 5/11 auf 75 gestiegen.

In den darauf folgenden Tagen ändert sich das Bild, indem nun eine deutliche Verschlechterung auftritt, die sich u. a. durch die Symptome einer einsetzenden hämorrhagischen Diathese zu erkennen giebt: am Bauch erscheinen ein paar kleine Hautblutungen; kurz darauf bekommt das Kind blutiges Erbrechen und der Stuhl giebt kräftig positive Blutreaktionen (nach GREGERSEN). Der Harn giebt wie früher positive Gallenfarbstoffreaktion und auch negative Urobilinreaktion, aber es findet sich jetzt zugleich Eiweiss im Harn, und bei dessen *Mikroskopie* auch rote Blutkörperchen.

Gleichzeitig mit diesen Veränderungen treten Anzeichen pneumonischer Prozesse auf. — Krämpfe oder Muskelzuckungen sind

nicht da. Sie liegt stumpf, cholämisch intoxikiert hin. Der Tod tritt am 7/12 29 ein.

Section verboten.

Hinsichtlich der Diagnose wissen wir ja nun, dass das Kind einen schweren Ikterus hat und dass dieser sicher durch vollständigen Abschluss der Gallenwege mit einer danach folgenden ausgesprochenen kronischen interstitiellen Hepatitis bewirkt ist. Es verbleibt nun die Frage, ob man die tiefere Ursache des Leidens finden kann.

An Formen von Ikterus kann man — auch bei Neugeborenen — 3 Typen aufstellen: 1) *Obstructions-Ikterus*; 2) *toxisch-infektiöser Ikterus* und 3) *hämolytischer Ikterus*.

Von diesen 3 Gruppen meinen wir gleich die Formen ausschliessen zu können, die zum hämolytischen Ikterus gehören, da ja die Resistenzbestimmung ganz normale Verhältnisse erwies, hierzu gerechnet auch den Ikterus neonatorum, der nach neueren Untersuchungen (GOLDBLOOM & GOTTLIEB 1) als passagerer hämolytischer Ikterus anzusehen ist. Ausserdem muss man auch aus andern Gründen die Diagnose Ikterus neonatorum ohne weiteres verwerfen, da man bei diesem Zustand ja immer den Stuhl normal gallenfarbig, aber keinen Gallenfarbstoff im Harn findet. — Bei Erwägung der Möglichkeit eines Ikterus auf toxisch-infektiöser Basis wird man natürlich zuerst an eine kongenite Syphilis denken, eine Möglichkeit, die sich doch vermutlich mit Sicherheit ausschliessen lässt, da eine negative WASSERMANN Reaktion sowohl beim Kind wie beiden Eltern vorliegt. Die Abteilung kann dem Prosektor auch nicht in seiner Diagnose beipflichten, da die mikroskopische Untersuchung des excidierten Stückes Lebergewebe unsrer Meinung nach nicht die charakteristischen *diffusen* Veränderungen aufwies, die sich bei »Flintsteinleber« finden, und nichts auf ausgeheilte Gummen deutete.

Andere toxische oder infektiöse Leiden wie z. B. Tuberkulose, Sepsis, WINCKELS Krankheit (Cyanosis afebrilis icterica cum hämoglobinuria), Vergiftung (mit z. B. Sulfonal oder Antifebrin) u. s. w. kann man gleichfalls ausschliessen, da nichts in Anamnese, Krankheitsverlauf, Symptomatologie oder histo-

logischem Befund unseres Falles mit den Verhältnissen bei den genannten oder andern mit ihnen verwandten Leiden in Übereinstimmung zu bringen ist.

Es verbleibt da nur noch die Frage eines Icterus vom Obstructions-Typus. In dem hier mitgeteilten Falle liegt indes ein Umstand vor, der bestimmt angiebt, dass es ein Icterus der letztgenannten Type sein muss, ein Umstand, der darauf hinweist, dass eine *völlige* Hinderung des Gallenabflusses in



den Darm vorliegen muss: ich denke in diesem Zusammenhang an die Tatsache, dass der *Harn* bei wiederholten Untersuchungen wohl positive Reaktion auf Gallenfarbstoff giebt, aber *negative Reaktion auf Urobilin* mit SCHLESINGERS Probe.

Unter normalen Verhältnissen findet sich bekanntlich kein Urobilin im Harn; bei Leberkrankheiten kann es dagegen auftreten, braucht es aber durchaus nicht zu tun. — Der normale Urobilinkreislauf geht ja — in Kürze gesagt — in der Weise vor sich, dass das Hämoglobin der zerfallenden roten Blutkörperchen in der Leber zu Bilirubin verwandelt wird; dieses wird mit der Galle ausgeschieden und im Darm von



den Darmbakterien zu Urobilin reduziert. Der grösste Teil des Urobilins wird nun mit dem Stuhl ausgeschieden, während ein geringerer Teil resorbiert und durch die Pfortader der Leber zugeführt wird; hier wird es teils zu Bilirubin zurückgebildet, teils wieder unverändert mit der Galle ausgeschieden. Das Urobilin geht also *normal* nicht in den Kreislauf über und kann deswegen auch nicht durch die Nieren ausgeschieden werden.

Liegt nun eine *Leberinsuffizienz* vor (absolut oder relativ), können die Leberzellen nicht all das vom Darm über die Pfortader zugeführte Urobilin aufnehmen; ein Teil davon geht deswegen in den Kreislauf über, worauf es durch die Nieren ausgeschieden wird und wir eine *Urobilinurie* erhalten.

Bei einer völligen Passagehinderung des Gallenzulaufs zum Darm — gleichgültig welcher Art — wird man dagegen *keine* Urobilinurie bekommen können, da das Urobilin ja *nur* im Darm gebildet wird, dagegen wohl eine Gallenfarbstoffreaktion im Harn und kräftigen Icterus — ganz wie in dem hier mitgeteilten Falle. Ob also bei einem schwereren Icterus Urobilinurie vorkommt, ist hiernach ganz und gar abhängig von dem Grad der Passagehinderung; *ist diese vollständig, kann keine Urobilinurie auftreten.*

In unserem Falle handelt es sich wie gesagt um einen *Obstructions-Icterus*, der *komplett* ist, wie die fehlende Urobilinurie in Verbindung mit vorliegendem schweren Icterus zeigt. — Aber nun die Ursache der Occlusion? Von einem Verschluss als Folge von z. B. Tumoren in oder bei der Porta hepatis oder als Folge von z. B. »Abschnürungen« von Bindegewebssträngen oder dergleichen kann man wohl absehen, da so etwas bei der Laparotomie, wo die Untersuchung direkt auf diesen Punkt eingestellt wurde, ja sicher nachgewiesen worden wäre.

Gallensteine als Occlusionsursache werden allgemien als so ausserordentlich selten bei Neugeborenen angegeben, dass auch diese nicht eigentlich in Betracht kommen können. — Übrig bleibt da nur die Diagnose: angeborene Atresie der Gallenwege, ein Leiden, dessen absolut sicherer Nachweis doch



wohl nicht durch Laparotomie, sondern erst durch eine evtl. Sektion zu erwarten ist.

Die ersten Mitteilungen über diese Krankheit erschienen schon so früh wie 1795 (STIEGLITZ) und 1828 (DONOP). Später sind verschiedene Fälle berichtet; so konnten DAHL-IVERSEN & SCHIERBECK 2) 1923 insgesamt 132 Fälle aus der Literatur + ihre eignen 5 sammeln, und später, 1926, hat Sv. HANSEN 3) weitere 3 Fälle aus den Kopenhagener Kinderkrankenhäusern mitgeteilt. Schliesslich hat A. FRIEDLÄNDER 4) 1927 in der Dänischen pädiatrischen Gesellschaft noch 2 Fälle aus Dronning Louises Kinderhospital demonstriert. — Neben einer recht bedeutenden einschlägigen Literatur im Auslande ist diese Frage namentlich auch von Dänen recht eingehend behandelt worden; so, abgesehen von den eben genannten, zuerst von Prof. HIRSCHSPRUNG 5) 1877, später von AD. MEYER 6) und HÖEG 7). — Von ausländischen Forschern, die sich mit diesem Leiden befasst haben, müssen wohl die Arbeiten von ROLLESTON & HAYNE 8) samt VON DER WETH 9) (letztgenannte mit einem umfassenden Literaturverzeichnis) genannt werden.

Gemeinsam für die beschriebenen Fälle ist die recht einheitliche Symptomatologie; es handelt sich um neugeborene Kinder, die kurz nach der Geburt einen meist starken Icterus, acholischen Stuhl, Gallenfarbstoff im Urin, aber keine Urobilinurie bekommen. Häufig wird hervorgehoben, dass die Kinder erstaunlich lange ihr Gewicht halten und scheinbar gedeihen, aber früher oder später zeigt es sich, dass das Bestehen der Krankheit mit dem Weiterleben unvereinbar ist. Es kommt nun zu Abmagerung, Atrophie, Kachexie; später zunehmende Stumpfheit, und sub finem eine ernste cholämische Intoxikation mit hämorrhagischer Diathese, Muskelzuckungen, Krämpfen und schliesslich Exitus, der immer vor Beendigung des 1. Lebensjahres eintritt, in der Regel doch schon früher: meist im 3. oder 4. Lebensmonat. Übrigens scheinen die Kinder oft nicht das hier beschriebene Endstadium zu erreichen, indem sie häufig schon vorher an einer komplizierenden Bronchopneumonie sterben.

Gleichfalls gemeinsam für die beschriebenen Fälle von

kongeniter Atreie der Gallenwege (ohne Rücksicht auf deren — sehr wechselnden — Grad und Umfang) ist die Tatsache, dass sich bei mikroskopischer Untersuchung eine chronische interstitielle Hepatitis von scheinbar ganz der gleichen Type wie auch in unserm Falle gefunden hat.

Dagegen liegen, wie schon anfänglich erwähnt, sehr divergierende Anschauungen bezüglich Ätiologie und Pathogenese des Leidens vor, und die Sachlage ist ungefähr die, dass sich Behauptung und Behauptung gegenüberstehen: ist die Hepatitis das Primäre oder ist es die Atresie? — Einige betrachten die Atresie als das Primäre im Krankheitsbild. Diese müsste dann einer Entzündung ihre Entstehung verdanken, und hier ist es, wie früher angeführt, das Natürlichste gleich an eine angeborene Syphilis zu denken. Indes ist Syphilis nur in ganz einzelnen der berichteten Fälle festgestellt worden, hat sich aber in weitaus den meisten von ihnen, einschliesslich des hier referierten, nicht nachweisen lassen, weswegen man diese Krankheit als Ursache der Hepatitis hat fallen lassen. Viele Autoren, so z. B. HIRSCHSPRUNG und SV. HANSEN, nehmen als Ursache der Atresie eine foetale Entzündung von im Übrigen unbekannter Art an. Man kann sich diese als vom Darm aus ascendierend denken (so in HÖEGS Fall) oder auch deszendierend (AD. MEYER). ROLLESTON & HAYNE (zit. nach AD. MEYER) nehmen das Bestehen einer deszendierenden foetalen Entzündung an; diese Entzündung sollte von der Mutter entstammenden Giftstoffen herrühren, Stoffen, die durch die V. umbilicalis und A. hepatica zur Leber des Foetus gehen, wo sie eine Entzündung und eine Cholangitis hervorrufen, die deszendiert und darauf eine obliterierende Entzündung der ausführenden Gallenwege hervorruft.

Dieser »Entzündungstheorie« gegenüber steht die Anschauung, dass das Leiden einem *Vitium primae formationis* entspringt, eine Anschauung, der mehrere moderne Autoren das Wort reden (so DAHL-IVERSEN & SCHIERBECK und von DER WETH).

Ohne auf Einzelheiten der fetalen Entwicklungsgeschichte einzugehen, möchte ich nur eben daran erinnern, dass die

Gallengänge ursprünglich hohl angelegt sind, aber zu einem sehr frühen Zeitpunkt durchlaufen sie ein infolge physiologischer Epithelwucherung hervorgerufenen solides Stadium. Normal verschwindet dieses wieder recht schnell; die angeborene Atresie sollte danach von einer *abnormen Persistenz dieses Occlusionszustandes* herrühren (in Analogie mit den Verhältnissen bei angeborenen Darmatresieen). Die chronische interstitielle Hepatitis ist dann eine biliäre Cirrhose entweder als Folge der Gallenstauung allein oder im Verein mit einer Infektion. Für Auffassung der Krankheit als angeborene Missbildung könnte evtl. das gleichzeitige Bestehen anderer angeborener Missbildungen sprechen; in diesem Zusammenhang möchte ich an den kongeniten Herzfehler erinnern, der in dem hier von mir berichteten Falle nachgewiesen wurde, sowie die erwähnte Dextrokardie des Vaters. Diese Umstände lassen sich jedenfalls als Fingerzeig betrachten bezüglich der Art, wie Ätiologie und Pathogenese unsres Falles aufzufassen sind.

---

#### Kurzes Litteraturverzeichnis.

- 1) GOLDBLOOM & GOTTLIEB: Am. Journ. Dis. Children, vol. 38, Nr. 1, pag. 56, 1929.
  - 2) DAHL-IVERSEN & SCHIERBECK: Bibl. f. L., pag. 50, 1923.
  - 3) HANSEN, SVEN: Hosp. Tid., pag. 77, 1926.
  - 4) FRIEDLÄNDER, A.: U. f. L., pag. 832, 1928.
  - 5) HIRSCHSPRUNG: Hosp. Tid., pag. 553, 1877.
  - 6) MEYER, AD.: Bibl. f. L., pag. 385, 1907.
  - 7) HÖEG, E.: Hosp. Tid., pag. 577, 1908.
  - 8) ROLLESTON & HAYNE: Brit. med. Journ., pag. 758, 1901.
  - 9) VON DER WETH: Jahrb. f. Kinderheilk., pag. 259, 1922.
-

FROM THE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN SACHSSKA BARNSJUKHUSET,  
STOCKHOLM (CHIEF: H. ERNBERG, M. D.), AND THE STATE BACTERIO-  
LOGICAL INSTITUTE (DIRECTOR: PROFESSOR C. KLING).

## **Prolonged Form of Meningococci Sepsis**

(with a description of an observed case of the disease)

by

**I. LUNDHOLM and R. STRÖMAN.**

A case of prolonged meningococci sepsis has recently been treated at the Hospital for Children. As this form of disease, which gives a rather characteristic syndrome, is comparatively little known, and, so far as we are aware, has not previously been described in Scandinavian literature, a brief description of it, in connection with the very typical case observed by us, would seem to be justified.

The case to which we have referred was a one-year old girl (born on the 1st March 1928), who was admitted to the hospital on the 9th March 1929 (Journal number 110/29). The parents were healthy, and it was established that there had been no infection in the family before the little child was taken ill. Nor was there any hereditary tuberculosis or known exposure to that infection. The baby weighed 3,300 grammes at the time of birth, and after being fed partly from the mother's breast and partly with a bottle up to the age of four months, was afterwards fed with the bottle only. She had never before been ill.

A month before admission the baby was suddenly taken ill, the symptoms being a cold, a cough and a temperature of 39 degrees centigrade. The disease was diagnosed by a doctor as influenza combined with bronchitis. During the first week the temperature was fairly steady, ranging between 38° and 39°. Afterwards there were daily peaks of 40°; at the same time the entire body was covered with an exanthem, consisting of papules of barely the size of a farthing, which paled but never disappeared entirely. The baby frequently lifted her hand to her head. Though

she was somewhat sluggish, she was not particularly sensitive to the touch, and had no convulsions or eructations.

*Status on admission.* Of normal size for her age, weight 10,150 grammes, rather chubby and palish. Fairly satisfactory general state of health. The little child was quite lucid and showed no stiffness of the neck. Scattered over the extremities and the trunk of the body there were a number of red, circular papules or nodules, which at first sight resembled the wheals of urticaria. The anatomy showed no rachitis. The lymph-glands, except a few in the axillae, which were about the size of a pea, could not be palpated. In the heart and lungs there was nothing to remark. The belly was soft and non-sensitive. The margin of the liver could be palpated a half-inch below the edge of the thorax. The spleen could not be palpated. Knee reflexes normal. Length 76 centimetres. Girth of chest 45.5 centimetres. Girth of head 46.6 centimetres. The throat swollen, granular, reddened. Teeth 3/3. Both ears showed a slight otitis, which soon subsided. The urine contained no albumin or reducing substance. The diazo-test negative, as also the urobilin reaction. The patient did not react to tuberculin injected subcutaneously in doses of up to 1 mg.

*Course of the disease:* As will be seen from the temperature curves, it was characterized at first by daily remissions of 1.5—4.5 centigrade. After the treatment had begun, the sudden remissions recurred with longish intervals of irregular subfebrile to afebrile temperature.

In most of these marked rises of temperature there were outbreaks of efflorescences (on the temperature curve designated *E*) either, as on the 6th May, before the rise in temperature was noted, or, in most cases, afterwards, on the same or following day. The efflorescences as a rule remained for two to four days, and several times fresh efflorescences had arisen before those already existing had faded away. They were chiefly located on the lower legs and forearms, both on the flexor and extensor sides, but were also sparsely scattered on the trunk of the body; on one occasion they appeared on the face.

The efflorescences consisted of pink papules or nodules, fairly evenly rounded, fairly uniform in size, and non-confluent, some of them with small petechiae in the centre. Except for this latter point, they resembled the nodules of erythema nodosum, having the same shape and colour, and fading away with a purplish-blue tinge; but they were somewhat smaller and differently located. (See fig. 3.)

The efflorescences could be definitely distinguished from the wheals of urticaria by their less transitory and less polymorphous

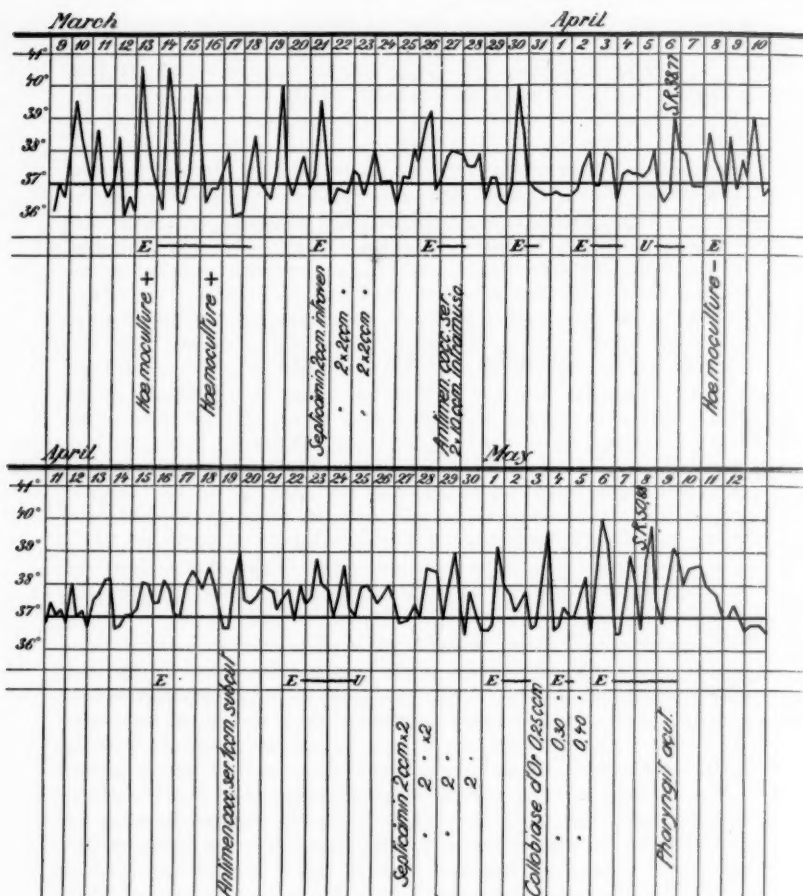


Fig. 1. The temperature was taken four times daily. After the 12th May there was no fever. E=Exanthem. The line following E indicates the duration of the exanthem. U=Urticaria. S.R.=Suspension-Stability Reaction.

character, by the filtrate penetrating more deeply into the subcutis, the total absence of itch, as well as by the small petechiae found in some of the papules. And, when the patient on two occasions, the 9th and 6th day respectively, after an injection of

serum, contracted urticaria, the difference between the two eruptions could be very easily established.

In connection with marked rises in temperature the baby was usually rather pale and cross, but she never had any noticeable chill. In the intervals she was throughout practically well, lively and cheerful.

On the 9th May our patient, who had hitherto not had any marked infection of the throat, contracted, concurrently with a patient in the same room, a distinct inflammation of the tonsil and a cold, which made her feel languid and ill. Three further infections of the throat followed and passed off rapidly. But no fresh skin eruption appeared after the 6th May.

As regards the internal organs, it should be recorded that on the 17th March a brief systolic murmur was heard from the heart in the centre to the left of the sternum. The heart-limits were normal. There was no accentuation of the second sound. The murmur disappeared after a month or so, and could presumably not be attributed to endocarditis. The spleen could not be palpated at all. The margin of the liver could be palpated throughout a half-inch below the edge of the thorax. No palpable enlargement of the lymph-glands occurred. The urine was examined every other week and in no case showed albumin or reducing substance. The urobilin reaction was likewise negative, except on the 18th March, when it was slightly positive. The diazo-test was negative.

The blood picture is shown by the subjoined table. It will be seen that it was characterized by a moderate leukocytosis with relative neutrophilia during the fever and exanthem period, afterwards succeeded by a blood picture normal for the patient's age.

On the 25th March a lumbar puncture was made, although the patient neither then nor at any other time showed any symptoms of meningitis. The initial pressure was 23 centimetres (the patient somewhat restless). The fluid clear. Nonne and Pandy negative. 2 cells per cubic millimetre.

On the 19th June the little patient was discharged from the hospital, and on a subsequent examination in September was found to be still well.

The therapy is indicated by the curve and will be reported further on.

### **Bacteriological examination.**

That it was a case of sepsis was fairly clear from the outset. And, when on the 13th March the patient's temperature rose to



Fig. 2.

| Date              | Fever Exanthem | Haemoglobin % | Red Blood-Cells | White Blood-Cells | Polymorpho-nuclears |       |       | Small Lymphocytes | Plasma Cells | Large mono-nuclears | Transitional |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
|                   |                |               |                 |                   | Neutr.              | Eos.  | Baso. |                   |              |                     |              |
| 0/3               | 39.6           | 75            | 4.3             | 18,500            | 64 %                | 1.5 % | —     | 31 %              | —            | 2.5 %               | 1 %          |
| 21/3              | 39.6           | —             | —               | 15,800            | 62                  | 3     | —     | 28                | —            | 5.5                 | 1.5          |
| 25/3 <sup>1</sup> | 39.2           | —             | —               | —                 | 47                  | —     | —     | 47                | 1/3 %        | 5 2/3               | —            |
| 25/3 <sup>2</sup> | —              | —             | —               | 13,900            | 49 1/3              | —     | —     | 46 2/3            | 1/3          | 3 2/3               | —            |
| 4/4               | 38 E           | —             | —               | 15,400            | 45                  | 1     | —     | 45 1/3            | 2/3          | 5 1/3               | 2 2/3        |
| 10/4              | 38 E           | —             | —               | 12,500            | 47.2                | 0.9   | —     | 46.6              | 0.9          | 3.2                 | 1.2          |
| 1/5               | 39 E           | —             | —               | 14,000            | 50 2/3              | 3     | —     | 40 1/3            | 1/3          | 2 2/3               | 4            |
| 6/5               | —              | 55            | 3.8             | —                 | —                   | —     | —     | —                 | —            | —                   | —            |
| 10/5              | afebrile       | —             | —               | 15,005            | 29                  | 3     | 2/3 % | 65                | —            | 2 1/3               | —            |
| 27/5              | "              | —             | —               | 10,700            | 23                  | 2/3   | 1/3   | 71 1/3            | —            | 4 2/3               | —            |
| 5/6               | "              | —             | —               | 11,300            | 25 1/3              | —     | —     | 70                | —            | 1 1/3               | 2 1/3        |
| 19/6              | —              | 65            | 4.5             | 13,500            | 43 2/3              | 1     | —     | 48 2/3            | 2/3          | 2                   | 2 2/3        |

E = Exanthem.

<sup>1</sup> Lobe of the ear.<sup>2</sup> Finger-tip.

40° centigrade in connection with the appearance of several fresh efflorescences, a blood-sample was taken for bacteriological examination.

The sample was cultivated in grape-sugar broth at + 37° centigrade, and after forty-eight hours the broth showed a diffuse turbidity, and *Gram-negative diplococci*, varying considerably in size and without any noticeable formation of tetrads, were demonstrated.

A concurrent attempt to show such bacteria on blood agar plates was abortive.

The isolated bacteria were subjected to identification tests, which yielded the following results:—

On ascites agar plates after 24 hours at + 37° centigrade: growth of small, round, greyish, almost transparent, somewhat opalescent colonies.

On ascites agar slants after 24 and 48 hours at + 24°: no growth.

On the same substratum after 24 hours at + 37°: development of an almost transparent, greyish thin membrane.



On coagulated serum (LOEFFLER's slants) after 24 hours at + 37°: growth of small, round, greyish colonies.

### Fermentation tests.

On cultivation on litmus ascites agar plates with glucose and with maltose a red colour was obtained; on cultivation on similar plates with levulose no change of colour was found.

### Agglutination tests.

(a) *With immune sera.* We used Parke Davis' anti-meningococci sera (Groups I, II, III, IV) and a Swedish polyvalent anti-meningococci serum (No. 42), and as control a normal horse serum (n.h.). Ascites agar slant culture 24 hours old. Reading with a magnifying-glass after 4 hours at + 37°, and after a further period of 24 hours at room temperature:

|                     |                     | Serum dilution | 1:20 | 1:40 | 1:80 | 1:160 | 1:320 |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 23/s After 4 hours  | Groups I, III, IV . | 0              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | Group II . . . . .  | +              | (+)  | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | Number 42 . . . . . | ++             | +    | (+)  | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | N.h. . . . .        | 0              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     |                     |                |      |      |      |       |       |
| 24/s After 24 hours | Groups I, IV . . .  | 0              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | Group II . . . . .  | ++             | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | Group III . . . . . | ++             | +    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | Number 42 . . . . . | +++            | ++   | +    | (+)  | 0     | 0     |
|                     | N.h. . . . .        | 0              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |
| 25/s After 24 hours | Group I . . . . .   | +              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | Group II . . . . .  | +              | +    | (+)  | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | Group III . . . . . | +              | +    | (+)  | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | Group IV . . . . .  | (+)            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |
|                     | Number 42 . . . . . | +++            | +++  | +++  | ++   | +     | +     |
|                     | N.h. . . . .        | 0              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     |

+++ = total; ++, + = partial agglutination.

Simultaneous agglutination tests at + 55° for 4 hours showed no noteworthy differences.

(b) *With blood-sera from various patients:*

We used firstly the blood-serum of the little patient (»H.K.»), and secondly the sera of three other patients which had been submitted for Widal reaction tests. Of these latter sera, one was negative (»N»), one positive, for paratyphoid B Schottmüller (total agglutination in a dilution of 1:320, »Sch.»), and one weakly positive for Kruse-Sonne (weak agglutination in a dilution of 1:40, »K.S.»).

| Serum dilution                   |          | 1:5 | 1:10 | 1:20 | 1:40 | 1:80 |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 2 <sup>o</sup> /3 After 24 hours | H.K. . . | +++ | ++   | ++   | +    | 0    |
|                                  | N. . . . | 0   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
|                                  | Sch. . . | 0   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
|                                  | K.S. . . | +   | +    | +    | 0    | 0    |

On renewed hemoculture on the 16th March similar bacteria were obtained, whereas one hemo-culture on the 8th April yielded negative results.

### Conclusions.

The strains isolated from the patient's blood on two occasions (the 13th and 16th March) may thus be characterized, with respect to morphological and biological characters, as *typical meningococci*.

This statement is further confirmed by the fact that four cultures perished on July 1929, when the temperature in the thermostat for a couple of days was at times as high as 41° or somewhat more.

In the tests with the foreign sera the agglutination was slight, whilst in the test with the Swedish polyvalent serum it was clearly marked. This difference is doubtless due to the fact that the last-mentioned serum was prepared out of native meningococci strains, the serological character of which corresponds more closely with that of the strains isolated.

An attempt made to show similar bacteria in samples taken on the 25th March 1929 from the gullet, urine, feces and the cerebrospinal fluid yielded no result.

On the 30th March 1929 a skin efflorescence was excised for pathological and histological examination. But in Gram-stained preparations no distinctly Gramnegative diplococci could be shown.

The case reported above, the symptoms of which are briefly, a protracted remittent fever without ague, with a good general state of health, intermittent eruptions of a type resembling the nodules of erythema nodosum, though otherwise localized, and with petechiae here and there and meningococci in the blood, is quite typical of the sub-acute prolonged form of meningococci sepsis, of which, according to a statement made by MARLOW in 1929, from 120 to 130 cases have been recorded. There is, of course, no sharp line of demarcation between this form of the disease and the generally known acute form *with meningitis (or without it) and exanthem (chiefly purpura)*. But when the disease is prolonged for one or more months, it presents, even clinically, such a characteristic syndrome that several investigators who have collected cases from the literature propose a special designation for it. CHALIER, GIRAUD and MOREL call it »the prolonged form», whilst FRIEDEMANN and DEICHER term it »the Lenta form of meningococci sepsis».

According to these and other authors, the characteristic symptoms are the following:

(1) Fever with sudden remissions, sometimes daily, often every other or third day, like malaria, or even at intervals of three to six days, sometimes more irregular. Frequent chills, but not constant or particularly marked.

(2) Intermittent exanthem, which in the febrile cases usually appears in a more discrete form than in the acute cases, being roseola-like (LIEBERMEISTER), papular (CHALIER and others), sometimes morbilliform (v. LEMNERS-DANFORTH). Eruptions resembling the nodules of erythema nodosum, though more transitory and less extensive, are described especially in German literature as particularly characteristic features (FRIEDEMANN, DEICHER, ADLER, LECHNER). ADLER holds that the eruption is of a toxic character, partly on account of its transitoriness<sup>1</sup>, partly because the histological and bacteriological examination of the efflorescences yielded a negative result (com-

<sup>1</sup> In the case which he reports it vanished after 6 hours without any relapse.

pare our case). CHALIER and his collaborators consider that only when purpura patches occur is there any likelihood of finding meningococci in them.<sup>1</sup> DOCK, who compared 68 cases, states that only 53 of them had intermittent eruptions and merely 3 were of the nodose type. The combination of one of these types with petechiae is considered by CHALIER and others to be very common. Compare the case which we are reporting.

(3) Prolonged course, from one to eight months, with relatively good or moderately affected general health, rather frequently terminating in meningitis (SALOMON, FRIEDEMANN, DEICHER, LECHNER, DOCK, GULLAND and LOGAN). CHALIER, who compared 27 cases, states that eight of them were free from meningitis throughout, and that in one-third of them meningitis appeared late.

(4) Meningococci in the blood. According to several investigators (DOCK), the bacteria, as in our case, cannot be cultivated on blood agar plates. DOCK found that meningococci in the blood had been reported only in 41 cases out of the 68 which he compared. In many cases the diagnosis was made merely on the basis of the clinical picture and without any positive find of bacteria (FRIEDEMANN 4 cases), and afterwards confirmed by the purulent meningitis in which the cases terminated.

In regard to symptoms from internal organs experiences differ. FRIEDEMANN and DEICHER state that such symptoms are non-existent, and that this in some measure is characteristic of the disease. This tallies with the case which we are reporting. CHALIER records enlargement of the spleen in 9 cases out of 27 (11 of which were acute). DOCK reports endocarditis in 7 out of 68 cases. Symptoms in the joints, from mild arthralgia to suppurative arthritis, are found, but are not common. Hitherto the blood picture does not seem to have been examined with any thoroughness. In this respect our case may therefore be a useful contribution. Moderate hyper-

---

<sup>1</sup> Compare THOMSEN's description of acute meningococci sepsis.

leukocytosis with relative increase of the neutrophil cells during the fever and exanthem stage is reported likewise by FRIEDEMANN, LIFSCHITZ, and others.

In those cases that commence with meningitis, which either soon passes off or runs throughout parallel with the septicemia (in more than one-third of CHALIER's 27 cases), the diagnosis affords no great difficulty. In such cases we are scarcely warranted in specifying a special clinical form of the disease. But the matter is different if meningitis does not occur at all, or does not appear till after several months. Such cases have been confused with typhoid, when the eruption is roseola-like, with rheumatic polyarthritis, when symptoms in the joints dominate, or with Mediterranean fever and malaria. It should be observed, however, that meningococcemia can be distinguished from malaria by the less regular remissions, the absence of plasmodia in the blood, and the non-response to treatment with quinine.

*Prognosis.* In most cases the prognosis may be comparatively favourable. Out of the 16 cases of prolonged type (more than one month) compared by CHALIER, three died. It is, however, necessary to exercise caution in making the prognosis, firstly because meningitis, which is usually fatal, may not appear until after the lapse of several months (in Dock's case 7 months), and secondly because there may be a recrudescence of the disease after the patient has been free from fever and other symptoms for a couple of weeks.

*Therapy.* Anti-meningococci serum has been tested and, according to CHALIER, the results are encouraging. That investigator recommends large doses, more than 100 cubic centimetres, daily, chiefly intravenously so long as septic symptoms exist. He first administers polyvalent serum, and, when, after the lapse of a few days, an exact bacteriological diagnosis has been made, a specific anti-meningococci B serum.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In French literature these cases of prolonged meningococci sepsis are attributed to a special meningococci strain B, which, according to NETTER and DOPFER, has augmented after the war. The augmentation of this strain is believed to have been accompanied by a considerable increase in the

Dock, however, also recommends blood-serum. After a study of the literature he shows that out of 45 cases, treated with blood-serum, 4 died, and out of 16 not treated with serum, 2 died.

In comparison with the large doses recommended by CHALIER, those administered by us were very small. It was nevertheless established that the serum administered agglutinated the patient's bacteria. As on a renewed injection of serum in accordance with the method of BESREDKA, our little patient immediately reacted with a marked urticaria and menacing general symptoms, we abstained from any further administration of serum. Here it may be mentioned that CHALIER and MERKLEN, for example, actually brought about anaphylactic shock in their patients by the intravenous injection of a previously administered serum in a large dosage, and that the two patients were cured of their sepsis after the lapse of 5 and 7 days respectively. CHALIER, however, points out that this therapy should be resorted to only in emergency, as it is very risky.

DEYCKE claims to have cured a case with optochin. In a case treated by ADLER, intravenous injections of 10 to 20 c.c. of a 0.5 % solution of trypanflavin twice daily for one week resulted in temporary relief from fever, but the patient's health was not durably restored till after the injection of neosalvarsan. FRIEDEMANN and DEICHER likewise observed a temporary improvement after the administration of trypanflavin, which gave relief from fever for 4 days. This period of relief was followed by fever for two days, whereupon the patient (on the 77th day of the disease) was spontaneously freed from fever.

In the case which we are reporting we tried, in addition to serum, septicemin, administered four days running (see the curve), but without effect. Collobiase d'or was administered for three days. This administration was followed for three days by unusually marked remissions of fever and new recrudescences of exanthem. On the fourth day the patient caught number of cases of sepsis with exanthem, and a corresponding decrease of cases of meningitis proper.



Fig. 3.





an infection of the throat, which passed off after three days, whereupon she was free from symptoms of meningococci sepsis. This rather sudden and unexpected outcome cannot be attributed with certainty to the therapy. Analogous cases have been reported, from which it may be inferred that this termination is in some measure characteristic of the disease.

Thus, if a patient has cryptogenic sepsis with a relatively satisfactory general state of health in spite of fever with sudden remissions, especially if they occur on every other to every fourth day, in connection with intermittent eruptions — roseola-like, papular, or resembling erythema nodosum, with or without petechiae —, this clinical picture in itself will give us reason to suspect that we are dealing with the prolonged form of meningococci sepsis. The diagnosis should then be confirmed by the cultivation of the bacteria in grape-sugar broth, in the manner above described, with a view to the demonstration of meningococci in the blood.

### Bibliography.

- ADLER, H.: Meningokokkensepsis, Med. Klin. 1922, S. 1216.
- CHALIER, GIRAUD et MOREL: La septicaemie a Meningocoque B, Le Journal de Méd. de Lyon, 1926, 565.
- DOCK, W.: Intermittent fever of seven months' duration due to Meningococcemia (with an analysis of 68 reported cases of meningococcaemia), J. A. M. A. 1924, Nr. 83: 31.
- FRIEDEMANN und DEICHER: Die Lentaform von Meningokokkensepsis, Deutsch. Med. Wochenschr. 1926, 52, 733—35.
- GULLAND and LOGAN: Prolonged meningococcaemia with terminal meningitis. Brit. Med. Journal 1925. I. 687—88.
- LECHNER: Lentaform von Meningokokkensepsis. Med. Klin. 1926, Nr. 22: 1962.
- V. LEMNERS-DANFORTH: Ein Fall von Meningokokkensepsis ohne Meningitis. Zeitschr. f. K. Heilk. 1927, Nr. 44: 551.
- LIEBEMEISTER: Münch. Med. Wochenschr. 1908, Nr. 38.
- LIFSCHITZ, H.: Deutsch. Med. Wochenschr. 1928.
- MARLOW: Meningococcaemia, report of case with recovery. J. A. M. A. 1929, vol. 92: 619—21.

- MERKLEN, WOLF, FROELICH: Meningococcaemie, Réactions méningées aseptique d'ordre thérapeutique. Paris Médical 1925: 329.
- NETTER et DOPTER: Bull. et mém. Soc. Méd. des Hop. de Paris. Vol. xli, 1917, 883.
- SALOMON, H.: Über Meningokokkensepticämie. Berl. Klin. Wochenschr. 1902, nr. 45.
- THOMSEN o. WULFF: Meddelelser fra Statens Seruminstitut 1917. (Meningitis exanthematicus.)
-

**Second International Pediatric Congress, Stockholm,  
August 1930.**

**Second Announcement.**

1. Their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Sweden have graciously promised the convention their patronage.
2. On special request from several quarters, the date of the convention has been put forward one day, and the new dates are thus August 18—21, 1930.
3. Acting on the suggestions received from the national committees of the different countries, the Swedish organization committee has chosen the following subjects for discussion:
  - a. The biological effect of direct and indirect ultraviolet irradiation.
  - b. The physiological and pathological significance of the thymolymphatic system.
  - c. The psychology and pathopsychology of childhood; their significance as a branch of pediatric research and teaching, and their application in medico-social work.

The names of the speakers on these subjects will be announced in the near future, as well as the names of those announced in advance by their respective national committees as intending to take part in the discussion. (Free discussion will follow the lectures and discussions by the announced speakers.)

4. Notification of free lectures should be in our hands on April 1, 1930, at the latest.

5. The following time limits for each speaker (subject to change) have been decided upon:
  - a. Reports . . . . . 40 minutes.
  - b. Discussion by announced speakers of the subjects reported . . . . . 10 »
  - c. Free discussion of the subjects reported . . . . . 5 »
  - d. Free lectures . . . . . 15(20) »
  - e. Discussion of the free lectures . . . . . 5 »
6. Free lectures should be on investigations not published before.
7. The fee of admission is 20 Swedish crowns for regular members, and 10 crowns for members of their families.
8. Following the convention, three pleasure trips are being planned for those visiting the convention:
  - a. Stockholm—Dalecarlia (Falun, Lake Siljan)—Gothenburg or Stockholm. Duration of trip, about two days. Price 120 crowns, covering second class railway accommodations, board and lodging, guides and tips.
  - b. Stockholm—Jämtland—Trondhjem—Stockholm. About 3½ days. Price 225 crowns (if the trip is terminated at Trondhjem, 180 crowns), covering second class railway accommodations with sleeping cars, board and lodging, excursions, guides and tips.
  - c. Stockholm—Visby—Stockholm, air route. One day. Price 150 crowns, covering meals, automobile excursions on the island of Gotland, guides and tips.

Reservations should be made as soon as possible (not later than July 1), and be accompanied by a deposit of 50 crowns.

Below is a survey of travel routes from the terminal points of trips 8 a and b:

Gothenburg—Trälleborg—Sassnitz  
 » —London  
 » —Antwerp  
 » —Malmö—London  
 » — » —Antwerp

Trondhjem—Stockholm—Trälleborg—Sassnitz  
 » —Oslo—Gothenburg—Trälleborg—Sassnitz  
 » — » — » —Rotterdam—Antwerp  
 » —Bergen—Newcastle—Rotterdam  
 » —Oslo—Antwerp

The Swedish State Railways Travel Bureau has the following branch offices:

London W 1, Swedish Travel Bureau, 21 Coventry Street.  
 Telegram address: Suedecus.

New York, Swedish State Railways Travel Information Bureau, 551, Fifth Avenue. Telegram address: Swedtravel.

Paris, Chemins de fer de l'Etat de Suède, Bureau de voyages, 5, Avenue de l'Opéra. Telegram address: Suedecus.

Berlin W 8, Schwedisches Reisebureau, Unter den Linden 22—23. Telegram address: Suedecus.

Amsterdam. Officieel Reisbureau der Zweedsche Staatspoorwegen Louis Hannell, Visschersdam 7. Telegram address: Hannellreis.

Copenhagen: Sveriges Statsbanors Sovplatscentral. Hovedbanegaarden. Telegram address: Sovecent.

9. Those desiring to remain in Sweden for part of the Summer of 1930 are advised to consult a traveler's bureau, and to order through the bureau or through the Swedish organization committee, a copy of the booklet called »Summer in Sweden», printed in English and edited by the Swedish Traffic Association (Svenska Trafikförbundet) Stockholm. This booklet contains brief, clear information with maps on watering places, resorts and Summer sports in this country.
10. All communications are to be addressed to *The Second International Pediatric Congress, Stockholm, Sweden*. Telegram address: *Pediatric, Stockholm*.

Applications for tickets of admission should preferably be accompanied by the fee, sent as a check or money order.

5. The following time limits for each speaker (subject to change) have been decided upon:
  - a. Reports . . . . . 40 minutes.
  - b. Discussion by announced speakers of the subjects reported . . . . . 10 »
  - c. Free discussion of the subjects reported . . . . . 5 »
  - d. Free lectures . . . . . 15(20) »
  - e. Discussion of the free lectures . . . . . 5 »
6. Free lectures should be on investigations not published before.
7. The fee of admission is 20 Swedish crowns for regular members, and 10 crowns for members of their families.
8. Following the convention, three pleasure trips are being planned for those visiting the convention:
  - a. Stockholm—Dalecarlia (Falun, Lake Siljan)—Gothenburg or Stockholm. Duration of trip, about two days. Price 120 crowns, covering second class railway accommodations, board and lodging, guides and tips.
  - b. Stockholm—Jämtland—Trondhjem—Stockholm. About 3½ days. Price 225 crowns (if the trip is terminated at Trondhjem, 180 crowns), covering second class railway accommodations with sleeping cars, board and lodging, excursions, guides and tips.
  - c. Stockholm—Visby—Stockholm, air route. One day. Price 150 crowns, covering meals, automobile excursions on the island of Gotland, guides and tips.

Reservations should be made as soon as possible (not later than July 1), and be accompanied by a deposit of 50 crowns.

Below is a survey of travel routes from the terminal points of trips 8 a and b:

Gothenburg—Trälleborg—Sassnitz  
 » —London  
 » —Antwerp  
 » —Malmö—London  
 » — » —Antwerp

Trondhjem—Stockholm—Trälleborg—Sassnitz  
 » — Oslo—Gothenburg—Trälleborg—Sassnitz  
 » — » — » — Rotterdam—Antwerp  
 » — Bergen—Newcastle—Rotterdam  
 » — Oslo—Antwerp

The Swedish State Railways Travel Bureau has the following branch offices:

London W 1, Swedish Travel Bureau, 21 Coventry Street.  
 Telegram address: Suedecus.

New York, Swedish State Railways Travel Information Bureau, 551, Fifth Avenue. Telegram address: Swedtravel.

Paris, Chemins de fer de l'Etat de Suède, Bureau de voyages, 5, Avenue de l'Opéra. Telegram address: Suedecus.

Berlin W 8, Schwedisches Reisebureau, Unter den Linden 22—23. Telegram address: Suedecus.

Amsterdam. Officieel Reisbureau der Zweedsche Staatspoorwegen Louis Hannell, Visschersdam 7. Telegram address: Hannellreis.

Copenhagen: Sveriges Statsbanors Sovplatscentral. Hovedbanegaarden. Telegram address: Sovecent.

9. Those desiring to remain in Sweden for part of the Summer of 1930 are advised to consult a traveler's bureau, and to order through the bureau or through the Swedish organization committee, a copy of the booklet called »Summer in Sweden», printed in English and edited by the Swedish Traffic Association (Svenska Trafikförbundet) Stockholm. This booklet contains brief, clear information with maps on watering places, resorts and Summer sports in this country.
10. All communications are to be addressed to *The Second International Pediatric Congress, Stockholm, Sweden*. Telegram address: *Pediatric, Stockholm*.

Applications for tickets of admission should preferably be accompanied by the fee, sent as a check or money order.

For the avoidance of errors, it is absolutely necessary that all names and addresses be written with printed characters or typewritten.

Further announcements will appear later on.

Stockholm, January 1930.

I. JUNDELL, M. D.,

Chairman Swedish organization committee.

Nils Malmberg, M. D.

Secretary Swedish organization committee.

## **Zweiter Internationaler Kongress für Kinderheilkunde. Stockholm, August 1930.**

### **2. Mitteilung.**

Das Schwedische Organisationskomitee des Kongresses erlaubt sich folgendes mitzuteilen:

1. Ihre Königl. Hoheiten der Kronprinz und die Kronprinzessin von Schweden haben geruht, das Protektorat des Kongresses zu übernehmen.
2. Einem von verschiedenen Seiten vorgebrachten Wunsche entsprechend, wurde der Kongress um einen Tag verschoben; der Kongress wird also vom 18.—21. August 1930 stattfinden.
3. Unter Berücksichtigung der Vorschläge, die von den verschiedenen nationalen Komitees gemacht wurden, beschloss das Schwedische Organisationskomitee, dass folgende Diskussionsthemen am Kongress behandelt werden sollen.
  - a) Die biologische Wirkung der direkten und indirekten Ultraviolettbestrahlung.
  - b) Physiologische und pathologische Bedeutung des thymolymphatischen Systems.



- c) Die Psychologie und Psychopathologie des Kindesalters als Zweig der pädiatrischen Forschung und des pädiatrischen Unterrichtes und als sozialmedizinisches Betätigungsgebiet.

Die Namen der Referenten für diese Themen werden baldigst mitgeteilt werden, ebenso die Namen derjenigen, die von den betr. nationalen Komitees im voraus als Teilnehmer an der Diskussion angemeldet wurden. (Auf die Referate und Äusserungen derjenigen, die von den nationalen Komitees als Redner angemeldet sind, folgt freie Diskussion.)

4. Ausser den Diskussionsthemen werden freigewählte Vorträge gehalten werden. — Die Anmeldung solcher Vorträge soll spätestens am 1. April 1930 eingesendet sein.
5. Soweit es bis jetzt beurteilt werden kann, werden sich folgende Zeitbegrenzungen für die verschiedenen Redner ergeben:
  - a) für Referate: 40 Min.
  - b) für Äusserungen der Redner, die von einem nationalen Komitee zur Erörterung des Referatthemas ausersehen sind: 10 Min.
  - c) für andere Diskussionsäusserungen über Referatthemen: 5 Min.
  - d) für frei gewählte Vorträge: 15 Min. (vielleicht 20 Min.)
  - e) für Diskussionsäusserungen im Anschluss an frei gewählte Vorträge: 5 Min.
6. Betreffs der freigewählten Vorträge gilt, dass sie nicht vorher publizierte Untersuchungen behandeln sollen.
7. Die Kongressgebühr beträgt 20 schw. Kronen. — Für die die Kongressteilnehmer begleitenden Familienmitglieder 10 schw. Kronen.
8. Im Anschluss an den Kongress sind drei Reisen für die Kongressteilnehmer geplant:

- a) Stockholm—Dalarna (Falun, Siljansee) —Göteborg oder nach Stockholm. Reisezeit ca. 2 Tage. Preis Kr. 120. 00. Darin sind Eisenbahnfahrkarte II. Klasse, Wohnung, Beköstigung, Ausflüge, Trinkgelder und Führer inbegriffen.
- b) Stockholm—Jämtland—Trondhjem—Stockholm. Reisezeit ca. 3 1/2 Tage. Kosten: Kr. 225. 00. Darin sind Eisenbahnfahrkarte II. Klasse, die erforderlichen Schlafwagenplätze, Beköstigung, Wohnung, Ausflüge, Reiseführer und Trinkgelder inbegriffen. Wenn die Reise in Trondhjem abgeschlossen wird, beträgt der Preis 180 Kr.
- c) Flugtour Stockholm—Visby—Stockholm. Reisezeit 1 Tag. Preis: Kr. 150. 00. Beköstigung, Ausflüge im Automobil auf Gotland, Trinkgelder und Führer inbegriffen.

Die Anmeldung zur Teilnahme an diesen Reisen wolle man so bald wie möglich — spätestens am 1. Juli 1930 — unter Beilegung von 50 Kronen als Anmeldungsangabe beilegen.

Das nachstehende Schema gibt einen Überblick über die Reiserouten von den Endpunkten der oben unter a) und b) angeführten Reisen:

Göteborg—Trelleborg—Sassnitz.

» —London.

» —Antwerpen.

» —Malmö—London.

» —Malmö—Antwerpen.

Trondhjem (Drontheim)—Stockholm—Trelleborg—Sassnitz.

» —Oslo—Göteborg—Trelleborg—  
—Sassnitz.

» —Oslo—Göteborg—Rotterdam—  
—Antwerpen.

Trondhjem (Drontheim)—Bergen—Newcastle—Rotterdam.

» —Oslo—Antwerpen.

Das Reisebureau der Schwedischen Staatsbahnen hat Zweigstellen in folgenden Städten:

Berlin W. 8. Schwedisches Reisebureau, Unter den Linden 22—23.

Telegrammadresse: Suedecus.

Amsterdam. Officieel Reisbureau der Zweedsche Staatspoorwegen Louis Hannell, Visschersdam 7.

Telegrammadresse: Hannelreis.

Kopenhagen. Sveriges Statsbanors Sovplatscentral, Hovedbanegaarden.

Telegrammadresse: Sovecent.

Paris. Chemins de fer de l'État de Suède, Bureau de voyages, 5, Avenue de l'Opéra.

Telegrammadresse: Suedecus.

London W. 1. Swedish Travel Bureau, 21 Coventry Street.

Telegrammadresse: Suedecus.

New York. Swedish State Railways Travel Information Bureau, 551, Fifth Avenue.

Telegrammadresse: Swedtravel.

9. Teilnehmern, die im Sommer 1930 längere Zeit in Schweden zu verbringen wünschen, wird geraten sich durch ein Reisebüro oder durch Requisition beim schwedischen Organisationskomitee die kleine, von schwedischen Verkehrsverband (Svenska Trafikförbundet), Stockholm, auf deutsch herausgegebene Brochüre »Sommer in Schweden« zu verschaffen, welche einen kurzen und klaren Bericht über Bade- und Kurorte sowie Sportplätze in Schweden nebst Karten enthält.

10. Alle Anmeldungen und Mitteilungen sind an die Adresse *Zweiter Internationaler Kongress für Kinderheilkunde, Stockholm, Schweden*, zu senden. Telegrammadresse: *Pediatric, Stockholm*.

Am zweckmässigsten ist es, gleichzeitig mit der Anmeldung die Mitgliedsgebühr durch Postanweisung oder Check einzusenden.

Um Irrtümer zu vermeiden, ist es unumgänglich notwendig, dass alle Namen und Adressen in Druck- oder Maschinschrift angegeben werden.

Weitere Mitteilungen werden später ausgesandt werden.  
Stockholm, im Januar 1930.

Das Schwedische Komitee für den Zweiten Internationalen  
Kongress für Kinderheilkunde

I. JUNDELL.

Vorsitzender des Komitees.

*Nils Malmberg.*

Schriftführer des Komitees.

---

## **Deuxième Congrès International de Pédiatrie, Stockholm, août 1930.**

### **2<sup>e</sup> Circulaire.**

Le Comité d'Organisation du Congrès a l'honneur de communiquer ce qui suit:

1. LL.AA.RR. le Prince Royal et la Princesse Royale de Suède ont bien voulu accorder au Congrès leur haut patronage.
2. Sur le désir exprimé de divers côtés, le Congrès a été retardé d'un jour et aura lieu, par conséquent, du 18 au 21 août 1930.
3. S'inspirant des suggestions émises par les divers Comités nationaux, le Comité d'organisation a décidé d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour du Congrès les sujets suivants:
  - a) Les effets biologiques des irradiations ultra-violettes directes et indirectes.
  - b) Le rôle physiologique et pathologique du système thymolymphatique.

- c) La psychologie et la psychopathologie de l'enfance dans l'enseignement de la pédiatrie et leur application à la médecine sociale.

Les noms des rapporteurs seront publiés prochainement, ainsi que ceux des orateurs désignés par les Comités nationaux pour intervenir dans la discussion. (Après la lecture des rapports et les discours des dits orateurs, la discussion sera libre.)

- 4. Outre les rapports sur les sujets ci-dessus, des communications sur des sujets choisis par leurs auteurs seront présentées au Congrès. Ces communications devront être annoncées au Secrétariat le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1930 au plus tard.
- 5. Le temps de parole des différents orateurs est provisoirement limité comme suit:
  - a) rapports: 40 minutes,
  - b) interventions des orateurs désignés par les Comités nationaux dans la discussion des rapports: 10 minutes,
  - c) autres interventions dans la discussion des rapports: 5 minutes,
  - d) communications sur des sujets libres: 15 (peut-être 20) minutes,
  - e) interventions dans la discussion des dites communications: 5 minutes.
- 6. Les communications sur des sujets libres devront être inédites, c'est-à-dire porter sur des recherches n'ayant pas été publiées auparavant.
- 7. La cotisation est fixée à 20 couronnes suédoises pour les congressistes et à 10 couronnes pour chacun des membres de leur famille les accompagnant.
- 8. Après la clôture du Congrès, les trois voyages collectifs suivants seront organisés à l'intention des congressistes:
  - a) Stockholm—Dalécarlie (Falun, lac Siljan)—Göteborg ou Stockholm. Durée: 2 jours. Prix: 120 couronnes (comprenant: voyage en 2<sup>e</sup> classe, repas, logement, excursions, guide et pourboires).

- b) Stockholm—Jämtland—Trondhjem (Norvège)—Stockholm. Durée: 3 jours et demi. Prix: 225 couronnes (comprenant: voyage en 2<sup>e</sup> classe avec couchette, repas, logement, excursions, guide et pourboires). En cas d'arrêt du voyage à Trondhjem, le prix sera de 180 couronnes.
- c) Stockholm—Visby (île de Gotland)—Stockholm *par avion*. Durée: 1 jour. Prix: 150 couronnes (y compris repas, logement, excursions en automobile dans l'île de Gotland, guide et pourboires).

Prière de s'inscrire pour ces voyages aussitôt que possible et au plus tard le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet, en joignant à la demande d'inscription une somme de 50 couronnes.

Le tableau suivant indique un certain nombre d'itinéraires à choisir au départ des points terminus des voyages collectifs a) et b):

Gothembourg—Trälleborg—Sassnitz

- » —Londres
- » —Anvers
- » —Malmö—Londres
- » —Malmö—Anvers.

Trondhjem—Stockholm—Trälleborg—Sassnitz

- » —Oslo—Gothembourg—Trälleborg—Sassnitz
- » —Oslo—Gothembourg—Rotterdam—Anvers
- » —Bergen—Newcastle—Rotterdam
- » —Oslo—Anvers.

L'Agence de voyages des Chemins de fer de l'Etat suédois possède les succursales suivantes:

Paris. Chemins de fer de l'Etat de Suède, Bureau de voyages, 5, Avenue de l'Opéra.

Adresse télégraphique: Suedecus.

Londres W 1. Swedish Travel Bureau, 21 Coventry Street.

Adresse télégraphique: Suedecus.

Berlin W 8. Schwedisches Reisebureau, Unter den Linden 22—23.

Adresse télégraphique: Suedecus.

Amsterdam. Officieel Reisbureau der Zweedsche Staats-spoorwegen, Louis Hannell, Visschersdam 7.

Adresse télégraphique: Hannellreis.

Copenhague. Sveriges Statsbanors Sovplatscentral. Hoved-banegaarden.

Adresse télégraphique: Sovecent.

New York. Swedish State Railways Travel Information Bureau, 551, Fifth Avenue.

Adresse télégraphique: Swedtravel.

9. Nous recommandons aux personnes désireuses de faire en Suède, l'été prochain, un séjour de quelque durée, de se procurer, par l'intermédiaire d'un bureau de voyages ou du Comité d'organisation suédois du Congrès, une brochure publiée en anglais par le Syndicat d'initiative des voyages en Suède (Svenska Trafikförbundet) Stockholm, sous le titre »Summer in Sweden», où elles trouveront, avec des cartes, des indications claires et concises sur les stations balnéaires, touristiques et sportives de Suède.
10. Prière d'adresser les adhésions et toute correspondance relative au Congrès au *Deuxième Congrès International de Pédiatrie, Stockholm, Suède*. Adresse télégraphique: *Pediatric, Stockholm*.

En même temps que les adhésions, il est recommandé d'envoyer, par mandat-poste ou par chèque, le montant de la cotisation.

Afin d'éviter les erreurs, il est indispensable que tous noms et adresses soient écrits en caractères d'imprimerie ou dactylographiés.

Des renseignements complémentaires seront fournis ultérieurement.

Stockholm, Janvier 1930.

Le Comité Suédois du Deuxième Congrès International de Pédiatrie:

I. JUNDELL  
Président.

Nils Malmberg  
Secrétaire.

1888. The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The sixth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The seventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The eighth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The ninth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The tenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The eleventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The twelfth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.



### **Nyutkomna böcker:**

- H. BARBIER: Tuberculose infantile. Librairie J.-B. Baillière et Fils. Paris 1928.
- ADOLFO F. CANELLI: La Semejologia Pediatrica. Volume primo. Collezione di Studi Medico-Pediatrici, Torino 1929.
- J. SIM WALLACE: The Physiology of Oral Hygiene and Recent Research. Baillière, Tindall & Cox. London 1929.
- GEORGES MOURIQUAND: Les Enfants mal alimentés. L'Expansion Scientifique Française. Paris 1929.
- GEORGES BARBAUD: Les Enfants rachitiques. L'Expansion Scientifique Française. Paris 1929.
- MAURICE BOIGEY: Éducation Physique de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence. L'Expansion Scientifique Française. Paris 1929.
- PIERRE GAUTIER: La Toux chez les Enfants. L'Expansion Scientifique Française. Paris 1930.
- P. ROCA PUIG: A la futura madre. Ediciones »Pro-Raza», Barcelona 1930.
- L. F. MEYER och E. NASSAU: Die Säuglingsernährung. J. E. Bergmann. München 1930.
- HERMAN BRÜNING: Bäder und Kurortlehre für das Kindesalter. Ferdinand Enke. Stuttgart 1930.
-



